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MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, 1902.

(PART, 3-10, 0 p.)

Part I.—Notifications by Government

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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

LEAVE

No. 127.—Mr. Alexander Robertson Cunningham, I.C.S., was placed on leave from 1st April 1902 to 31st March 1903, under Article 125, 210 and 210 (4) of the Civil Service Regulations.

EXTENSION OF LEAVE

No. 128.—Mr. M. J. Murphy, I.C.S., has been granted an extension of leave on medical certificate for four months.

APPOINTMENT

Fort St. George, March 4, 1902.

No. 129.—Mr. Frank Harrington, I.C.S., 4th Collector and Joint Magistrate, is appointed to act as Collector of Madras, Port of Madras, Superintendent of Customs and Excise, and Paymaster at Coimbatore District, during the absence of Mr. A. J. Cunningham, I.C.S., on leave.

POSTINGS.

Port St. George, March 1, 1912.

No. 150.—Mr. Harold Hamilton Burke, I.C.S., Sub-Collector and Joint Magistrate, on the termination of his special duty, is posted to the Barmah division of the Geelong district.

No. 151.—Mr. Ernest Graham I.C.S., Assistant Collector and Magistrate, is posted to the Bolidjunda division of the Geelong district in relief of Mr. A. C. Duff, I.C.S.

VOLUNTEERS.

* APPOINTMENTS.

Port St. George, March 2, 1912.

EAST COAST VOLUNTEER BATTALION.

No. 152.—The Rev. Francis Falkner Ball to be Honorary Chaplain and the Rev. E. O. Jervis, M.A., resigned. Dated 26th February 1912.

Port St. George, March 4, 1912.

MALDEN VOLUNTEER CORPS.

No. 153.—His Excellency the Right Hon'ble James Carmichael of Skirling, G.C.M.G., K.C.M.G., has been pleased to accept the office of Honorary Colonel of the Corps with effect from the 16th January 1912, in the place of the Hon'ble Sir Arthur Lindsay, G.C.M.G., K.C.M.G., resigned.

MARRIAGE LICENCES.

Port St. George, March 2, 1912.

No. 154.—Under section 9 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1857 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1881), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of Licences to the undersigned Ministers to grant certificates of marriage between Native Christians in accordance with the provisions of the said Act, within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras:—

The Rev. Carl Spilke of the Hermannsburg Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Kalahundli, in the district of Coimbatore.

Commandant James M.A. Jones of the Salvation Army Mission, residing at Guduvada, in the district of Kottayam.

The Rev. James Mann Brand of the Swiss Baptist Mission, residing at Madurai.

No. 155.—Under section 6 of the Indian Christian Marriage Act, 1857 (as amended by the Indian Christian Marriage Act Amendment Act, 1881), the Governor in Council sanctions the issue of a Licence to the Rev. Carl Spilke of the Hermannsburg Evangelical Lutheran Mission, residing at Kalahundli, in the district of Coimbatore, to solemnize marriages within the territories under the administration of the Government of Madras, in accordance with the provisions of the said Act.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, March 3, 1912.

No. 156.—The following notification of the *London Gazette* is re-published:—

WHITEHALL.

February 9, 1912.

The King has been pleased, by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland to confer the dignity of a Baron of the said United Kingdom upon the undersigned gentleman, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten:—

His Excellency Sir Thomas David Gibson Carmichael, Bart., Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George, Governor of the Presidency of Port St. George at Madras in the East Indies, and the heirs male of his body lawfully begotten, by the name, style and title of Baron Carmichael of Skirling in the county of Peebles.

Port St. George, November 29, 1911.

No. 445.—Under the regulations in section 25 of the New Zealand Lustrations Act (No. XXVI of 1901), the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, in addition to the public holidays expressly laid as such in the said regulations, viz., Sundays, . . . Good Friday (Friday the 26th April),

Port St. George, March 2, 1912.

M.R. By. Sargaji Salomonsa Tattor *Aranta Police Arangal*, District Sheriff of Calicut in the District of Calicut.

Port St. George, February 28, 1912.

No. 157.—The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the undersigned person to be a Special Magistrate for the town specified opposite to his name, with the power and subject to the terms and conditions specified in Notification No. 245, dated the 21st May 1905, and in Notification No. 225, published in the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 1st September 1907, as amended by Notification No. 79, dated 25th February 1909. —

M.R. By. Aldora Verdel Karampana Noyas *Arangal*—Telliacherry, in the District of Malabar.

Port St. George, February 28, 1912.

No. 158.—Under section 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undersigned officers are appointed to be Magistrates of the Second class, and under section 27 they are invested with all the powers specified in the Fourth schedule as powers which the Government may confer on a Magistrate of that class except the power to pass orders as to first offenders under section 442. —

M.H. By. Challa Sanyasaram. The Pancha, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Ponnagur, in the District of Vellore.

M.H. By. Manohalan Adhinayudu Nayudu, Deputy Tahsildar and Sub-Magistrate, Bellary, in the District of Bellary.

No. 159.—Under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the undersigned officers are authorized to take down the evidence of witnesses with their own hand in the English language. —

Mr. Joseph Wilfrid Moore, Additional District Magistrate, Kottai.

Port St. George, March 1, 1912.

Mr. Alexander Robert Loftus-Tateham, District Magistrate, Namrud.

No. 160.—Under section 187 of the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), and section 159 (1) of the Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908), the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that of the undersigned whose shall, in respect, which an appeal is allowed, under the Madras Estates Land Act, 1908 (I of 1908), take down the evidence with his own hand in the English language. —

M.R. By. Kustantial Nagavara Rao Pancha Chera, Deputy Collector in the District of Bangalore.

WITHDRAWAL OF POWERS.

Port St. George, February 28, 1912.

No. 161.—Under the provisions of section 41 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council withdraws the powers of a Special Magistrate for the town of Telliacherry in the District of Malabar conferred on M.H. By. Pethiah Ambudi Maras Arangal, who has resigned his appointment.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, February 27, 1912.

No. 162.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (x) of sub-section 1 of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from the 1st April 1912, the villages noted in column 3 of the schedule hereto appended shall cease to be included in the local area of the police station noted in column 2 and shall form part of the local area attached to the police station in column 5.

SCHEDULE.

Circle in which at present situated.	Police station to which at present attached.	Names of villages.	Circle in which transfer included.	Police station to which transfer attached.
Calicut	Ponnagur	Pannar	Calicut	Calicut (North)
Do.	Do.	Saravathiyam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pallapalga	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Tayyathukottam	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Pinnadu	Do.	Do.
Do.	Do.	Kandamangalam	Do.	Do.

Port St. George, March 2, 1912.

No. 163.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (g) of sub-section (1) of section 4 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to declare that, with effect from the 1st April 1912, the villages noted in column 3 of the schedule hereto appended shall cease to be included in the local area of the police station noted in column 2 and shall form part of the local area attached to the police station in column 5.

SCHEDULE.

Division in which it is included.	Police station to which it is attached.	Name of village.	Grade in which it is included.	Police station to which it is attached.
Thiruvallur	Thiruvallur	24. Vaypalethu	Conjunctive ..	Thiruvallur.
		25. Vaypalethu		
Thiruvallur	Thiruvallur	18. Vaypalethu (small) ..	Thiruvallur (small) ..	Thiruvallur.
		19. Vaypalethu		
		20. Vaypalethu		

Port St. George, March 5, 1912.

No. 194.—The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Calcutta, the 19th February 1912.

No. 458-J.B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the Indian (Foreign Jurisdiction) Order in Council, 1907, and of all other powers enabling him in that behalf the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that any European British subject appointed either by name or in virtue of his office to be a Justice of the Peace in or for any country or place beyond the limits of British India shall have, in regard to European British subjects and persons accused of having committed offences conjointly with such European British subjects, all the powers which may be conferred on a Magistrate under sections 189 and 190 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908).

2. The Governor General in Council is also pleased to direct that any European British subject appointed either by name or in virtue of his office to be a Justice of the Peace in or for any country or place beyond the limits of British India shall have power to hold inquiries under section 174 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1908 (V of 1908).

3. The Notification of the Government of India in the Foreign Department, No. 2775-F.R., dated the 14th July 1904, is hereby cancelled.

ACQUISITION OF LAND.

Port St. George, March 5, 1912.

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 4502 aca, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of the present Police station building at Perambalur, Trichinopoly district; and, under sections 4 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Anyalur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the Revenue Divisional Office, Anyalur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or plan sheet number.	Name of owner or mortgagee.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
1. Madhav, purchase, S.F. No. 541 B-1, perambalur district.	European Madhav and Madhav Madhav.	North, the present police station compound, with extension of 4502 aca, south, Kallikott Anyalur road, with land adjoining the Police station building.	4502 aca.

H. A. STUART,
Sd/-, Chief Secretary

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT.

Port St. George, March 5, 1912.

No. 14.—Lieutenant Colonel Robert Mestrey, F.R.S.E., to be a Lay Reader of Holy Trinity Church, Bangalore, vice Lieutenant Colonel R. C. Stephen, who has left the station.

NOTIFICATION.

Port St. George, February 23, 1912.

No. 15.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to amend the rules published in Notification No. 114, Ecclesiastical, dated the 8th December 1903, in Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated the 18th December 1903, as modified by subsequent orders, and to direct that the rules contained in Part IV of the Ecclesiastical rules published by the Government of India in Home Department Notification No. 463, Ecclesiastical, dated the 6th November 1906, with subsequent amendments, shall with effect from the 1st April 1912, be applied to the Madras Presidency.

H. A. STUART,
As. Chief Secretary.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

NOTIFICATION.

Port St. George, March 5, 1912.

No. 4.—His Excellency Lord Curzon, Knight Grand Commander of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, with, as Governor, authorised by the Grand Master of the said Most Eminent Order, held an Exemption of the Order at the Banqueting Hall, Madras, on Saturday the 3rd March 1912 at 6-30 P.M.

All Members of the Order present in Madras will attend.

Cards of admission to others will be issued, on application, by the Military Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Full dress will be worn by all officers on this occasion and evening dress by gentlemen who are not entitled to wear uniforms.

(By Command.)

H. A. STUART,
As. Chief Secretary.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

APPOINTMENT.

Port St. George, March 4, 1912.

No. 2.—In the exercise of the power conferred by section 39 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909, (26 and 25 Vic., c. 87), by section 1 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909, (3 Edw. 7, Ch. 4), and by Regulation I of the Regulations made under section 6 of the Indian Councils Act, 1909, (3 Edw. 7, Ch. 4), for the nomination and election of additional members of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Port St. George, the Governor is pleased to nominate the following gentlemen to be an additional member of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Port St. George:—

Mr. Charles Frederick Napier.

L. DAVIDSON,
As. Secretary to Government.

NOTIFICATION.

Port St. George, February 21, 1912.

No. 7.—The adjourned meeting of the Legislative Council of the Governor of Port St. George will be held at the new Council Chamber, Port St. George, at 12 noon on Wednesday the 14th day of March 1912.

L. DAVIDSON,
Secretary to the Council.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Port St. George, March 4, 1912.

No. 20.—Under article 240 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.B.Ry. A. Rajeshwar Modalliyar Ayyangar, Treasury Deputy Collector, Tanjore, is granted privilege leave for one month from the date of enlist.

POSTINGS.

Port St. George, March 1, 1912.

No. 27.—The following postings of Deputy Collectors are ordered:—

M.B.Ry. Mulayavaram Alagar Sankaranaraya Aiyar Ayyangar, on return from leave, to General duty, Tanjore.

Port St. George, March 4, 1912.

M.B.Ry. Rao Sahadur Chatterjee Gopalan Nayar Ayyangar, to General duty, Tanjore.

PROMOTIONS.

Port St. George, March 5, 1912.

No. 88.—The following promotions in the Madras Customs House are ordered with effect from 1st February 1912:—

- (1) Mr. Alfred Henry Jackson, Second Grade Appraiser, Madras Customs House, to act as Head Appraiser during the absence of Mr. C. F. Deane on privilege leave or until further orders.
- (2) Mr. Harry Hanchuan Groves, Third Grade Appraiser, to act as Second Grade Appraiser vice Mr. A. H. Jackson on other duty.
- (3) Mr. Richard Hunt, Fourth Grade Appraiser, to act as Third Grade Appraiser vice Mr. H. B. Groves on other duty.
- (4) Mr. Cecil George Taylor, Superintendent, Preventive Service, to act as Fourth Grade Appraiser vice Mr. R. Hunt on other duty.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Port St. George, February 26, 1912.

No. 89.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section I of the Madras Alkali Act, I of 1906, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that all the provisions of the said Act shall come into force in respect of soda leaves, alkalis of soda, every other alkalinizing drink or substance prepared from the coca plant (*Erythroxylum coca*) and all drugs, sybarites or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine and all preparations and adulterants of any of the above throughout the Presidency from and after 1st May 1912. Provided that nothing in the Act shall apply to any article which, either on account of the small proportion of any of the aforementioned drugs contained in it or for other reasons, is declared by the Commissioner of Salt, Alkali and Saponate Revenue to be incapable of being used as an intoxicant.

2. Notifications No. 36, dated 2nd March 1907, No. 162, dated 2nd October 1907, and No. 71, dated 7th February 1910, are hereby cancelled.

No. 100.—In exercise of the powers conferred by the powers in section 71 of the Madras Alkali Act, I of 1906, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to prohibit from and after 1st May 1912, throughout the Presidency, the sale of any medicinal article containing coca leaves, alkalis of soda, every other alkalinizing drink or substance prepared from the coca plant (*Erythroxylum coca*) and all drugs, sybarites or other, having a like physiological effect to that of cocaine and all preparations and adulterants of any of the above, except under a license granted by the Collector.

Provided that this prohibition shall not be applicable to any medicinal article declared by the Commissioner to be incapable of being used as an intoxicant.

2. Notifications No. 125, dated 19th March 1907, No. 421, dated 2nd October 1907, and No. 72, dated 7th February 1910, are hereby cancelled.

Port St. George, March 5, 1912.

No. 101.—Under the provisions of section 1 of the Madras Cattle Diseases Act II of 1906, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby directs that the provisions of the aforesaid Act shall be put in force in the village of Kathapattal, Kudipatti taluk, Coimbatore district, from 22nd March to 15th April 1912 (both days inclusive).

Port St. George, March 5, 1912.

No. 102.—The Government of India have decided that the concession notes for fodder detailed in paragraph 3 of the Railway Board's Circular No. 1364 B.T. dated 10th September 1911, published at pages 1055-56 of Part I of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 10th November 1911, shall be cancelled with effect from the 26th of February 1912 and further notice to all consignments of fodder intended for the Dhar state and booked to those stations in Central India.

Port St. George, February 26, 1912.

No. 103.—Under section I of the Madras Irrigation Cess Act VII of 1902 as amended by Madras Act V of 1906, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to prescribe the following rules for the levy of water-cess on lands in the Vayalud and Melanapalle taluks of the Chittoor district irrigated from Government sources and not shown as wet in the Government accounts:—

Rules for the levy of water-cess on lands irrigated from Government sources in the Vayalud and Melanapalle taluks of the Chittoor district.

Rule I.—When water is supplied to dry lands in Government villages, the following rates of water-cess will be charged:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) For a single wet crop | The difference between the wet and the dry rates at which the land is assessed. |
| (2) For a second or third wet crop .. | One-half of the charge above against item (1) plus half the dry assessment. |
| (3) For a first, second or third dry crop. | One-third of the charge above against item (1). |
| (4) For sugarcane, betel, plantains and other wet crops which ordinarily remain in the ground for more than six months. | The sum of the charges specified against items (1) and (3). |
| (5) For dry crops which ordinarily remain on the ground for more than six months. | One and a half times the charge against item (3). |

NOTE.—Where the Assessment register does not show the wet season and rate of any dry land, such rates and rates shall be determined by the Collector.

Rule II.—When water is supplied to lands which, while most villages which have been surveyed and classified, the same rate of assessment as in Rule I will be charged.

Rule III.—When water is supplied from first-class sources to lands in whole town villages which have not been surveyed and classified, the following rates will be charged:—

	Per acre.
	Rs. A. P.
(1) For sugarcane, betel, plantains and turmeric	6 0 0
(2) For paddy, first crop	4 0 0
(3) For paddy, second or third crop	2 0 0
(4) For chillies, sweet potato, cotton, brinjals and similar garden crops	3 0 0
(5) For indigo crop standing on the ground for more than six months	2 0 0
(6) For indigo crop standing on the ground for not more than six months	1 4 0
(7) For miscellaneous paddy	2 0 0
(8) For kare, chikna, umbra, ragi, arisa, blackgram, horsegram, melon, melle and melle seed	1 0 0

Note.—Three-fourths of the above rates will be charged when water is supplied from second-class sources.

Rule IV.—When water used for irrigation cannot be obtained without raising it by bullock or by some mechanical contrivance, the water-rate charged will be three-fourths of the rates specified in Rules I, II and III.

Note.—On lands watered with a single charge of one-quarter or one-eighth of the difference between wet and dry assessment will be made according as water is raised by single or double lift. No charge will be made for second or third crop.

Rule V.—For the purposes of the rates specified in Rules I, II and III above a second wet crop is a wet crop following an irrigated crop grown in the same field, and a third wet crop is a wet crop following two irrigated crops grown in the same field; a second dry crop is a dry crop raised in succession to another crop whether that first crop is wet or dry, and a third dry crop is a dry crop raised in succession to two other crops, wet or dry.

Note.—These rates will apply only to lands in the field in which the assessment rates are introduced in the Typical and Municipal tables of the Chittor district.

First St. George, February 18, 1902.

No. 101.—Under section I of the Madras Irrigation Canals Act VII of 1892, as amended by Madras Act V of 1900, His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following rules for the levy of water-tax on lands in the Ryotsahel taluk of the Chittoor district, irrigated from Government sources and not classified or wet:—

Rule for the levy of water-tax on lands irrigated from Government sources in the Ryotsahel taluk of the Chittoor district.

Rule 1.—When water is supplied to dry lands in Government villages, the following rates of water-tax will be charged:—

- | | |
|--|---|
| (1) For a single wet crop | The difference between the wet and the dry rates as which the land is assessed. |
| (2) For a second or third wet crop | One-half of the charge shown against item (1) plus half the dry assessment. |
| (3) For a first, second or third dry crop | One-third of the charge shown against item (1). |
| (4) For sugarcane, betel, plantains and other wet crops which ordinarily remain on the ground for more than six months | The sum of the charges specified against items (1) and (2). |
| (5) For dry crops which ordinarily remain on the ground for more than six months | One and a half times the charge against item (3). |

Note.—Where the settlement register does not show the wet crop and rate of any dry land each town and village shall be determined by the Collector.

Rule II.—When water is supplied to lands in the whole town villages which have been surveyed and classified, the same rates of water-tax as in rule I will be charged.

Rule III.—When water is supplied from first-class sources to lands in whole town villages which have not been surveyed and classified, the following rates will be charged:—

	Per acre.
	Rs. A. P.
(1) For sugarcane, betel, plantains and turmeric	6 0 0
(2) For paddy, first crop	4 0 0
(3) For paddy, second or third crop	2 0 0
(4) For chillies, sweet potato, cotton, brinjals and similar garden crops	3 0 0
(5) For indigo crop standing on the ground for more than six months	2 0 0
(6) For indigo crop standing on the ground for not more than six months	1 4 0
(7) For miscellaneous paddy	2 0 0
(8) For kare, chikna, umbra, ragi, arisa, blackgram, horsegram, melle and melle seed	1 0 0

Note.—Three-fourths of the above rates will be charged when water is supplied from second-class sources.

Rule IV.—When water used for irrigation cannot be obtained without raising it by bullock or by some mechanical contrivance, the water-rate charged will be three-fourths of the rates specified in Rules I, II and III.

Note.—On lands watered by one with a single charge of one-quarter or one-eighth of the difference between wet and dry assessment will be made according as water is raised by single or double lift. No charge will be made for second or third crop.

Rule V.—For the purposes of the rates specified in Rules I, II and III above a second wet crop is a wet crop following an irrigated crop grown in the same field, and a third wet crop is a wet crop following two irrigated crops grown in the same field; a second dry crop is a dry crop raised in succession to another crop whether that first crop is wet or dry, and a third dry crop is a dry crop raised in succession to two other crops, wet or dry.

Fort St. George, February 17, 1912.

No. 107.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following amendment to the rules relating to forest and waste lands of the Territory within the district of Villaputnam published in notification No. 137, dated 29th March 1909, at pages 462 to 464 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 27th March 1909, as amended by notifications No. 51, dated 18th January 1909, published at page 55 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 16th January 1908, and No. 518, dated 17th October 1907, published at page 1105 of Part I of the *Fort St. George Gazette*, dated 25th November 1907:—

At the words "forest ranges" against the station "Rudrai" specified in the concluding portion of rule 5, substitute the words "the area or forest ranges."

Fort St. George, February 22, 1912.

No. 108.—His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to declare, under the provision of section 16 of the Madras Forest Act (V of 1894), that, from the 1st April 1912, the areas, the boundaries of which are set forth in the schedule appended to this notification shall be constituted "Reserved Forests":—

SCHEDULE.

District.	Taluk.	Name of block.	Particulars of the villages and boundaries.
Ramanathapuram.	Villaputnam.	Forest Range V (a), sections 1, 4 and 5.	Section 1.—Cognate of Part of Survey No. 310 of Mad. Villaputnam village. Forest Range. North.—Starting from the north-western corner of Survey No. 310 of Mad. Villaputnam village, do with side to the north-east corner.
		East.—Thence an east side to the north-west corner of Survey No. 310 of Mad. Villaputnam village, do with side to the north-east corner.	
		South and West.—Thence a straight line to the starting point.	
Ramanathapuram.	Villaputnam.	Section 4.—Consists of portions of Survey Nos. 478, 480, 481 and 482 of Villaputnam village.	
		Section 5.—	
		North.—Starting from the north-west corner of Survey No. 481 of Villaputnam village, do with side to the north-east corner of Survey No. 481 of Villaputnam village.	
Ramanathapuram.	Villaputnam.	East and South.—Thence a straight line to the north-east corner of Survey No. 481 of Villaputnam village.	
		West.—Thence the Villaputnam glaci reserved forest V (a) boundary to the starting point.	
		Section 2.—Consists of portions of Survey Nos. 483, 484, 485 and 486 of Villaputnam village.	
Ramanathapuram.	Villaputnam.	Section 3.—	
		North, East and South.—Starting from the north-west corner of Survey No. 484 of Villaputnam village, do with side to the north-east corner of Survey No. 484 of Villaputnam village.	
		West.—Thence a straight line to the starting point.	

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Fort St. George, February 28, 1912.

Under section 6, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land contained in the following schedule and measuring 52 ares, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to-wit: for the construction of village church; and, under sections 8 and 9 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Palani, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

1. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Revenue Divisional Officer, Palani, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

2. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is authorized to enter upon the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or without permits, with survey or permit number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Below Survey, Palani taluk, Ramanathapuram.			
Villaputnam.	Owner, Kalladammal Nayudu, village nearest of Ramanathapuram, Taluk, north-east about 16 and Ramanathapuram, Taluk, south-east about 16, measuring 52 ares, do with side to the north-east corner of Survey No. 484 of Villaputnam village.	North, South, East and West.—Starting from the north-west corner of Survey No. 484 of Villaputnam village, do with side to the north-east corner of Survey No. 484 of Villaputnam village.	52 ares.

¹⁷ Under section 3, Act I of 1894, His Majesty the Governor in Council hereby declares that the third mentioned in the following schedule and numbering -58 are, by the same a little more or less, needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of Governmental tasks track; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Taxalder of Udsjageri may be appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tabernier, Udayagiri, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

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Description of land, with or without any improvements, such as orchards, such as to be taken up.	Name of owner or occupant.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Section to be taken up.
<i>Native allotment, Village of Aled, Sandowshale in 1890</i>			
Village of Aled, No. 104 E-1 (village site - present site)	Thameside Church, Hithin Cocklethale Bungalow.	North, S. No. 110 - east and north, village site, S. No. 111 2-1/2 west, S. No. 112.	4 110

Ref. 20. *Quercus*, March 1, 1912.

Under section 4, Art I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 543 acres, in the name of little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the U.S. Keweenaw Island; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Sub-Collector, Taxpayers, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the same Act, and to take under the provisions of the said land.

2. A piece of the land is kept in the office of the Sub-Collector, Tirupattur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

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Description of fruit, seed or dry, none or perianth, with survey or palm-leaf symbols.	Name of species or variety.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent No. of trees up
Shrub About district, Guddiputur taluk, St. III, Talukhar village.			
Gutti, dry, S. No. 11 A-1.	Guttaputur Guddiputur and Anantapur Districts	North, No. 11 S-1; south, No. 11 S-2; south, No. 11 S-3	100
Tanna, dry, S. No. 12 A.	Allypore District	North and west, No. 12 S-1; north, No. 12 S-2; west, No. 12 S-3	100
Gutti, dry, S. No. 13 A-1.	Guttaputur Guddiputur and Anantapur Districts	North, No. 13 S-1; west, south and west, No. 13 S-2	100
Tanna, dry, S. No. 14 A.	Poonchikottam District	North, No. 14 S-1; south, No. 14 S-2; west, No. 14 S-3	100
Gutti, dry, S. No. 15 A-1.	Tuttuputur Guddiputur and Tannur Districts	North, No. 15 S-1; west and south, No. 15 S-2; west, No. 15 S-3	100
Do. No. 16 S-1.	Tuttuputur Guddiputur, Tanna Guddiputur and Tanna Guddiputur	North, No. 16 S-1; west, No. 16 S-2; south, No. 16 S-3	100
Do. No. 17 S-1.	Tuttuputur Guddiputur	North and west, No. 17 S-1; south, No. 17 S-2; west, No. 17 S-3	100
Do. No. 18 S-1.	Tuttuputur Guddiputur	North, No. 18 S-1; west, south and west, No. 18 S-2	100
Do. No. 19 S-1.	Tuttuputur Guddiputur	North and west, No. 19 S-1; south, No. 19 S-2; west, No. 19 S-3	100
Do. No. 20 S-1.	Tuttuputur Guddiputur	North and west, No. 20 S-1; south, No. 20 S-2; west, No. 20 S-3	100
Do. No. 21 S-1.	Tuttuputur Guddiputur	North and west, No. 21 S-1; south, No. 21 S-2; west, No. 21 S-3	100
Do. No. 22 S-1.	Tuttuputur Guddiputur	North and west, No. 22 S-1; south, No. 22 S-2; west, No. 22 S-3	100
Do. No. 23 S-1.	Tuttuputur Guddiputur	North and west, No. 23 S-1; south, No. 23 S-2; west, No. 23 S-3	100
Do. No. 24 S-1.	Tuttuputur Guddiputur	North and west, No. 24 S-1; south, No. 24 S-2; west, No. 24 S-3	100
Do. No. 25 S-1.	Tuttuputur Guddiputur	North and west, No. 25 S-1; south, No. 25 S-2; west, No. 25 S-3	100
Do. No. 26 S-1.	Tuttuputur Guddiputur	North and west, No. 26 S-1; south, No. 26 S-2; west, No. 26 S-3	100
Do. No. 27 S-1.	Tuttuputur Guddiputur	North and west, No. 27 S-1; south, No. 27 S-2; west, No. 27 S-3	100
Do. No. 28 S-1.	Tuttuputur Guddiputur	North and west, No. 28 S-1; south, No. 28 S-2; west, No. 28 S-3	100
Do. No. 29 S-1.	Tuttuputur Guddiputur	North and west, No. 29 S-1; south, No. 29 S-2; west, No. 29 S-3	100
Do. No. 30 S-1.	Tuttuputur Guddiputur	North and west, No. 30 S-1; south, No. 30 S-2; west, No. 30 S-3	100
Do. No. 31 S-1.	Tuttuputur Guddiputur	North and west, No. 31 S-1; south, No. 31 S-2; west, No. 31 S-3	100
Do. No. 32 S-1.	Tuttuputur Guddiputur	North and west, No. 32 S-1; south, No. 32 S-2; west, No. 32 S-3	100
Do. No. 33 S-1.	Tuttuputur Guddiputur	North and west, No. 33 S-1; south, No. 33 S-2; west, No. 33 S-3	100
Do. No. 34 S-1.	Tuttuputur Guddiputur	North and west, No. 34 S-1; south, No. 34 S-2; west, No. 34 S-3	100
Total ..			100
Ph. 101, Old village.			
Gutti, dry, S. No. 101 A-1.	Anantapur District, Mangalagiri District, East Godavari District, Guntur District, Nellore District, Prakasam District, Srisailam District, Tadipatri District, Tenali District, Vijayanagara District, Warangal District, West Godavari District, and Y.S. District	North and west, No. 101 S-1; south, No. 101 S-2; west, No. 101 S-3	100
Do. No. 102 A.	Anantapur District	North, No. 102 S-1; west, No. 102 S-2; south, No. 102 S-3	100
Total ..			100
Grand Total ..			100

East St. George, March 2, 1912.

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 90 acres, be the same as Jolo mesa or bar, is hereby sold at public auction, in view of the construction of a village shed at Krimanganan, Bataan; and under sections 7 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Universal Officer, Department of Agriculture, and under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Universal Officer, Department of Agriculture, are appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take note for the execution of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the said Revenue Divisional Officer, Dharmapuri, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

FOOTNOTES.

Description of land, and of crops, trees or provisions, with survey or purchase number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Gert., dry, S.F. No. 110-2.	Sathu Chell, village headman of Kotturuppalam.	North and east, S.F. No. 115-1; north, S.F. No. 117; west, S.F. No. 116-2.	1000 00

Notes drawn, Dharmapuri, 24th 25th, Kotturuppalam village.

A. G. CARDEW,
Secretary to Government.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

LEAVE.

Fort St. George, March 1, 1912.

Under article 236 of the Civil Service Regulations, M.R.Sy. Chennupotnam Leichana Kumbharra, Supervisor Second Grade, South Arcot division, is granted, with retrospective effect from the forenoon of the 12th January 1912, leave on medical certificate for one month.

Fort St. George, March 4, 1912.

Under article 280 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Hon'ble Mr. Hugh Edward Clark, Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, is granted, with effect from the 10th March 1912 or date of relief, privilege leave for one month and six days.

APPOINTMENTS.

Mr. Stewart Donald Peers, Superintending Engineer, V Circle, to officiate as Chief Engineer for Irrigation and Joint Secretary to Government, Public Works Department, Irrigation Branch, during the absence of the Hon'ble Mr. Hugh Edward Clark on privilege leave or until further orders.

2. Mr. Hugh Trevellick Kelling, Executive Engineer, attached to the office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, to officiate as Superintending Engineer, V Circle, during the absence of Mr. Stewart Donald Peers on other duty or until further orders.

TRANSFERS.

Fort St. George, February 28, 1912.

M.R.Sy. Rajagopala Alingar Nannalala Alingar Aravali, B.A., B.Sc., Assistant Engineer, from the Office of the Superintending Engineer, V Circle, to the Office of the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department.

M.R.Sy. Polamthy Rangasayakala Nayada Guru, B.A., Assistant Engineer, from the Office of the Superintending Engineer, II Circle, to the Office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. To join on or about the 1st April 1912.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, February 27, 1912.

The following extract from the *London Gazette*, dated 26th January 1912, is republished:—

India Office,
January 26, 1912.

The King has approved of the retirement of the following officers of the Indian Army departments:—

INDIAN ARMY DEPARTMENTS.

Commissary and Honorary Captain William Hale. Dated 2nd October 1911.

Fort St. George, February 29, 1912.

The following notification of the Government of India is republished:—

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY.

TELEGRAMS.

Calcutta, 16th February 1912.

No. 14932B.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 (XIII of 1885), the Governor General in Council is pleased to direct that, with effect from the

1st April 1912, the following amendment shall be made in the rules published with the Notification of the Government of India in the Department of Commerce and Industry, No. 6935-127, dated the 16th of September 1909, as subsequently amended, namely:—

"In the proviso to rule 148 (3) and in rule 305 (3) (a) after the words "machined Post and Telegraph offices" the word "in charge of Head and Sub-Postmasters" shall be inserted."

C. A. SMITH,

Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

Port St. George, March 2, 1912.

Under section 6, Act I of 1864, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 68 ares, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for providing means of irrigation to the waste lands in Etimaganagan village, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Melur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Melur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or without survey or permanent location.	Name of owner or owners.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Melur district, Melur taluk, No. 16, Etimaganagan village.</i>			
Dep. No. 22 C-4	A. Karuppana, Iyappi and Vannan, No. 22 C-4, west, No. 22 C-1, south, No. 22 C-2, east, No. 22 C-3, north, No. 22 C-4, west, No. 22 C-1, south, No. 22 C-2, east, No. 22 C-3, north.	North, No. 22 E-1; east, No. 22 C-1; south, No. 22 C-4; west, No. 22 C-3; north, No. 22 C-2.	68
Dep. No. 22 E-1	K. Karuppana, Melur, taluk, No. 22 E-1, west, No. 22 E-2, east, No. 22 E-3, south, No. 22 E-4, north.	North, No. 22 E-1; east, No. 22 E-2; south, No. 22 E-3; west, No. 22 E-4.	10
Dep. No. 22 E-2	V. Karuppana, Melur, taluk, No. 22 E-2, west, No. 22 E-3, east, No. 22 E-4, south, No. 22 E-1, north.	North, No. 22 E-2; east, No. 22 E-3; south, No. 22 E-4; west, No. 22 E-1.	10
Dep. No. 22 E-3	S. Karuppana, Melur, taluk, No. 22 E-3, west, No. 22 E-4, east, No. 22 E-1, south, No. 22 E-2, north.	North, No. 22 E-3; east, No. 22 E-4; south, No. 22 E-1; west, No. 22 E-2.	10
Dep. No. 22 E-4	D. A. R. Karuppana, Melur, taluk, No. 22 E-4, west, No. 22 E-1, south, No. 22 E-2, north.	North, No. 22 E-4; east, No. 22 E-1; south, No. 22 E-2; west, No. 22 E-3.	10
		Total ..	118

Under section 6, Act I of 1864, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 220 ares, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for other necessary purpose; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Trichinopoly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Trichinopoly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, with or without survey or permanent location.	Name of owner or owners.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Trichinopoly district, Trichinopoly taluk, Perungumalai village.</i>			
Government, dep. No. 242 I	P. Karuppana, Melur, taluk, No. 242 I, west, No. 242 I, east, No. 242 I, south, No. 242 I, north.	North, No. 242 I; east, No. 242 I; south, No. 242 I; west, No. 242 I.	220
<i>Perungumalai village.</i>			
Government, dep. No. 242 I	M. Karuppana, Melur, taluk, No. 242 I, west, No. 242 I, east, No. 242 I, south, No. 242 I, north.	North, No. 242 I; east, No. 242 I; south, No. 242 I; west, No. 242 I.	117
		Total ..	337

Under section 6, Act I of 1864, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 75 ares, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the water-piped of the (Mines) P. W. D., and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Melur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Melur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.			
Description of land, wet or dry, open or permanently, with survey or patent number.	Name of owner or assignee.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
North-west district, Arnhem Land, No. 119, Murrumbidgee village.			
Govt., Ar. S. No. 119-A.	Christie Murrumbidgee	North, S. No. 119; east and south, S. No. 119; west, S. No. 119-A and B.	about 75

Port St. George, February 23, 1913.

Under section 5, Act I of 1914, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 61.65 acres, by the name a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for providing means of irrigation to S. No. 11-D in Murrumbidgee village, Murrumbidgee district; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Under-Secretary of the Department of Lands is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Under-Secretary of the Department of Lands, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.			
Description of land, wet or dry, open or permanently, with survey or patent number.	Name of owner or assignee.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Murrumbidgee district, Murrumbidgee Land, Murrumbidgee village.			
Wat. S. No. 11-A-1.	Peckley, Christchurch; assignee Murrumbidgee Land.	North, S. No. 11-A-1; east, S. No. 11-A-1; south, S. No. 11-A-1; west, S. No. 11-A-1.	about 1000
Wat. S. No. 11-B-1.	Peckley, Christchurch; assignee Murrumbidgee Land.	North, S. No. 11-B-1; east, S. No. 11-B-1; south, S. No. 11-B-1; west, S. No. 11-B-1.	about 1000
Do. S. No. 11-C-1.	Peckley, Christchurch; assignee Murrumbidgee Land.	North, S. No. 11-C-1; east, S. No. 11-C-1; south, S. No. 11-C-1; west, S. No. 11-C-1.	about 1000
Do. S. No. 11-D-1.	Peckley, Christchurch; assignee Murrumbidgee Land.	North, S. No. 11-D-1; east, S. No. 11-D-1; south, S. No. 11-D-1; west, S. No. 11-D-1.	about 1000
Total ..			about 4000

Port St. George, February 26, 1913.

Under section 5, Act I of 1914, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 78 acres, by the name a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for Murrumbidgee Land, Murrumbidgee district; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Under-Secretary of the Department of Lands is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Under-Secretary of the Department of Lands, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.			
Description of land, wet or dry, open or permanently, with survey or patent number.	Name of owner or assignee.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Murrumbidgee district, Murrumbidgee Land, Murrumbidgee village.			
Govt., Ar. S. No. 11.	Peckley, Christchurch; assignee Murrumbidgee Land.	North, S. No. 11; east, S. No. 11; south, S. No. 11; west, S. No. 11-A and B.	about 75
Do. S. No. 11.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. S. No. 11.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. S. No. 11.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Do. S. No. 11.	Do.	Do.	Do.
Total ..			about 75

Under section 6, Act 1 of 1904, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 10-28 acres, be the same or little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for protective works in the Colleton left margin; and, under sections 8 and 1, of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Trichinopoly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under that Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Trichinopoly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Bureau Divisional Officer, Tishinopoly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Adaptation: 10

[illegible]

P. K. HINDCLEY

Under Surg is Capt. F. W. D., Inspection Branch

Port St. George, February 27, 1909.

Under section 3, Act 1 of 1974, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 10 ares, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the lotteries to the new Police Tax on Shampans; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Head-quarter, Deputy Collector, Sale, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Headquarters Deputy Collector, Salem, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

Symptoms

Description of land, water or dry, stone or peat-lands, with survey or pasture landmark	Name of owner or occupier	Description of the land required to be taken up	Status to be taken up
<i>Other names, other remarks, foreign villages of Indian origin</i>			
Bundabadi, dry, No 1864 A.	A. Rammam Pillai	Birth, rocky pasture marked J, proposed to be surveyed in No. 2004 A., and, consequently taken of No. 2004 B.; south, river, west, un- surveyed pasture of No. 2004 A.	APPE. 12

Vol. 2, No. 10. Published by the U. S. Fish Commission, Fort St. George, March 2, 1912. Price, 10 cents.

Under section 6, A. of 1888, His Excellency the Governor is "Grieved hereby to declare that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 47 acres, be the same a little more or less, is granted for a public purpose, to wit for the Imperial Hospital at Singapore; and, under sections 3 and 4 of the same Act, the Tahsilदार of Pongroh is requested to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land."

1. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Tahsilदार of Pongroh and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

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Description of land, and or dry, from to purchase, with money to purchase, and or dry.	Name of person or company.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madras district, Pongalur taluk, Pongalur gramam.			
Sect. 10, P. 10.	Sect. 10, P. 10.	Sect. 10, P. 10.	Sect. 10, P. 10.
Do. P. 10.	Do. P. 10.	Do. P. 10.	Do. P. 10.
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¹ *Fort St. George, February 24, 1915.*

³² Under section 4, Act 2 of 1934, the Executive the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and comprising 1934 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a Government Technical Institute at Madras; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Divisional Officer, Madras, is empowered to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A place of the facility is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madras, for inspection by any State Finance office.

- § This being a case of urgency, the said Divisional Officer is directed to take possession of the land under section 17, paragraph 3 of Act 1 of 1934.

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Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 9.39 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for residential purposes to be attached to the Government Technical Institute at Madras; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Madras, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Divisional Officer, Madras, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said Divisional Officer is directed to take possession of the land under section 17, paragraph (1) of Act I of 1894.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wit or dep, owner or possessor, with survey or panchayat number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madras division, Madras sub-division, Suburban village.			
Do. No. 417 A	Jacobson	North, No. 417 A; east, No. 292; south, No. 292 A; west, No. 417 D.	50
Do. No. 417 D	Do.	North, No. 417 D; east, No. 417 A; south and west, No. 292 A.	70
Do. No. 100 A	Do.	North, Nos. 417 D and 292 A; east, No. 417 D; south, No. 292 A; west, and.	50
Do. No. 100 B-1	Do.	North, Nos. 100 A and 417 A; east, No. 292 C; south, No. 292 D; west, road.	1.00
Do. No. 897 G-1	Do.	North, Nos. 417 D-292; east, No. 100; south, Pongu channel; west, Nos. 292, 100 and 417 A.	1.40
Do. No. 287 D-1	Do.	North, No. 287 D-1; east, No. 292 C; south, Pongu channel; west, No. 292 D-2.	1.10
Do. No. 287 C-1	N. E. Ry. Permanent site Reserve from Town Group.	North, Nos. 287 D and 287; east, No. 287 C-1 E; south, Pongu channel; west, No. 292.	4.50
Total			9.39

W. S. MOLESWORTH.

Under Secretary to Government, P. W. D.

Port St. George, March 2, 1912.

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 50 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for extension of railway grounds at the Dinnaschallan junction; and, under sections 5 and 7 of the same Act, the Deputy Collector, Dinnas division, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Deputy Collector, Dinnas division, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wit or dep, owner or possessor, with survey or panchayat number	Name of owner or occupier	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Madras division, Dinnas sub-division, Dinnas village.			
Dep. personal undivided 2000, S. No. 541 A-1	Manasa Kallu	North, No. 541 C; east, No. 547 B; south, No. 541 A-1; west, No. 541 D.	50
Dep. undivided survey, No. 541 A-1	Madhaya	North, No. 541 B; east, No. 547 A; south, No. 547 A-2; west, No. 541 A.	10
Total			60

Under section 4, Act I of 1894, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 23.34 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of the Tondiar Salur Branch Railway line, Tondiar Salur Branch Railway, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

3 A plan of the land is kept in the Office of the Special Deputy Collector, Sub-Mahal Bhowah Railway and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of insanity the said officer is directed to take possession of the said house under section 17 of the said Act.

H. S. GILL et al.

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Under section 6, Act 1 of 1864, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 13.82 acres, in the name a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of the Bulbin-Solar Branch Railway line, and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Special Deputy Collector, Bulbin-Solar Branch Railway line, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Special Deputy Collector, Bulbin-Solar Branch Railway line, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is directed to take possession of the said land under section 17 of the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or paddocks, with survey or present holder.	Name of owner or occupier.	Particulars of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
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Paraparaia district, Bulbin held, Whangarei Municipal Council.

Designated dry work.	The number of acres		Particulars of the land required to be taken up.	Ext.
	Do.	Do.		
Do.	Do.	Do.	Earth, unimproved dry waste land, wet, unimproved dry waste land in the occupation of Koroheke, Koroheke and Maru, south and west, unimproved dry waste land.	2.00
Do.	Do.	Do.	Koroh, wet, south and west, unimproved dry waste land.	2.00
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	0.82
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	1.00
Do.	Do.	Do.	Do.	0.81
Total				10.63

Port St. George, February 24, 1915.

Under section 5, Act 1 of 1895, His Excellency the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 10.03 acres, by the name a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a wharf at Pungarehu; and, under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue Divisional Officer, Pungarehu, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Revenue Divisional Officer, Pungarehu, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is authorized to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or paddocks, with survey or present holder.	Name of owner or occupier.	Particulars of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
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Eden district, Pungarehu held, Pungarehu Municipal Council.

Dry, unimproved	Hillier Leckham Bay	Do.	Earth, unimproved dry waste land, wet, unimproved dry waste land in the occupation of Koroheke, Koroheke and Maru, south and west, unimproved dry waste land.	2.00
Dry, pastoral lease	Do.	Do.	Koroh, wet, south and west, unimproved dry waste land.	2.00
Koroheke pastoral lease	Do.	Do.	Do.	0.82
Koroheke pastoral lease	Do.	Do.	Do.	1.00
Koroheke pastoral lease	Do.	Do.	Do.	0.81
Total				10.63

Rev. St. Group, February 28, 1912.

Under section 6, Act 1 of 1941, Life Insurance of the Government in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 370-26 acres, be the same a 3100 acres or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the Government and carriage and wagon washhouse and for staff quarters at Tullahoma, Tennessee, and under sections 3 and 7 of the same Act, the Revenue 200 and 400 are appointed to purchase the same of the Government of a 3100 acres under the Act and directed to take care of the acquisition of the land and land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Mowens Divisional Officer at Trichinopoly and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

References

Description of land, wet or dry, open or wooded, with survey or previous history.	Name of owner or lessee.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Amount to be taken up.
Dichotomously situated, Dichotomously taken, No. 376 Subtopical village.			
Gravel, dry, S.F. No. 3 101	Yoshida A. Koppensanji Aijiro ..	North, S.F. No. 1, west, Vangpang, south, S.F. No. 4 and 10; west, S.F. No. 10	101
Gravel, dry, S.F. No. 4 A-1, various pas- sage	Yoshida Aijiro ..	North and east, Vangpang; south, S.F. No. 3; west, S.F. No. 2 and 10	101
Gravel, dry, S.F. No. 5 102	Do ..	North, S.F. No. 3; 11; west, Vangpang; south and west, S.F. No. 10	102
Gravel, dry, S.F. No. 10 103	Hanmudi Karon and others ..	North, S.F. No. 10, from Gerdan, west, S.F. No. 3, south, S.F. No. 7, 11, 12, 13 and 14; west, S.F. No. 13, 14 and 15	10-17
Do. No. 10 103	M. Katsuyoshi Katsuyoshi and S. Katsuyoshi Katsuyoshi	Do ..	1-10
Do. No. 10 14	Hanmudi Karon and others ..	North and east, S.F. No. 10; south, S.F. No. 10; west, S.F. No. 11	10
Total ..			11.05
No. 104, Alcoholic village.			
Gravel, dry, S.F. No. 104 A	Y. Shigenori Fudo ..	North, S.F. No. 100; east, S.F. No. 100; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 100	7.30
Do. No. 104	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 100 and 100; west, S.F. No. 100 and 100; south, S.F. No. 100, west, Vangpang	11.11
Do. No. 104 B-1	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-2	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104, east, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-3	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-4	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-5	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-6	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-7	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-8	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-9	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-10	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-11	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-12	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-13	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-14	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-15	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-16	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-17	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-18	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-19	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-20	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-21	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-22	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-23	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-24	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-25	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-26	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-27	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-28	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-29	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-30	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-31	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-32	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-33	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-34	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-35	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-36	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-37	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-38	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-39	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-40	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-41	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-42	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-43	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-44	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-45	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-46	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-47	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-48	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-49	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-50	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-51	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-52	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-53	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-54	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-55	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-56	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-57	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-58	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-59	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-60	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-61	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-62	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-63	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-64	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-65	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-66	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-67	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-68	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-69	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-70	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-71	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-72	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-73	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-74	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-75	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-76	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-77	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-78	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-79	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-80	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-81	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-82	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-83	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-84	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-85	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-86	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-87	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-88	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-89	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-90	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-91	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-92	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-93	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-94	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-95	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-96	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-97	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-98	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-99	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-100	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-101	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-102	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-103	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-104	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-105	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-106	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-107	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-108	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-109	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-110	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-111	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-112	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-113	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-114	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-115	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-116	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-117	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-118	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-119	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-120	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-121	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-122	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-123	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-124	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-125	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-126	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-127	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-128	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-129	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-130	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-131	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-132	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-133	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-134	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4
Do. No. 104 B-135	Do. ..	North, S.F. No. 104; west, S.F. No. 100; south, S.F. No. 104 A, west, Vangpang	1-4

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or plan of land.	Name of owner or occupier	Particulars of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Proclamation of land, to be taken up, for the purpose of—</i>			
Dy. No. 212 B	A. Aramanga Udayan and A. Aramanga Udayan	North, S.F. No. 212 A; east, S.F. No. 212; south, S.F. No. 212; west, S.F. No. 212 and 212.	200
Do. No. 213	S. G. Padmanabhaiah	North, S.F. No. 213; east, S.F. No. 213; south, S.F. No. 213; west, S.F. No. 213.	200
Do. No. 221 A	Vagapada Udayan	North, S.F. No. 221; east, S.F. No. 221; south, S.F. No. 221; west, S.F. No. 221.	200
Do. No. 222 C	Do.	North, S.F. No. 222; east, S.F. No. 222; south, S.F. No. 222; west, S.F. No. 222.	200
Do. No. 223	Do.	North, S.F. No. 223; east, S.F. No. 223; south, S.F. No. 223; west, S.F. No. 223.	200
Do. No. 224 D	Do.	North, S.F. No. 224; east, S.F. No. 224; south, S.F. No. 224; west, S.F. No. 224.	200
Do. No. 225 E	Do.	North, S.F. No. 225; east, S.F. No. 225; south, S.F. No. 225; west, S.F. No. 225.	200
Do. No. 226 B	A. Aramanga Udayan, Ramaswami Udayan, Aramanga Udayan and Padmapada Udayan	North, S.F. No. 226; east, S.F. No. 226; south, S.F. No. 226; west, S.F. No. 226.	200
Do. No. 227 C	Do.	North, S.F. No. 227; east, S.F. No. 227; south, S.F. No. 227; west, S.F. No. 227.	200
Do. No. 228 D	F. C. Reddy	North, S.F. No. 228; east, S.F. No. 228; south, S.F. No. 228; west, S.F. No. 228.	200
Do. No. 229 E	V. Aramanga Udayan	North, S.F. No. 229; east, S.F. No. 229; south, S.F. No. 229; west, S.F. No. 229.	200
Do. No. 230 F	V. Aramanga Udayan	North, S.F. No. 230; east, S.F. No. 230; south, S.F. No. 230; west, S.F. No. 230.	200
Do. No. 231 G	G. Aramanga Udayan	North, S.F. No. 231; east, S.F. No. 231; south, S.F. No. 231; west, S.F. No. 231.	200
Do. No. 232 H	Do.	North, S.F. No. 232; east, S.F. No. 232; south, S.F. No. 232; west, S.F. No. 232.	200
Do. No. 233 I	Do.	North, S.F. No. 233; east, S.F. No. 233; south, S.F. No. 233; west, S.F. No. 233.	200
Do. No. 234 J	Do.	North, S.F. No. 234; east, S.F. No. 234; south, S.F. No. 234; west, S.F. No. 234.	200
Do. No. 235 K	Do.	North, S.F. No. 235; east, S.F. No. 235; south, S.F. No. 235; west, S.F. No. 235.	200
Do. No. 236 L	Do.	North, S.F. No. 236; east, S.F. No. 236; south, S.F. No. 236; west, S.F. No. 236.	200
Do. No. 237 M	Do.	North, S.F. No. 237; east, S.F. No. 237; south, S.F. No. 237; west, S.F. No. 237.	200
Do. No. 238 N	Do.	North, S.F. No. 238; east, S.F. No. 238; south, S.F. No. 238; west, S.F. No. 238.	200
Do. No. 239 O	Do.	North, S.F. No. 239; east, S.F. No. 239; south, S.F. No. 239; west, S.F. No. 239.	200
Do. No. 240 P	Do.	North, S.F. No. 240; east, S.F. No. 240; south, S.F. No. 240; west, S.F. No. 240.	200
Do. No. 241 Q	Do.	North, S.F. No. 241; east, S.F. No. 241; south, S.F. No. 241; west, S.F. No. 241.	200
Do. No. 242 R	Do.	North, S.F. No. 242; east, S.F. No. 242; south, S.F. No. 242; west, S.F. No. 242.	200
Do. No. 243 S	Do.	North, S.F. No. 243; east, S.F. No. 243; south, S.F. No. 243; west, S.F. No. 243.	200

[illegible]

LIST OF PAGES PLACED AT THE DISPOSAL OF THE PRESS.

The following list of papers, placed at the disposal of the Press between 27th February and 6th March 1912, is published for general information:—

[illegible]

N.B.—A copy of any of the foregoing papers can be obtained, on payment of the price noted against each, on application to the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras.

H. A. STUART,
As. Chief Secretary.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 10.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, 1912.

[PART, 2 CONT.]

NAVINE DEPARTMENT

Fort St. George, March 1, 1912.

The following Quarantine Ordinance of Netherlands India, 1911, is reproduced:—

QUARANTINE ORDINANCE.

(STAMPED: (OFFICIAL GAZETTE) 1911 No. 227 AND THE SUBSTITUTION AND
CORRECTIONS ABOVE THEREIN)

IN THE NAME OF THE QUEEN.

The Governor General of the Netherlands' East Indies having conferred with the Council of the Netherlands East Indies

Doth who still, as or have read this Ordinance, Granting:

Also enacts.

That, whereas the Netherlands both for themselves and on behalf of the Netherlands' East Indies, have joined the International Health Convention, concluded at Paris on December 2nd, 1903, sanctioned by the law of December 11th, 1905 (Netherlands' Staatsblad (Official Gazette) No. 375, Netherlands' East Indies Staatsblad (Official Gazette) 1907 No. 333) and published in Staatsblad (Official Gazette) 1907 No. 645.

His, deeming it necessary to establish new regulations for the prevention of the carrying of contagious diseases across the sea.

Taking into consideration Articles 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30 and 31 of the Regulation on hot island for Reporting via Netherlands' India (Regulations concerning the policy of the Government of the Netherlands' East Indies).

Has thought good and necessary.

Enacts:—To establish the following Quarantine Ordinance, after having declared said and read the Quarantine Ordinance (Staatsblad (Official Gazette) 1907 No. 41) and Paragraph 3 of the Flag Ordinance (Staatsblad (Official Gazette) 1907 No. 115) together with the alterations and complements afterwards added thereto.

ARTICLE 1.

Penalties.

1. The regulations set forth in this Ordinance refer to Flags, Chains and Yellow Fever.
2. If necessary, this Ordinance will be declared by the Governor-General, subject to further Royal assent and by ministerial decree, applicable to other infectious diseases also.

ARTICLE 2.

Interpretation of Terms.

In this Ordinance the following interpretations are to be understood by:—

Isolation: the causing of patients, away from contact with the outside world, in a quarantine station, in a hospital or, by exception, in a dwelling-house on shore or in a room on board ship, that in the opinion of officers the Board of the local government at the Harbour-master, is suitable for a nursing place or before decided.

Baggage: Articles of clothing and accessories for the daily use of the crew.

The crew, or ship's company: The whole personnel on board a ship, including the captain in the course of the said ship.

[Sign.]

Master, the Captain, or the person who takes his place.
Goods, all articles which are transported for use or for purposes of trade, with the exception of baggage.

Harbour: all harbours, roadsteads and rivers which serve as anchoring-places, as well as anchoring-places for loading and unloading wharves, quays, and landing-places at jetties.

Harbour-doctor: the harbour-master, or medical man who acts as such.

Harbour-master: the harbour-master or person in whose name he acts as such.

Crew: all persons present on board except the persons designated in article 13 (1).

Passenger: travellers who do not belong to the crew.

Ship: all vessels whatsoever of whatsoever tonnage.

Infected ship:

Ship suspected of infection.

Infected ship.

} See article 20.

Ship-doctor: a medical man, belonging to the ship's company, who has been declared as such by the Government of the country to which the ship belongs, or by the Government of the country, to which belongs the harbour where the ship takes in passengers.

Quarantine:—Prohibition or limitation of intercourse of a ship with the shore, or with other ships for the prevention of infection.

Quarantine signal:—

(a) from sunrise till sunset a yellow flag;
 (b) from sunrise till sunset two white lights, one at a distance of two metres below the other, and visible for at least two miles.

Quarantine:—Isolation of crew and passengers to a limited intercourse, with the obligation to submit to the medical inspection prescribed.

Overcrowding:—Compulsory residence, whether obliged stay whether on board of a ship or in a quarantine station or hospital, without contact with the outside world and under medical control, to be carried by the harbour-doctor or by a physician appointed by the Board of the Local Government.

ARTICLE 3.

Notice.

1. As soon as it has been ascertained by medical examination that a case of plague, cholera, or yellow fever has occurred at a Dutch East Indian settlement, the Head of the Local Government shall give notice thereof directly, if possible by telegram, to the Chief Inspector, Head of the Civil Medical Service, the Head of the Provincial Governing Body, and the Provincial Medical authorities.

2. This notice shall be accompanied by or followed as quickly as possible by detailed communications concerning:

- (a) the place where and the date on which the first case has or the first cases have occurred.
- (b) the number of ascertained cases and that of the deaths.
- (c) the origin of the first cases, that is to say whether the same have been imported from outside, or whether the disease has arisen at the place.
- (d) with regard to plague, the appearance of plague or of an exceptional mortality among the crew.

(e) the precautions taken in consequence of the first case or cases.

3. After the giving of notice described in paragraph 1 the Head of the Local Government shall send to the Chief Inspector, Head of the Civil Medical Service, regular weekly reports containing besides the number of cases and deaths:

- (a) the measures taken with regard to medical examination, isolation and disinfection, in detail, ever by term of the infectious disease; in case of plague particularly the precautions taken against the crew.

ARTICLE 4.

Declaration of Infection of some place, and its withdrawal thereof.

1. The Head of the Local Government is empowered, after taking medical advice, to declare infected a place within his jurisdiction.

2. He shall proceed to the declaration of infection:

(a) if at the place where two or more cases of plague or yellow fever have occurred which have not been imported from outside, and between which an original connection can be supposed.

(b) if at that place a number of cases of cholera suddenly appear (on suspicion) or if after the isolation of the first cases clustered, new cases have occurred in connection with these outside the place or places of isolation.

3. He shall give immediate notice of the declaration of infection to the harbour-master appointed by law, and to the local newspapers, and further, if possible by telegram, to the Chief Inspector, Head of the Civil Medical Service, the Head of the Provincial Governing Body, and the Provincial Medical authorities also in the notifying disease to the neighbouring Heads of the Local Government.

4. The Chief Inspector, Head of the Civil Medical Service, shall make the declaration of infection known in the *Journal Officiel* (Dutch Gazette).

5. The Head of the Provincial Governing Body shall provide, if possible by telegram, for the general giving of notice in his district and for communication of the matter to all other Heads of Provincial Governing Bodies, who shall and whom thereof, if possible by telegram, to the harbour-masters in their districts.

6. The Chief Inspector, Head of the Civil Medical Service, is empowered to institute a further urgent examination of the cases which have occurred and to withdraw the Declaration of infection on that ground, as soon as he deems it necessary to do so.

7. The Head of the Local Government shall withdraw the Declaration of infection if it has been ascertained:

(a) that no deaths nor new cases have occurred since or of plague or cholera for five, or from or yellow fever for six days following the isolation, the death or recovery respectively of the last plague, cholera or yellow fever patient.

(b) that all the required measures for disinfection have been applied, and in case of plague that the necessary measures have been carried out against rats and in case of yellow fever that they have been carried out against mosquitoes.

4. Notice of the withdrawal of a Declaration of Infection shall be given in the same manner as that described in paragraphs 3, 4 and 5.

ARTICLE 5.

Declaration of the Infection of foreign ports and the withdrawal thereof.

1. The declaration of the infection of districts outside the Netherlands East Indies and the withdrawal of the same, shall be issued by the Chief Inspector, Head of the Civil Medical Service.

2. With regard to countries which have joined the International Health Convention, concluded at Paris on the 23rd December 1926, which Convention was approved by the law of 21st December 1924 (Dutch Official Gazette No. 216, Netherlands East Indies Official Gazette 1927, No. 460) and which was published in the Official Gazette of 1927, Supplement No. 418—the regulations prescribed in Article 4 of this ordinance with regard to human and plague, shall hold good for the Declaration of the Infection of a district and the withdrawal of the such Declaration of Infection.

3. With regard to countries which have not joined the Convention referred to in paragraph 2, the regulations laid down in Article 4 shall hold good, according to which a Declaration of Infection in the withdrawal of the same is only pronounced in case of cholera, and yellow fever, whilst with regard to plague, the prescriptions in Title 2 Chapter 2 of the Convention of Venice (Supplement Official Gazette 1926 No. 269) are taken into consideration, unless it should appear that in the country in question, decisive measures to prevent the spread of the disease are being taken by the authorities, in which case the Chief Inspector, Head of the Civil Medical Service, may apply the regulations given in Article 4 for the Declaration of the Infection of a district and the withdrawal of the same also in the case of a country which has not joined the Convention of Paris.

4. A period longer than one day may be allowed to pass by in particular cases with regard to a country such as those referred to in paragraph 3 and which has not even joined the Convention of Venice.

5. In the case of any part of South China, the Chief Inspector, Head of the Civil Medical Service, shall withdraw the Declaration of Infection as soon as in his true belief by the Dutch Consular Official concerned, that, to the best of his knowledge, that port has been free from plague, cholera, or yellow fever for two consecutive weeks.

6. The Chief Inspector, Head of the Civil Medical Service, shall take care that the Declaration of Infection as well as the withdrawal thereof shall be made known as quickly as possible to the Japanese Consul (Joya Shinsai) and, if possible by telegram, brought to the knowledge of the Dutch Consular Official in whose district the area declared to be infected is situated, and of the Heads of Provincial Governments, and of those thirteen districts in whom it is of importance to make it speedily communication on the matter.

7. The withdrawal shall likewise be given, apart from the authority of the Governor General to pronounce that notification shall be sent to other heads and authorities, to the Consular representative of the country in which the district declared to be infected is situated, at Batavia, or, if it concerns a country which has joined the Convention of Paris or that of Venice, and which has no Consular Representative at Batavia, to the Government of that country through the instrumentality of Her Majesty's representative, and if possible by telegram.

ARTICLE 6.

Quarantine for harbours which have been declared infected.

When a Netherlands East Indies port has been declared infected, the Harbour Master shall show (or show) the quarantine signals by day and night, from a post where they can be distinctly seen at sea.

ARTICLE 7.

Bill of health.

1. Masters of ships arriving from countries outside the Netherlands East Indies shall, on arrival at a Netherlands East Indies port, send to the Harbour Master a Bill of Health, signed by the lawful authority of each foreign harbour at which they have touched during the twenty-four hours preceding such arrival.

2. When there is a Netherlands Consular agent at the port where the Bill of Health was issued, this document should be issued, as at least counter-signed, by him. When the port has been declared infected by the Netherlands East Indies Government, the Consular agent must state that fact on the Bill of Health.

3. Masters shall not part with the Bill (Bill) of Health, until their ships have been admitted to the communication with a Netherlands East Indies port.

4. The Bill of Health is only valid when it has been delivered within twenty-four hours before the departure.

5. The Chief Inspector, Head of the Civil Medical Service, is authorized to grant exemption from the regulations laid down in the last paragraph of this article in the case of ships, arriving in the Netherlands East Indies from certain foreign ports.

ARTICLE 8.

Health Book.

1. The Master of any ship which arrives in a harbour shall provide himself with a Health Book, in case he has not one already.

2. The Health books shall conform to the model sanctioned by the Director of Education, Public worship and Labour and they are obtainable gratis and free of stamp duty from all Harbour Masters in the Netherlands East Indies.

3. The Master shall show the Health book to the Harbour Master, for examination, if requested to do so by the latter.

4. The Master shall, on arrival in a Netherlands' East Indian harbour, present the Health Book marked to the Harbour Master for endorsement, if:

(a) the port has not telegraphically communicated, or

(b) he has, during the last 21 days, called at a Netherlands' East Indian harbour, which is not connected by telegraph.

5. The Master of a ship arriving from a Netherlands' East Indian port, present his Health Book to the Harbour Master to be filled up if:

(1) the port is not connected by telegraph, or

(2) the port has been declared infected, or

(3) his ship is infected, or suspected of infection, or, his ship being free of infection, he has called within five days (in the case of yellow fever, six days) previously at a port which has been declared infected.

6. The Master may, returning from a Netherlands' East Indian port, require the Harbour Master to fill up his book, whether or not he is sailing direct to a foreign port.

7. The filling up of the Health Book by the Harbour Master is only valid, when it is endorsed within 24 hours before the departure of the ship with the signature of the Harbour Master.

8. In pursuance of the first, second and third clauses the Harbour Master may hand over the undertaking and filling up of the Health Book to the harbour-doctor.

9. The duties of the Harbour Master in this respect are laid down more particularly in his book of instructions.

10. The Master whose Health Book has been mislaid, shall inform the Harbour Master on his arrival at the next Netherlands' East Indian port.

11. In the case mentioned in the preceding paragraph, the harbour-doctor shall determine the health condition of the ship from the facts at his disposal. If these are not conclusive, he shall decide according to his own judgment.

12. The mislaid Health Book shall be declared null and void by the Chief Inspector, Head of the Civil Medical Service.

13. A Master is forbidden to use a Health Book, which has been declared invalid.

14. The Chief Inspector, Head of the Civil Medical Service, may grant exemption from the duties laid down in paragraph 5 and clause (c) of paragraph 5.

ARTICLE 9.

Health Declaration.

1. The Harbour Master shall, when it is in his opinion necessary, offer to the Master of a navigating ship, a form of health declaration of which the model has been submitted by the Director of Education, Public Worship and Industry.

2. The Master shall fill up the form according to the truth and sign it on oath: if there is ship's company on board the declaration shall be countersigned by him.

ARTICLE 10.

Classification of ships.

With respect to plague, cholera, and yellow fever, ships are classified as:

(a) infected ships, by which is meant ships which have on board plague, cholera, or yellow fever, or in which within the last seven days one or more cases of plague, cholera or yellow fever have occurred;

(b) suspected ships, by which is meant ships on which cases of plague, cholera or yellow fever have appeared at the moment of departure or during the voyage but on which not a single new case has appeared during the last seven days;

(c) uninfected ships, by which is meant ships, which, although sailing from a port which has been declared infected, had on board no case of death or sickness from plague, cholera or yellow fever, either before departure, or during the passage, or at the moment of arrival.

ARTICLE 11.

Quarantine.

1. All infected and suspected ships and all uninfected ships, which,

(1) less than 21 days previously have visited a port which has been declared infected,

(2) have on board persons under surveillance, or

(3) are known to have plague or an unusually high mortality among the crew on board, go into quarantine, as soon as they arrive within the limits of a Netherlands' East Indian port or enter a Netherlands' East Indian river.

2. The Director of Education, Public Worship and Industry shall decide in the case of Netherlands' East Indian rivers, for which a decision is necessary, whether and how far quarantined ships may move. He shall assign also the places at which the medical examination of these ships must be made.

3. A ship in quarantine shall show the quarantine-signal in the foremast, and shall occupy the berth assigned to it by the Harbour Master.

4. Save for the regulation in article 35, the ship shall fly the quarantine-signal and remain on the station assigned to it, until two communications have been permitted by the Harbour Master or by his authority.

ARTICLE 12.

Cases in which the Ordinance does not apply and exemption from quarantine.

1. The regulations of this Ordinance do not apply to:

(a) Netherlands' East Indian ships, smaller than 15 tonne net, except as provided for in the case mentioned in article 10, paragraph 2, sub (2) and article 36, paragraph 2, sub (2);

(b) Netherlands' East Indian pilot and customs boats.

5. The following are exempt from quarantine:

- (a) Uninfected ships, which less than five (or in the case of yellow fever six) days previously have sailed from a port in regard to which the declaration of infection has in the meantime been cancelled;
- (b) ships, which touch at a port, which has been declared infected with the same disease, on account of which they should have to go into quarantine;
- (c) an infected ship, which, in a port which has been declared infected, merely discharges or takes up the mails, and have discontinued their passenger and baggage;
6. No quarantine regulations are applied to:
 - (a) mails, printed matters, books, newspapers, papers and documents, except postal parcels;
 - (b) goods sent from a port declared infected only by yellow fever;
 - (c) goods, which are less than five days before the declaration of infection have been sent from such infected port.

4. The chief inspector, head of the civil medical service, is authorized to grant to uninfected ships coming under the terms of article 11, paragraph 1, exemption from the quarantine regulations in force at a Netherlands East Indian port, or from some of their special conditions prescribed by him and to give these permission in and of his discretion at ports which, according to this ordinance, are not accessible to such ships.

ARTICLE 18.

The entering and leaving of a ship in quarantine

A ship in quarantine may only be boarded by the pilot, the harbour master or his deputy, the harbour-doctor, officials of the police, customs or excise, and, when, in the execution of their duty, medical men and surgeons, in case of their assistance being desired, by the ship or based, the men of the disinfection service and on the understanding that they have previously received permission from the harbour master by the supervisor, ship-owner, agent or in general any person, who has on account of his employment direct control of the business conducted with the ship.

6. Any other person going on board shall be regarded as belonging to the crew and passengers, and shall submit to the same regulations, subject to the position provided for their own condition.

5. The ship may be left only by:

- (a) the persons, mentioned in paragraph 1, who together with their clothes must be disinfected after their return to shore;
- (b) a ship's boat or other small craft carrying the ship's papers, the mail or urgent news. The harbour-master, however, shall be regarded in a violation of the prohibition in this paragraph, should the harbour master decline to authorize the agent otherwise of the crew. The boat shall fly the quarantine signal, shall have no communication with the shore or with other ships and shall return to the ship immediately after the accomplishment of its task.

ARTICLE 19.

Health inspection.

Any ship in quarantine is subjected as soon as possible after arrival to a health inspection by the harbour-doctor, who shall act in the definite instructions of the chief inspector, head of the medical service.

2. The master shall be present at the inspection made by the harbour-doctor and shall give all possible assistance which may be required by the harbour-doctor.

3. If there is a ship's surgeon on board, he shall give personal assistance at the inspection.

4. Any disinfection required by the harbour-doctor as to the medical inspection, shall be given by the master and the ship's surgeon under oath.

5. In the case of a complaint the examination may be omitted, on the receipt of a written statement giving reasons to the questions of the harbour-doctor and signed by the officer in command and countersigned by the senior medical officer on board.

6. Should no written reply be received to the questions referred to in paragraph 5, or should the reply be insufficient, the health inspection will proceed in the manner set forth in paragraph 1 to 3 (both inclusive).

7. The costs of the inspection mentioned in this article will be paid by the Government, except when the master has flown the quarantine signal, this not being precluded by the above-mentioned regulations and if he might be liable to pay it was necessary to do so, in which case the costs of the health inspection shall be paid by the ship.

8. The Director of Education, Public Worship and Industry shall decide the amount of the costs to be charged by the harbour-doctor, for the health inspection.

ARTICLE 20.

Classification of ports.

For the purposes of these quarantine regulations the Netherlands East Indian ports have been classified by the Director of Education, Public Worship and Industry into four classes.

1. The harbours of the first class have a harbour-doctor and a quarantine station and are supplied with the necessary materials for disinfection and destruction of rats and mosquitoes.

2. The harbours of the second class have a harbour-doctor and hospital with isolation ward and are supplied with materials for disinfection.

3. The harbours of the third class have a harbour-doctor.

4. The harbours of the fourth class have no harbour-doctor.

ARTICLE 21.

The classification of the Netherlands East Indian ports shall be sent to the Governor General (Jong Kansel) for publication, by the Director of Education, Public Worship and Industry.

ARTICLE 17.

Ships infected with plague.

1. Ships infected by plague are only permitted free access to first-class harbours when the following regulations have been observed:—

(a) persons, who are suffering from plague or are suspected by the harbour-doctor to be suffering from plague, are disembarked and isolated as quickly as possible.

(b) the remaining passengers shall, should it be necessary with regard to the destination of such or some of them, also be disembarked and at the discretion of the harbour-doctor they shall be subjected, before re-embarkation, for not more than five days, which may or may not be followed by survey during a further period of not more than five days, or merely to survey during a period not exceeding the limit of two days; in such case, including, as regards the disembarked passengers, from the moment of disembarkation, in the case of those remaining on board from the notification of the quarantine against the ship.

(c) the crew shall be allowed to remain on board as much as possible and shall be under survey for not more than ten days during which they may not leave the ship except in the fulfilment of duty, and then at the direction of the Harbour Master.

(d) the outfit, linen, the necessaries for daily use and things belonging to the crew or passengers, which in the opinion of the harbour-doctor are infected, shall be disinfectant.

(e) the parts of the ship, which have been occupied by plague patients, or which in the opinion of the harbour-doctor are infected, shall be disinfectant.

(f) the rats on board shall be destroyed. This operation must be done as quickly as possible before the re-loading of the cargo, and may not last longer than forty-eight hours. In the case of ships in ballast this operation shall be done as soon as possible before loading.

2. The harbour-doctor is authorized to suspend ships to permit the re-loading of a part of the cargo, before the destruction of the rats, provided that such measures are taken that no rats can leave the ship during the unloading.

3. The permission for free communication is granted immediately after the rats have been disinfectant; the things mentioned under (d) in paragraph 1, have been delivered for disinfection and—where for the regulations in article 17, paragraph 2 and 3—the measures under (e) and (f) have been duly taken.

4. In the harbours of the second class, at the request of the master, and with the approval of the harbour-doctor persons suffering from plague may be disembarked, and conveyed to the isolation ward at the hospital.

ARTICLE 18.

Ships suspected of plague.

1. Ships suspected of plague are admitted to free communication in first-class harbours only:—

2. If a harbour of the second class satisfactory measures can be taken which on the opinion of the harbour-master are sufficient to destroy the rats or if the ship has already been cleared of rats by a "Kleinverke" East Indian Harbour and according to article 17, paragraph 2, this operation does not need to be repeated, ships such as mentioned in paragraph 1 are also permitted to have free communication in first harbours, subject to the prohibition with regard to loading of cargo mentioned in article 18.

3. Permission for free communication is granted subject to the observation of the following rules:—

(a) the passengers may be placed under survey for not more than five days, calculated from the date of the arrival of the ship.

(b) the crew may be placed under survey for the same period, with or without permission to leave the ship, for other reasons than performing duty at the direction of the harbour-master.

(c) the outfit, linen, the necessaries for daily use and things belonging to the crew or passengers, which in the opinion of the harbour-doctor are infected shall be disinfectant.

(d) those parts of the ship, which have been occupied by plague patients or which in the opinion of the harbour-doctor are infected shall be disinfectant.

(e) the rats on board shall be destroyed. This operation must be done as quickly as possible before the re-loading of the cargo, and may not last more than 48 hours. In the case of ships in ballast this operation shall be done as soon as possible before loading.

4. The harbour-doctor is authorized to permit in special cases, part of the cargo to be unloaded before the destruction of the rats, provided that sufficient measures be taken to prevent rats from leaving the ship during the unloading.

5. Permission for free communication is granted immediately after the things mentioned under (d) in paragraph 3, have been delivered for disinfection and—where for the regulations in article 17, paragraph 2 and 3—the measures under (e) and (f) have been duly taken.

ARTICLE 19.

Uninfected (plague free) ships.

1. Uninfected (plague free) ships in which plague sickness has been definitely ascertained to be among the rats on board are only admitted in the first-class harbours and in the second-class harbours in the most restricted in article 18, paragraph 2, and subject to the prohibition for free communication already laid down, with observation of the rules as set forth in article 18 for suspected ships, provided that the period of survey by the harbour-doctor may be extended in special cases to a period not exceeding ten days.

2. Uninfected (plague free) ships in which an exceptional death rate has been noted among the rats on board, have free entrance to first and second class harbours, but only in the case mentioned in the second paragraph of article 18 and subject to the prohibition already laid down.

3. It is up to the harbour-doctor in paragraph 2 the following rules will apply:—

(a) the harbour-doctor may take such, that are as soon as possible a bacteriological examination shall be made to ascertain, whether or not the death of the rats was due to plague.

(b) while awaiting the result of the bacteriological examination, the crew and passengers may be subjected to survey for not more than five days from the date of the arrival of the ship (in the case of the crew, with or without permission to leave the ship in the performance of duty only, and this at the discretion of the Harbour Master), while in exceptional cases when the harbour-master is authorized, to extend this survey to a period of not more than ten days the ship remains subject to the regulations for suspected ships, being cleared of risk, when this is considered necessary by the harbour-master.

4. Ships, coming under the case mentioned in paragraph 3, which do not wish to even the result of the bacteriological examination, may be immediately referred to free communication after having undergone the treatment, prescribed in article 13, for ships suspected of plague.

5. If it appears from the bacteriological examination, that there was plague among the rats as heard, then the measures prescribed in paragraph 1 shall be applied in so far as these measures have not yet been carried out in accordance with paragraph 3, sub (i).

6. If it appears from the bacteriological examination, that there was not plague among the rats as heard, then the measures prescribed in the following paragraph shall be applied, with exception of the destruction of the rats, in so far as these measures have not yet been carried out in accordance with paragraph 3, sub (i), on the understanding that, if on the publication of the result of the bacteriological examination five days have already elapsed since the day on which the ship sailed from the infected port, the crew and passengers shall be immediately released from the survey applied to them.

7. Suspected (plague free) ships without suspected plague and without suspected mortality among the rats on board, which within 30 days previously have visited a port which has been declared infected with plague are subjected to free communication in free clear harbours and in accordance with article 13, paragraph 3, and subjects the public on board and crew also in the above clear harbours immediately on the conclusion of the medical examination, e.g. after delivery of the goods mentioned below only (i) and with due observance of the following rules:—

(a) the crew and passengers may be subjected to survey during five days extended from the day when the ship sailed from the infected harbour.

(b) the harbour-master may order the destruction of the rats, which then, shall be done as soon as possible, without interfering with the communication of the crew and passengers with the shore and lasting in no case a longer period than 24 hours.

(c) the harbour-master may order the disinfection of the infected linen, of the daily necessities and things belonging to the crew or passengers but only in special cases, when he has particular reason to suspect infection.

8. Disinfected (plague free) ships, which have already been permitted to free communication in a Restricted Port Indian port but according to article 11, paragraph 3, sub (2), are nevertheless obliged to perform quarantine on arrival at the next port of call, so having on board persons who are under survey for plague and who are not yet free, are immediately granted free communication in the harbours of the free, second and third class if the result of the medical examination shows that no plague has been stated on board.

ARTICLE 20

Ships infected with cholera.

1. Ships infected with cholera are admitted to free communication in the first and second class harbours only on complying with the following regulations:—

(a) Persons who are suffering from cholera or who are suspected by the harbour-master of suffering from that disease, shall be disembarked and isolated as quickly as possible.

(b) The remaining passengers shall, should it be necessary for the disinfection, or may if they so desire, also be disembarked and they shall be put under observation or survey for not more than five days from the date of the arrival of the ship.

(c) The crew shall remain on board as much as possible and shall be put under survey for a term not exceeding five days, during which they may not leave the ship, except when on duty, at the permission of the Harbour Master.

(d) The vessel, however, the necessities for daily use, and things belonging to the crew or passengers which in the opinion of the harbour-master are infected shall be disinfected.

(e) Those parts of the ship, which have been occupied by cholera patients or which in the opinion of the Harbour Master are infected, must be disinfected.

(f) The bilge water shall be disinfected and then drained off.

(g) The drinking water shall be replaced by pure drinking water whenever the harbour-master deems it necessary.

(h) The water shall, even human excrements to be disinfected before they are allowed to fall or to be thrown into the harbour.

2. Permission for free communication is granted immediately after the ship has been disinfected, the things mentioned in paragraph 1 under (d) have been disinfected for the disinfection and—also the regulations of article 13, paragraphs 7 and 8—when the measures prescribed under (b) and (f) have been carried out.

ARTICLE 21.

Ships suspected of cholera.

1. Ships suspected of cholera are admitted to free communication in the first and second class harbours only on complying with the following regulations:—

(a) The passengers may be subjected to survey for a term not exceeding five days calculated from the arrival of the ship.

(b) The crew may be put under survey for the crew period with or without permission to leave the ship in the performance of duty only, at the discretion of the Harbour Master.

(c) The infected linen, the necessities for daily use and things belonging to the crew or passengers which in the opinion of the harbour-master are infected, shall be disinfected.

(d) Those parts of the ship, which have been occupied by cholera patients, or which in the opinion of the Harbour Master are infected, shall be disinfected.

(e) The bilge water shall be disinfected and then drained off.

(f) the drinking-water shall be replaced by pure drinking-water whenever the harbour-doctor considers it necessary.

(g) the master shall cause human excrements to be disinfectated before they are allowed to fall up to the harbour.

3. Permission for free communication is granted immediately after the things mentioned under (a) in paragraph 1 have been delivered for disinfection and — were for the regulations of article 27, paragraphs 1 and 2 — when the persons mentioned under (d), (e) and (f) have been carried out.

ARTICLE 22.

Disinfected (shaken free) ships

1. Disinfected (shaken free) ships which within 21 days previously have called at a port declared infected with cholera, are admitted to free communication in the first, second and third class harbours immediately after medical inspection e.g. delivery of the things mentioned below and (B) subject to the observance of the following regulations:—

(a) the crew and passengers may be put under survey for a term not exceeding five days reckoned from the date when the ship sailed from the infected harbour.

(b) the harbour-doctor may order the disinfection of the solid stores, of the accessories for daily use and things belonging to crew or passengers, but only in special cases when he has particular reason to suspect infection.

(c) the bilge water shall be disinfectated and then drained off.

2. Disinfected (shaken free) ships, which have already been admitted to free communication in a Netherlands' East Indian harbour, but according to article 11, paragraph 1, sub (7) are nevertheless obliged to go into quarantine on arrival at the next port of call, as having on board persons who are under survey for cholera and who are not yet free, are immediately granted free communication in the harbours of the first, second and third class, if the result of the medical inspection shows that no cholera has been noted on board.

ARTICLE 23.

Ships from the class 1c left by yellow fever ships which are not yet cleared from quarantine.

Ships infected with yellow fever or suspected ships, also ships having called at a port which has been declared infected with the cholera, see in a Netherlands' East Indian harbour can be allowed to come within one mile of the shore so long as the ship in the sense of this ordinance has not yet been cleared from quarantine.

ARTICLE 24.

Ships infected with yellow fever.

1. Ships infected with yellow fever are admitted to free communication in the harbours of the first class only under observance of the following regulations:—

(a) persons who are suffering from yellow fever or are suspected by the harbour-doctor of suffering from yellow fever shall be disinfectated and isolated as soon as possible.

(b) the other passengers shall, should it be necessary for the destruction of mosquitoes or may, if they so desire, also be disinfectated and they shall, at the discretion of the harbour-doctor be subjected either to observation for not more than six days, which may or may not be followed by survey for not more than six days or to survey merely for a period not exceeding the limit of twelve days, in each case, reckoning, with regard to the disinfectated passengers from the moment of disinfection and in the case of those remaining on board from the cessation of the operation against the mosquitoes.

(c) the crew shall remain on board as much as possible, and shall be subjected to survey for the same period with or without permission to leave the ship, in the performance of duty only at the discretion of the Harbour Master.

(d) all mosquitoes on board shall be destroyed. This operation shall be done as soon as possible before the sailing and may not last longer than 48 hours. In case of ships in which this operation shall be done as soon as possible before sailing.

2. The permission to free communication is granted immediately after the disinfection of the sick and crew for regulations in article 22, paragraphs 1 and 2—when the measures mentioned in paragraph 1, sub (d) have been carried out.

3. In the harbours of the second class, at the request of the master and at the discretion of the harbour-doctor persons suffering from yellow fever may be disinfectated and conveyed to the isolation ward of the hospital.

ARTICLE 25.

Ships suspected of yellow fever.

1. Ships suspected of yellow fever are admitted to free communication in harbours of the first class only.

2. In a harbour of the second class the apparatus, sufficient in the judgment of the harbour-doctor for the destruction of mosquitoes can be obtained, or the ship can already been cleared from quarantine in the Netherlands' East Indian port according to article 22, paragraph 1, it is not necessary to repeat this operation, ships as mentioned in paragraph 1 are also admitted to free communication in that harbour.

3. For this permission the following rules must be observed:—

(a) the passengers may be put under survey for not more than six days, reckoned from the date of the arrival of the ship.

(b) the crew may be put under survey for the same period with or without permission to leave the ship in the performance of duty only and at the discretion of the Harbour Master.

(c) the mosquitoes on board shall be destroyed. This operation shall be done as soon as possible before the sailing of the ship and may not last longer than forty-eight hours. In case of ships in which the work shall be done as soon as possible before sailing.

4. Permission for free communication is granted immediately after the measures laid down in paragraph 3 under (a)—except as provided in article 22, paragraphs 1 and 2—have been carried out.

ARTICLE 14.

Disinfected (yellow fever) ships.

1. Disinfected (free of yellow fever) ships which have called out more than 21 days previously at a port declared infected with yellow fever are admitted to free communication in the harbours of the first class only.

2. It is a harbour of the 2nd class if the sea can be obtained at an apparatus sufficient in the opinion of the harbour doctor to destroy the mosquitoes or if the ship has already been cleared from mosquitoes in the Netherlands East Indies and according to article 12, paragraph 7, it is not necessary to repeat the operations, ships as mentioned in paragraph 1 are also admitted to free communication in that harbour.

3. For this provision the following rules must be observed:—

(a) the crew and passengers may be subjected to survey for six days, counting from the day of the destruction of the mosquitoes;

(b) the mosquitoes on board shall be destroyed. This operation shall be done as soon as possible before the unloading of the cargo and may not last longer than forty-eight hours. In case of ships in ballast this operation shall be performed as soon as possible before loading;

4. The provisions for free communication are immediately granted—except for the restriction given in article 12, paragraphs 7 and 8—on the fulfilment of the requirements in paragraph 3 and 4;

5. Uninfected (free from yellow fever) ships, which have already been permitted to free communication in a Netherlands East Indies harbour, but according to article 12, paragraph 1, sub (2), are nevertheless obliged to go into quarantine as arrived at the next port of call on having persons on board who are under survey for yellow fever and who are not yet free, and immediately granted free communication in the harbours of the 1st, 2nd and 3rd class, if the result of the medical examination shows that no yellow fever has been communicated on board.

ARTICLE 15.

Disinfection, destruction of rats and mosquitoes.

1. If the harbour doctor after examination decides that disinfection, spraying of drinking-water, the destruction of rats or mosquitoes is necessary, this shall be done as soon as possible under the supervision of the Harbour Master and with the assistance of the harbour doctor and according to such as possible directions as set forth in the instructions issued by the Chief Inspector, Head of the Civil Medical Service.

2. The master shall give all possible assistance.

3. The cost of the use of works and apparatus for the disinfection of the ship and for the destruction of rats or mosquitoes shall be charged to the ship according to a tariff fixed by the Director of Education, Public Works and Industry.

4. The cost of the purchased disinfection of persons and goods shall be paid by the Government.

5. The harbour doctor shall make use of the available apparatus which might be on board for disinfection or for destruction of rats or mosquitoes so far as is provided in paragraph 1 of the regulations referred to and when the apparatus is in low condition in good working order.

6. No satisfaction shall be given by the Government in respect of damage sustained in consequence of the carrying out of the provisions set forth in paragraph 1 unless the Chief Inspector, Head of the Civil Medical Service, thinks such to be reasonable.

7. If one of the rules mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article has already been applied to a ship (in a Netherlands East Indies harbour or in a harbour of a country that is a party to the Convention of Paris (Convention No. 488 of 1907)) the same rule shall not be put in force again, unless after the application of that rule

(a) so far as disinfection is concerned:—

(1) a new case of plague or cholera has appeared on the ship,

(2) plague or cholera or high mortality has been ascertained among the crew on board,

(3) the ship has touched again at a harbour which has been declared infected with plague or cholera;

(b) so far as the destruction of rats is concerned:—

(1) a new case of plague has appeared on board and the ship after the last destruction of rats in any harbour has had communication with the shore or with other ships,

(2) plague or high mortality among the rats on board has been ascertained,

(3) the ship has touched again at a port which has been declared infected with plague;

(c) so far as the destruction of mosquitoes is concerned:—

(1) a new case of yellow fever has appeared on the ship and the ship after the last destruction of mosquitoes in any harbour has had communication with the shore or with other ships;

(2) the ship has touched again at a port declared infected with yellow fever.

8. If one of the rules mentioned in paragraph 1 of this article has already been applied to a ship in a harbour of a country that is a party to the Convention of Paris, it shall be left to the judgment of the harbour doctor whether the application of the same rule (a) shall or shall not be repeated.

ARTICLE 16.

Survey and clearance.

1. The harbour doctor, save for the exception mentioned in the following paragraph, shall put points of the crew or passengers of a ship under survey, or whose health there has not been improved at the Harbour Master's office, or already at an agent fixed by the harbour doctor of such more than 7 (six) quailers are boarded for Quarantine and 23 (quailers twenty-five) for Solon.

2. The following shall be exempted from the deposit of security:—

(a) the crew, provided that shall be forbidden to leave the ship except for reasons of

medical aid;

(b) Government officials;

(c) pilgrims.

3. A receipt shall be given by the Harbour Master for the deposited security.
4. Should the harbour-doctor put the crew or passengers of a ship under survey, then they shall, if staying on shore, present themselves daily during the period of survey at the office of the harbour-doctor at an hour fixed by him, in order to be medically examined; for that purpose in regard to which they have been put under survey. If they are prevented by sickness, they shall immediately, and in any case before the eleventh of the hour, communicate verbally or in writing with the harbour-doctor.
5. Persons under survey, remaining on board shall, as long as the ship stays in the harbour, undergo a daily medical examination, on board by the harbour-doctor or by the ship's surgeon, as his deputy.
6. As regards the crew, the harbour-doctor may order that they shall not leave the ship during the period of survey except for reasons of sickness only, and this at the discretion of the Harbour Master.
7. The harbour-doctor may allow persons under survey to go to another place, but only to such as have a Government physician, charged with the performance of the Civil Medical Service in which case such a person shall have the same obligations with regard to that physician as is set forth in paragraph 4 with regard to the harbour-doctor, as the understanding that if the person under survey medical examination during the voyage.
8. Should the person under survey be in another place than that of arrival and this with the permission of the harbour-doctor, then the authority of the harbour-doctor, as given in the foregoing paragraph, shall pass into the hands of the physician charged with the Civil Medical Service, at that place.
9. People, who at their departure from a neighbouring foreign harbour according to the laws of the country, to which the harbour belongs, were put under survey, shall, on arrival at a Newfoundlands East Indian harbour, pass into the hands of the harbour-doctor, who keeping in view the regulations laid down in this ordinance concerning the period of survey, shall determine whether and for how long they shall remain under survey in this country.
10. The harbour-doctor shall enter in a register the names and dwelling places of all persons, who have been placed under survey by him and also the amount of the security deposited and all further particulars, this all in accordance with the instructions given in this by the Director of Education, Public Worship and Industry.
11. He shall give notice, according to a form fixed by the Director of Education, Public Worship and Industry, to the head of the local Government of the place, where the person under observation is, to the head of the local Government, to the Civil Medical officer of the place where the person under survey may go to, and so far as regards the person under survey, who passed on their voyage by ship, also to the master who shall enter the Harbour Master of the port by which the person under survey will disembark. In default of a head of the local Government the communication shall be sent to the highest official of the place.
12. The obligation laid upon the harbour-doctor by paragraph 11, shall pass over to the doctor who is charged with the Civil Medical Service, if the latter gives permission to the person under observation to go to another place.
13. If the person under supervision does not fulfil the obligations laid upon him by paragraphs 4, 5 and 7, the security deposited in his behalf shall pass to the Government, and he himself apart from the punishment threatened against the transgression of this Ordinance shall be subjected to the supervision (for which and if necessary the help of the law may be called in) during the uncompleted term of the supervision, or until the prescribed period of the supervision is ended.
14. After the expiration of the period of supervision, the person under supervision shall be released therefrom by the harbour-doctor, or if the person has returned to another place, by the doctor charged with the Civil Medical Service in that place, of which release a declaration, drawn up accordingly in a form to be prescribed by the Director of Education, Public Worship and Industry, shall be given to the person concerned. A similar declaration shall be sent by the harbour-doctor, or as the case may be, by the doctor charged with the Civil Medical Service, to the head of the local Government, or the Government official referred to in the latter part of paragraph 11, of the place where the person released from supervision is at that moment.
15. The head of the local Government or he for whom the foregoing official referred to in the latter part of paragraph 11, shall take care that the security deposited shall be paid back to the person released from supervision, upon his presenting the declaration referred to in the foregoing paragraph and upon his having once the receipt referred to in paragraph 3.
16. Persons who, on account of the reasons stated in paragraph 3, cannot be placed under survey shall be placed under observation by the harbour-doctor.

ARTICLE 20.

Payment of expenses in case of observation and isolation.

1. The Government shall make provision for the lodging and at the same time for the transport, the feeding and feeding of persons placed in isolation or under supervision. The cost of these as expenditures, by themselves or their heirs, the former and the latter according to a tariff to be prescribed by the Director of Education, Public Worship and Industry.
2. Sick and poor passengers are transported, nursed, fed, and if necessary buried at the cost of the Government.

ARTICLE 21.

Penalty for masters who will not submit to the Quarantine Regulations.

1. If the master of a ship in question will not submit to the regulations to be observed for the obtaining of the permission for free communication then he shall be first to stand out to sea.
2. He is also personally, if the ship is in a harbour where it may be admitted to free communication here of the following penalties:

(d) to disembark passengers who so desire with their baggage provided they submit to the regulations that would apply to them and their baggage, if the ship were admitted to free communication.

(e) to unload goods except those of which the import is forbidden;

(f) to take up passengers and their baggage;

(g) to take goods on board.

5. The area of the piers mentioned in paragraph 3 shall be dependent on the taking of not or more of the following precautions and the harbour-master shall be authorized to direct that

(a) Disinfection of the ship water and the refilling of the drinking-water on board by pure drinking-water.

(b) Adequate measures against the passing over of rats from the ship to lighters for loading and unloading.

(c) Quarantine for the lighters used for loading and unloading with this lighters as well as the boats used and the cargo brought up shall be disinfected, e.g. stevedores etc.

(d) Disinfection and putting under survey of the crew of the lighters used for loading and unloading.

ARTICLE 31.

Prohibition of intercourse of ships with ships in quarantine

1. A ship lying in a Netherlands' East Indian harbour which has not been declared infected may not take up crew or passengers, baggage or cargo from a ship in quarantine without a written permit from the Harbour Master.

2. Should this prohibition be derogated, that ship shall be considered to be in some condition of health as the ship from which the crew and passengers, etc., have been taken on board apart from the permission to which the ship shall be liable for the transmission of that virus.

ARTICLE 32.

Precautions for ships leaving a Netherlands' East Indian port which has been declared infected.

Medical examination of passengers.

1. No person may be taken on board a ship sailing from a Netherlands' East Indian port which has been declared infected, unless they have been found by the harbour-master, or directly as possible before the departure of the ship, free from plague, cholera or yellow fever.

2. The medical examination of seamen before the rank of first-class medical officer, under order of the harbour-master, and of the members of their families accompanying them, may be omitted on a doctor appointed by the Chief Inspector, Head of the United Medical Service, and such not take place immediately before they go on board, provided that those who have been examined do not leave the place assigned to them for their companies except for the purpose of excursions.

3. The Consular representative of the country under whose flag the ship sails, may be present at the examination.

4. As proof that the persons examined have been found free from plague, cholera and yellow fever, a certificate shall be given, which may hold good for more than one person, provided that each person is mentioned therein by name.

5. The cost of the examination shall be borne by the Government.

6. The Director of Education, Public Works and Industry shall fix the sum which may be charged for the examination.

7. Other passengers who are travelling to a Netherlands' East Indian port stayed in the same island, or which has been declared infected with the same sickness as that at which they embark, need not undergo a medical examination.

ARTICLE 33.

Provision to prevent the ship from infection.

1. In a harbour declared infected with plague the Harbour Master shall take measures in order to prevent the ship from being infected by rats from ashore.

2. If an expense for the destruction of rats on ashore, these shall be destroyed on all the ships before their departure unless the harbour-master may judge this unnecessary.

3. In a harbour declared infected with cholera, the Harbour Master shall prevent ships from taking supplied with drinking water, the purity of which is doubted by him.

4. In a harbour declared infected with yellow fever such ship, if possible, shall be subjected to a re-examination to destroy the mosquitoes and thus shall be kept at a distance of at least one mile from the shore.

ARTICLE 34.

Prohibition of export of goods from places declared infected by plague or cholera

1. From a place declared infected by plague or cholera the following goods may not be imported into a Netherlands' East Indian harbour, whether or not infection has been mentioned.

(a) wearing apparel, old and worn clothes, accessories for daily use, used bedding unless these goods are transported as baggage or in consequence of change of dwelling-place.

(b) rope, string, as far as cholera is concerned, rope pressed together and transported as merchandise in bales bound with hoops.

2. Refuse of raw stuff, originating directly from the weaving mill, from workshops where clothes are made, as from bleaching shops, art wool, coverings of new paper, shall not be considered as goods.

ARTICLE 35.

Disinfection of goods on importation.

All goods, of which the import is not forbidden in the preceding article shall be disinfected only, if in the opinion of the harbour-master they are infected.

ARTICLE 35.

Warehousing of infected goods.

Goods whether in bulk or, in the space of the harbour-master, brought in, crosses insufficiently packed, which are infected during the voyage by plague or cholera, and if they cannot be disinfectant shall be stored for a period of at least two weeks in a warehouse.

ARTICLE 37.

Disinfection of goods for export.

1. Goods which the harbour-master has declared to be infected may not be exported from a Netherlands' East Indian harbour declared to be infected by plague or cholera, unless they have been disinfected.

2. The harbour-master shall give a certificate of their disinfection.

3. For the export of goods such as are referred to in article 35, the same rules as are laid down in this article for their import, shall hold good.

ARTICLE 38.

Pilot.

1. The pilot shall so far as possible inform the master as to his duties according to this ordinance and shall therefore have in his possession an extract of these regulations in Dutch and English.

2. Insufficient information from the pilot does not relieve the master from the prescribed penalty for any breach of this ordinance.

3. The master shall answer truthfully to the questions of the pilot as regards the state of health of the ship.

ARTICLE 39.

Authority of the harbour-master in case of the infringement of this ordinance.

1. The harbour-master is authorized, if it be possible and advisable after due warning has been given, and if necessary by force, to cause to be prevented or prevented at the cost and risk of the transgressor, everything that is being done in defiance of this ordinance or of the orders issued in virtue of this ordinance by himself or by the harbour-master, and to cause to be carried out all that is being neglected in defiance thereof also at the cost and risk of the transgressor.

2. He is also authorized to prevent the departure of any ship in case to which such departure would be in defiance of this ordinance.

3. He is authorized, in the cases referred to in paragraphs 1 and 2, if he considers it necessary, to call in armed soldiers from *Beelds of Vollen* or *Commandants of Dutch men-of-war*.

4. The powers given, to the harbour-master in paragraphs 1 and 2, have no relation to Government ships, either Dutch or foreign.

ARTICLE 40.

Disinfection of the harbour-master as to ships which have been allowed.

1. The harbour-master shall give declarations to the master, skipper, passengers and holders of bills of lading at their request, as to which of the regulations mentioned in articles 17 to 35, (both inclusive) 33, 35 and 36, have been applied to their ships, their persons or their goods, and an amount of which article of this ordinance.

2. The harbour-master shall countersign these declarations, if they refer to manifests, which he has ordered.

ARTICLE 41.

Responsibility of the master.

The master is responsible for the correct fulfilment of the regulations imposed on the ship in this ordinance.

ARTICLE 42.

Penalty.

Any one who hinders the fulfilment of the regulations of this ordinance or offers resistance thereto, is liable (a) the case of an European to imprisonment and if a native with hard labour for two years and a fine of not exceeding two thousand guilders, together or separately, unless a severer penalty in the Penal Code is threatened against the breach of these regulations.

ARTICLE 43.

1. Offence against the provisions of paragraph 1 of article 1; of paragraphs 1, 3, 4, 5, 10 and 11 of article 4; of paragraph 2 of article 4; of paragraphs 1, 3 and 4 of article 11; of article 12; of the paragraph 2 of article 16; of paragraph 1 of article 20; of paragraph 1 of article 21; of article 21; of paragraph 2 of article 21; of paragraphs 1, 5, 7 and 8 of article 22; of paragraph 1 of article 31; of paragraphs 1 and 2 of article 27 and of paragraph 5 of article 28 shall be punishable for Europeans with simple imprisonment, for natives with hard labour for not more than 2 years or a fine of not exceeding two thousand guilders.

2. The destruction of cargo imported, exported or transhipped contrary to the regulations prohibiting the same may be ordered by the court of justice even in case of acquittal.

ARTICLE 44.

The penalty for not showing the quarantine signal, in the cases referred to in article 11, paragraph 2, sub 1st, or for approaching within one mile of the shore contrary to article 23, shall not apply to the master of an uncharted ship, who during the period of his default, could not know, that the last port of call had been declared infected.

ARTICLE 45. *

The master, who allows passengers to be embarked contrary to article 31 paragraph 1, or article 35 paragraph 1, shall be punishable with a fine of not more than five hundred guineas for each passenger thus embarked, to a total of five thousand guineas.

ARTICLE 46.

Removal of force and indemnifications beyond a ship and its cargo.

(1) A ship and its cargo shall be bound and liable to be sold for the fines imposed on and for the indemnifications to be demanded from the master in accordance with articles 42, 43 and 45.

(2) The master of the vessel of Justice shall always maintain the declaration of competence of the officer charged with the execution to continue the embargo and to forbid the departure of the ship until the fine shall have been paid, when the health interests of the community the armed side is considered undisturbed by the head of the local government.

Sanction.—This ordinance shall come into operation upon a date to be fixed by the Governor-General.¹

¹ This Act, originally fixed for the 1st of June 1911, was afterwards fixed for 15th of May 1911 (Gazette 1911, No. 125).

And in order that no person shall pretend ignorance thereof, this ordinance will be published in the *Prescribed Gazette* of the *Netherlands' East India*, and as far as is necessary, it will be posted up in the *native and Chinese languages*.

Further more all *Native and Chinese, Officers and Justices*, each in so far as it concerns him, are charged and commanded to see that this Ordinance is strictly carried out, without concurrence or request of persons.

Dated at Batavia the 4th day of April 1912.

IN WITNESS.

The Secretary General.
G. VAN DER WOUDE.

Published the 10th of April 1912.

The Secretary General,
G. VAN DER WOUDE.

Dated at the Governor-General of April 9th 1912, No. 1.

H. A. STUART,
Ap. Chief Secretary.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 10.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, 1912.

[Price, 3 p.]

Malayalam Translations of Notifications by Government

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

പ്രകാശനം.

മാർച്ച് ഒന്നിൽ താഴെ, 1912 ഹിസ്റ്ററിക്കൽ നോ.

നമ്പർ 189.—കുടുംബകാര്യവിഭാഗത്തിൽ അധ്യക്ഷനായ സർവ്വകലാശാലയിൽനിന്നു 1903 ലെ ചട്ടവിധി പ്രകാരമുള്ള ക്രമീകരണ ആക്ട് 4-ാം വകുപ്പുപ്രകാരം ആദ്യമായി നിലവിൽ വന്നതിൽ വരുത്തിയ വരുമാനത്തിൽ ഏതൊരു ഏതൊരു വിധത്തിൽ അതിന്റെ പരിധിയിൽ ഉൾപ്പെടെ അതിന്റെ പരിധിയിൽ.

എച്ച്. എ. ജെ. ടി. ടി.
ആക്ട് നമ്പർ 189.

(A free translation.)

M. KESSEMAN,
Malayalam Translator to Government.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 16.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, 1912.

[Price, 6 annas.

Part B-A.—Local and Municipal Department.

APPOINTMENTS.

Fort St. George, March 5, 1912.

No. 337.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint the Rev. Rudolph Hans to be a member of the South Canara District Board.

No. 338.—In exercise of the power conferred by section 11 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint the Executive Engineer, Karmool, to be a member of the Karmool District Board.

No. 339.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M.R.Sy. Palla Saeki Balaji Ganes has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Karmool in the district of Karmool.

No. 340.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M.R.Sy. Dori Reddy Palla Narasa Reddy Ganes has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board of Rajamahali in the district of Cuddalore.

No. 341.—Under section 16 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, M.R.Sy. Mangalapati Krishnamoorthy Aravali has been duly elected as a member of the Taluk Board in the district of South Canara.

No. 342.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 12 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1895, the Governor in Council is pleased to re-appoint Hama Sahib G. A. Graham Hama Sahib Bahadur to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Coimbatore.

No. 343.—In exercise of the power vested in him by section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1895, the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint M.R.Sy. Murali Narayana Gangapathi Pillai Aravali to be a municipal councillor of the municipality of Berhampore.

No. 344.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1895, M.R.Sy. Thiruvelli Sathya Rao Ganes has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Telicherry.

No. 345.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1895, M.R.Sy. Iswara Kanakachandran Perumal Ganes has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Pudukkottai.

No. 346.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1895, M.R.Sy. Lakshminarasimhan Perumal Aggar Iswara Aggar Aravali has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Coimbatore.

No. 347.—Under section 10 of the Madras District Municipalities Act IV of 1895, M.R.Sy. Pudukkottai Vengal Kannevel Aravali has been duly elected as a municipal councillor of the municipality of Coimbatore.

NOTIFICATIONS BY PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS.

No. 348.—The President, District Board, Coimbatore, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 142 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, hereby appoints the talukdar of Sooli to be a member of the Sooli Taluk Board.

No. 349.—The President, District Board, South Arcot, in exercise of the power delegated to him by the Governor in Council under section 100 of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1894, hereby re-appoints Hama Ganesa Dange Sahib to be a member of the Tiruchirappalli Taluk Board.

Detailed account of the revenue and expenditure of the Palghat municipality during 1905-1906, 1906-1907 and 1910-1911.

Items.	Details for 1905-1906.	Details for 1906-1907.	Details for 1910-1911.
Receipts.			
Salaries brought forward	Rs. 26,186	Rs. 21,241	Rs. 26,186
Tax on property			
Buildings	5,710	5,710	4,810
Land	16,107	16,107	16,000
Vehicles	5,112	5,000	5,112
Animals	840	800	7,000
Stores	2,200	2,100	2,000
Tolls	11,100	10,100	10,100
Excise duties (sugar, opium, etc.)	100	100	100
Rent of lands, buildings, etc., and sub-profits of lands, etc.	100	100	100
Donations (sugar, etc.)	100	100	100
Fine and revenue from municipal buildings	100	100	100
Revenue from vehicles and slaughter-houses	100	100	100
License fee	100	100	100
Other fees	100	100	100
Grant under Municipal and other Acts	100	100	100
Grants and contributions from Government towards the pay of municipal employees	100	100	100
Grants and contributions from Government for other purposes	100	100	100
Revenue for services to private individuals	100	100	100
Other sources	100	100	100
Total receipts	Rs. 61,112	Rs. 61,112	Rs. 61,112
Advances received	100	100	100
Total income	Rs. 61,212	Rs. 61,212	Rs. 61,212
Grand Total	Rs. 1,21,212	Rs. 1,21,212	Rs. 1,21,212
Expenditure.			
Group 1—			
General works—			
Construction from municipal funds	1,000	1,000	1,000
Repairs from municipal funds	100	100	100
Water-works from municipal funds	100	100	100
Municipal public improvements from special funds	100	1,000	1,000
Group 2—			
Construction—			
Buildings	1,000	1,000	1,000
Streets	100	100	100
Water supply	100	100	100
Sewerage	100	100	100
Towns and places and other works	100	100	100
Total	Rs. 12,100	Rs. 12,100	Rs. 12,100
Group 3—			
Municipal schools—			
Maintenance and	1,000	1,000	1,000
Expenses	100	100	100
Miscellaneous	100	100	100
Total	Rs. 12,100	Rs. 12,100	Rs. 12,100
Group 4—			
Municipal and Department—			
Salary of municipal employees whose pay is partly controlled by Government	1,000	1,000	1,000
Other charges	100	100	100
Contributions	100	100	100
Donations	100	100	100
Supplies of food and other	100	100	100
Savings	100	100	100
Total	Rs. 12,100	Rs. 12,100	Rs. 12,100
Group 5—			
Lighting	1,000	1,000	1,000
Maintenance and slaughter-houses	100	100	100
Construction of buildings, etc.	100	100	100
Grants	100	100	100
For the purchase, survey of land, etc. and other charges	100	100	100
Total	Rs. 12,100	Rs. 12,100	Rs. 12,100
Group 6—			
Expenses and miscellaneous	1,000	1,000	1,000
Total charges	Rs. 12,100	Rs. 12,100	Rs. 12,100

Detailed account of the revenue and expenditure of the Port of St. George Municipality during 1908-1909, 1909-1910 and 1910-1911.—cont.

Item.	Actuals for 1908-1909.	Actuals for 1909-1910.	Actuals for 1910-1911.
Charges—cont.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Extraordinary and debt—			
Repayment of debt	3,600	1,842	—
Interest on loan	270	40	—
Advances receivable	0	30	15,000
Sundry	615	41	1
Total	4,485	2,053	15,001
Total Disbursements ..	51,658	52,570	51,750
Balance	31,540	36,801	34,310
Grand total	1,06,772	1,06,801	1,13,860

No. 301.—In clause (2) of notification No. 28 published at page 5 of Part I-A of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 3rd January 1911, relating to clause (3) of rule 6 of the rules framed for the conduct of elections of members of local boards, for the words "to be published in Part A and B of schedule II in the District Gazette" substitute "to be published in Part A, and B, of schedule II in the District Gazette."

ACQUISITION OF LANDS.

No. 358.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 3,250 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening private encroaching lanes in the Salem municipality; and, under sections 3 and 4, the revenue divisional officer, Salem, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Salem, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, situate or lying, near or remote, to, with survey or plan in 1908/9.	Extent of extent or survey.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Salem district, Salem taluk, Salem circle, Salem municipal limits.</i>			
Zachariah, village, 5th panchayat, Salem Taluk, Salem District, No. 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.			
No. 1475 ..	East Saginaw ..	North, No. 1218 and 1220; east, No. 1222; south, No. 1219; west, No. 1220.	96 70
No. 1476 ..	East Saginaw ..	North, No. 1218; east, No. 1219; south, No. 1217 and 1219; west, No. 1220.	84
No. 1477 ..	East Saginaw ..	North, No. 1219; east and south, No. 1220; west, No. 1218.	74
No. 1478 ..	East Saginaw ..	North, Nos. 1218, 1220, 1221, 1222, 1223, 1224 and 1225; east, No. 1219, 1220 and 1221; south, No. 1218, 1219, 1220 and 1221; west, No. 1218, 1219 and 1220.	1,801
No. 1479 ..	East Saginaw ..	North, No. 1218; east, No. 1219; south, No. 1220; west, No. 1218.	102
No. 1480 ..	East Saginaw ..	North, No. 1218; east, No. 1219; south, No. 1220; west, No. 1218.	120
No. 1481 ..	East Saginaw ..	North, Nos. 1218 and 1219; east, No. 1220 and 1221; south, No. 1218 and 1219; west, No. 1218 and 1219.	402
No. 1482 ..	East Saginaw ..	North, No. 1220; east, No. 1221 and 1222; south, 1221; west, 1220.	214
Total ..			3,318

No. 357.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 8.56 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening the proposed area in the Ponnambalam survey; and, under sections 3 and 4, the revenue divisional officer, Tirupattur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Tirupattur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or parsonage, with survey or plan attached.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>North River District, Sandstone table, No. 111, Sandstone village.</i>			
Reynold, parsonage, S. No. 97 A.	The Rev. Mr. David Wright.	North, No. 417 and 418, east, No. 418-7, 25 and 26, south, No. 30 B., west, No. 30 and 31.	470 0 20
Grove, dry, S. No. 98.	McGregor & Co. Refractor.	North, No. 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.	2 25
Total			3 04

No. 100.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 68 of an acre, to the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a burial-ground for the Parsonage; and, under sections 5 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Sandstone, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Sandstone, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or parsonage, with survey or plan attached.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>North River District, Sandstone table, Sandstone village.</i>			
Reynold, dry, S. No. 97 A.	Edmondson, Decade of the Million.	North, east, south and west, No. 30 A.	470 0 20

No. 101.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 35 of an acre, to the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a local land wall at Polynesian; and, under sections 5 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Sandstone, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Sandstone, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or parsonage, with survey or plan attached.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>North River District, Sandstone table, Sandstone village.</i>			
Reynold, dry, S. No. 97 B.	Polynesian, Polynesian.	North, east, south, S. No. 201 B.; north, S. No. 201 A.; west, S. No. 201 C.	470 0 20

No. 102.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 35 of an acre, to the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a stone and gravel quarry; and, under sections 5 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Sandstone, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Sandstone, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or parsonage, with survey or plan attached.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>North River District, Sandstone table, Sandstone village.</i>			
Reynold, dry, S. No. 97 C.	T. & E. Engineering Works.	North, S. No. 201, 202, S. No. 201 and 202; south, S. No. 201; west, S. No. 201.	470 0 20

No. 261.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 100 of an acre, in the main a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a local land school at Peldanapadu; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Guntur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Guntur, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, whether in dry, irrigated or pottahable, with survey or pottah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Guntur District, Tattamapalli taluk, Peldanapadu village.			
Revenue, Agr. S. No. 109 B	Edward Batture, Bakam Gownayya, Singa, others represented by Batture, Bakam Gownayya being minor represented by his mother Vethayamma.	North and east, S. No. 109 A, north, S. No. 107, East-pot; west, S. No. 110, S. No. 108.	AREA. 100

No. 262.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 12 of an acre, in the main a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the burial ground in Budhal; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Bidhal, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Bidhal, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, whether in dry, irrigated or pottahable, with survey or pottah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Gadagah District, Budhal taluk, Budhal village.			
Govt., Agr. S. Nos. 215 I and 215-2.	Singappa, Pappayya, Ganganna Chinnu, Tharayya, Singanna Pappayya and Ganganna Batture, also in Budhal.	North, No. 214, west, south and east, No. 211.	AREA. 12

No. 263.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 62 of an acre, in the main a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a public lunatic and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Palghat, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the above officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, whether in dry, irrigated or pottahable, with survey or pottah number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Malabar District, Ponnani taluk, Noppanam village.			
Unimproved Agr. pottah S. No. 25-11	Gover, Chathan Yild, Eridya Umka (deaf) sons, son Abdul Kadir and Sengitta Appayamma.	North, S. No. 25-11; east, S. No. 25-11; south, S. No. 25-11; west, S. No. 25-11.	AREA. 62

No. 384.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 11 of an acre, be that more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a local fund fish market at Pappanur; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Tuticorin, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the above officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or panchayat, with survey or panchayat number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			a. 0.

Wester district, Chidambaram taluk, Kallakudi village.

Ext., portion of S. No. 114.	Owner and occupier, Kallakudi. Name of Kallakudi Thiruvannam.	North, east and south, S. No. 114 of Kallakudi Taluk; west, S. No. 116 of Pappanur Taluk.	a. 0. 11.
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No. 385.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 1 acre, be that more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for converting a private drinking water well into a sanitary public well in the Chidambaram municipality; and under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Chidambaram, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Chidambaram, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or panchayat, with survey or panchayat number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			a. 0.

South Arcot district, Chidambaram taluk, Chidambaram village.

Dist., S. No. 52 A-1.	Tannamalai Taluk.	North, S. No. 52 A; east, S. No. 52 A-2; south, S. Nos. 54 A and 54 B; west, S. No. 52.	a. 0. 1.
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No. 386.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 133 a. 0. 0. be that more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a new burial and burning ground in the Pappanur taluk; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Salem, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Salem, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

3. This being a case of urgency, the said officer is directed to take possession of the land under section 17 of the Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or panchayat, with survey or panchayat number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
			a. 0.

Salem district, Salem taluk, Kallakudi village.

Dist., Arcot, S. No. 54.	Owner, Pappanur. Name of Pappanur Taluk and Pappanur Taluk.	North, S. No. 54; east and south, portion of S. No. 116 and S. No. 114; west, S. No. 54.	a. 0. 1-0.
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No. 367.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 18 square feet, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for widening the existing lane running behind the eastern row of houses in Cole street in the Enole township; and, under sections 8 and 7, the persons designated officer, Enole, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is kept in the office of the said revenue divisional officer and it may be had for inspection at any time during office hours.

References

Description of land, wet or dry, trees or growing crops, with survey or plat map number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Foundation of the land required to be taken up.	Price to be taken up.
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Equal size classes. Each 10% size interval was

Epworth, dy. T.S. Krishna Singh and Sankar No. 1241. Narayana Singh.	North, east and south, T.S. No. 1240; west, T.S. No. 1241.	44 sq. mi.
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No. 385.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1924, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 320 square feet, to be the site of a public work, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the extension of a road in the Kuala Lumpur municipality and, under sections 2 and 3, the managing civil servant, Kuala Lumpur, is empowered to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take orders for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the Chairman, Municipal Council, Erode, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

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Description of hotel, motel or firm, name or personality, with street or postbox number	Name of owner or occupier	Description of the land required to be taken up	Acreage to be taken up
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Dr. Red, T.S. No. 203	Colonial, wife of Ramaswami	North, T.S. No. 203-1; west, T.S. No. 203,	10.75
Dr. J. Jeyaraj, T.S. No. 204	Gowder, Kanne pilayappa	east, T.S. No. 203-2; west, T.S. No. 203,	22
Dr. A. J., T.S. No. 205	Govindaswami, wife of Ramaswami	North, T.S. No. 205-1; east, T.S. No. 205;	100
	Sayalath, Kanne pilayappa	east, T.S. No. 205-2; west, T.S. No. 205.	
		Total ..	228

24. 368.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Freeholder in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 410 of an acre, is the same land now in his, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the water wall in the western corner of the north street, Trenchard-appeal, the improvement of the surroundings and a driveway to the wall; and under sections 7 and 8, the respective Freeholder officer, Henry Argenti, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. A plan of the site is kept in the office of the various divisional officers, Hemsford, and can be used for inspection at any time during office hours.

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Description of land, water or vegetation or possibly all, with survey as possible from left.	Name of owner or owner's agent	Remarks of the land required to be taken up	Refers to be taken up

Fedire #67107, Ewerhaeggen and others, Pg. 28. Hestiarvannet at 500m

am. fr. portion of F No 1014-E	So. Tule, Ariz. (Laramie) - Two-winged, Ariz. Plains, Ariz. (Laramie) No. 10, and two others	North, east, south and west portion of S. No. 126- E 2.	4000 -10
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By STC—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 18,679 square feet, be the same as a title map or plan, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening congested areas in the District Municipality; and, under sections 3 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, herein, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of [the various divisions] officers, Salem, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

References

Description of land, and acreage, (more or less), with survey or platbook, if any.	Name of owner or owners.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Amount to be taken up
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Balanus crenatus, *Balanus tubicola*, *Balanus nana*, *Balanus crenatus* cf. *nana*. April 6, December 7.

[illegible]

Description of land, wet or dry, more or less, with survey or plan of the land.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land reported to be taken up.	Amount to be taken up.
<i>As per survey, dates taken, dates made, dates municipal town, block 8, sections 8-10.</i>			
Kafun or village of the person below, No. 8, No. 812.	Pachayaga Chert ..	North, No. 812; east, No. 813; south and west, No. 814.	20. 00.
Do. No. 812.	Pachayaga Chert ..	North, Nos. 812 and 813; east, Nos. 814 and 815; south and west, No. 816.	210
Do. No. 813.	Romanos Chert ..	North, No. 813; east, No. 814; south, No. 815; west, No. 816.	140
Do. No. 814.	Theressa Chert ..	North, No. 814; east, No. 815; south, No. 816; west, No. 817.	120
Do. No. 815.	Vandayaga Chert ..	North, No. 815; east, No. 816; south, No. 817; west, No. 818.	500
Do. No. 816.	Vandayaga Chert ..	North, No. 816; east, No. 817; south, No. 818; west, No. 819.	140
Do. No. 817.	Melara Chert ..	North, No. 817; east, No. 818; south, No. 819; west, No. 820.	110
Do. No. 818.	Gerdan Chert ..	North, No. 818; east, No. 819; south, No. 820; west, No. 821.	270
Do. No. 819.	Aphana Chert ..	North, No. 819; east, No. 820; south, No. 821; west, No. 822.	210
Do. No. 820.	Aphana Chert ..	North, No. 820; east and south, No. 821; west, No. 822.	170
Do. No. 821.	Yahaga Chert ..	North, No. 821; east, No. 822; south, No. 823; west, No. 824.	90
Do. No. 822.	Yahaga Chert ..	North, No. 822; east, No. 823; south and west, No. 824.	120
Do. No. 823.	Yahaga Chert ..	North, No. 823; east, No. 824; south, No. 825; west, No. 826.	120
Do. No. 824.	Yahaga Chert ..	North, No. 824; east, No. 825; south and west, No. 826.	120
Do. No. 825.	Yahaga Chert ..	North, No. 825; east and south, No. 826; west, No. 827.	140
Do. No. 826.	Yahaga Chert ..	North, No. 826; east, No. 827; south, No. 828; west, No. 829.	80
Do. No. 827.	Yahaga Chert ..	North, No. 827; east, No. 828; south, No. 829; west, No. 830.	200
Do. No. 828.	Yahaga Chert ..	North, No. 828; east, No. 829; south, No. 830; west, No. 831.	120
Do. No. 829.	Yahaga Chert ..	North, No. 829; east, No. 830; south, No. 831; west, No. 832.	120
Do. No. 830.	Yahaga Chert ..	North, No. 830; east, No. 831; south, No. 832; west, No. 833.	120
Do. No. 831.	Yahaga Chert ..	North, No. 831; east, No. 832; south, No. 833; west, No. 834.	120
Do. No. 832.	Yahaga Chert ..	North, No. 832; east, No. 833; south, No. 834; west, No. 835.	120
Do. No. 833.	Yahaga Chert ..	North, No. 833; east, No. 834; south, No. 835; west, No. 836.	120
Do. No. 834.	Yahaga Chert ..	North, No. 834; east, No. 835; south, No. 836; west, No. 837.	120
Do. No. 835.	Yahaga Chert ..	North, No. 835; east, No. 836; south, No. 837; west, No. 838.	120
Do. No. 836.	Yahaga Chert ..	North, No. 836; east, No. 837; south, No. 838; west, No. 839.	120
Do. No. 837.	Yahaga Chert ..	North, No. 837; east, No. 838; south, No. 839; west, No. 840.	120
Do. No. 838.	Yahaga Chert ..	North, No. 838; east, No. 839; south, No. 840; west, No. 841.	120
Do. No. 839.	Yahaga Chert ..	North, No. 839; east, No. 840; south, No. 841; west, No. 842.	120
Do. No. 840.	Yahaga Chert ..	North, No. 840; east, No. 841; south, No. 842; west, No. 843.	120
Do. No. 841.	Yahaga Chert ..	North, No. 841; east, No. 842; south, No. 843; west, No. 844.	120
Do. No. 842.	Yahaga Chert ..	North, No. 842; east, No. 843; south, No. 844; west, No. 845.	120
Do. No. 843.	Yahaga Chert ..	North, No. 843; east, No. 844; south, No. 845; west, No. 846.	120
Do. No. 844.	Yahaga Chert ..	North, No. 844; east, No. 845; south, No. 846; west, No. 847.	120
Do. No. 845.	Yahaga Chert ..	North, No. 845; east, No. 846; south, No. 847; west, No. 848.	120
Do. No. 846.	Yahaga Chert ..	North, No. 846; east, No. 847; south, No. 848; west, No. 849.	120
Do. No. 847.	Yahaga Chert ..	North, No. 847; east, No. 848; south, No. 849; west, No. 850.	120
Do. No. 848.	Yahaga Chert ..	North, No. 848; east, No. 849; south, No. 850; west, No. 851.	120
Do. No. 849.	Yahaga Chert ..	North, No. 849; east, No. 850; south, No. 851; west, No. 852.	120
Total ..			20,470

No. 371.—Under section 8 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Government in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 2.45 acres, be the same as

Little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for opening certain new roads and widening some of the existing ones under four licenses in the Mangrove municipality; and, under sections 1 and 2, the previous divisional officer, Mangrove, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

2. Plans of the land are kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Marguloh, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

References

Description of item, with quantity, units, gross weight, net weight or measure needed.	If case of greater or less than	No on Charles of this land supplied to be taken up.	If stand to be taken up

Small *Clusia* shrubs, *Wongkay* tribe, *Wongkay* family.

Gardner, No. 1814 B	Strophocera Macanathosoma	South, No. 1814 A; west, No. 1813; south, No. 1811 and 1810 C; west, No. 1810	496
Do. No. 1816 B	Dischidula Hemaphysa Fluct. (Malagasy)	South, No. 1816 A; west and 1816; south, No. 1816; west, No. 1817; south, No. 1812 and 1810 C	497
Do. No. 1822 B	Muretia Fluct. (Malagasy)	South, No. 1822; west, No. 1822 C and 1819	498
Do. No. 1845 B	Katanga Polychaetodonta (Malagasy)	North, No. 1845; west, No. 1841 A; south, No. 1848; west, No. 1838	499
Do. No. 1875 B	Junca maculosa, variegated for the Green house of Kalamia temple (Malagasy)	North, No. 1875 and 1880; west, No. 1868; south, No. 1864; west, No. 1874 and 1858	500
Do. No. 1877 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	South, No. 1877; west, No. 1861; south, No. 1858; west, No. 1870 A	501
Do. No. 1882 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1882; west, No. 1867 B; south and 1868; west, No. 1868	502
Do. No. 1883 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1883; west, No. 1883; south, No. 1883 A	503
Do. No. 1885 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1885; west, No. 1885 A; south, No. 1885 B	504
Do. No. 1886 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1886; west, No. 1886 A; south, No. 1886 B	505
Do. No. 1887 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1887; west, No. 1887 A; south, No. 1887 B	506
Do. No. 1888 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1888; west, No. 1888 A; south, No. 1888 B	507
Do. No. 1889 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1889; west, No. 1889 A; south, No. 1889 B	508
Do. No. 1890 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1890; west, No. 1890 A; south, No. 1890 B	509
Do. No. 1891 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1891; west, No. 1891 A; south, No. 1891 B	510
Do. No. 1892 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1892; west, No. 1892 A; south, No. 1892 B	511
Do. No. 1893 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1893; west, No. 1893 A; south, No. 1893 B	512
Do. No. 1894 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1894; west, No. 1894 A; south, No. 1894 B	513
Do. No. 1895 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1895; west, No. 1895 A; south, No. 1895 B	514
Do. No. 1896 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1896; west, No. 1896 A; south, No. 1896 B	515
Do. No. 1897 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1897; west, No. 1897 A; south, No. 1897 B	516
Do. No. 1898 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1898; west, No. 1898 A; south, No. 1898 B	517
Do. No. 1899 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1899; west, No. 1899 A; south, No. 1899 B	518
Do. No. 1900 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1900; west, No. 1900 A; south, No. 1900 B	519
Do. No. 1901 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1901; west, No. 1901 A; south, No. 1901 B	520
Do. No. 1902 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1902; west, No. 1902 A; south, No. 1902 B	521
Do. No. 1903 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1903; west, No. 1903 A; south, No. 1903 B	522
Do. No. 1904 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1904; west, No. 1904 A; south, No. 1904 B	523
Do. No. 1905 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1905; west, No. 1905 A; south, No. 1905 B	524
Do. No. 1906 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1906; west, No. 1906 A; south, No. 1906 B	525
Do. No. 1907 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1907; west, No. 1907 A; south, No. 1907 B	526
Do. No. 1908 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1908; west, No. 1908 A; south, No. 1908 B	527
Do. No. 1909 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1909; west, No. 1909 A; south, No. 1909 B	528
Do. No. 1910 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1910; west, No. 1910 A; south, No. 1910 B	529
Do. No. 1911 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1911; west, No. 1911 A; south, No. 1911 B	530
Do. No. 1912 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1912; west, No. 1912 A; south, No. 1912 B	531
Do. No. 1913 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1913; west, No. 1913 A; south, No. 1913 B	532
Do. No. 1914 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1914; west, No. 1914 A; south, No. 1914 B	533
Do. No. 1915 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1915; west, No. 1915 A; south, No. 1915 B	534
Do. No. 1916 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1916; west, No. 1916 A; south, No. 1916 B	535
Do. No. 1917 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1917; west, No. 1917 A; south, No. 1917 B	536
Do. No. 1918 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1918; west, No. 1918 A; south, No. 1918 B	537
Do. No. 1919 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1919; west, No. 1919 A; south, No. 1919 B	538
Do. No. 1920 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1920; west, No. 1920 A; south, No. 1920 B	539
Do. No. 1921 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1921; west, No. 1921 A; south, No. 1921 B	540
Do. No. 1922 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1922; west, No. 1922 A; south, No. 1922 B	541
Do. No. 1923 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1923; west, No. 1923 A; south, No. 1923 B	542
Do. No. 1924 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1924; west, No. 1924 A; south, No. 1924 B	543
Do. No. 1925 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1925; west, No. 1925 A; south, No. 1925 B	544
Do. No. 1926 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1926; west, No. 1926 A; south, No. 1926 B	545
Do. No. 1927 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1927; west, No. 1927 A; south, No. 1927 B	546
Do. No. 1928 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1928; west, No. 1928 A; south, No. 1928 B	547
Do. No. 1929 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1929; west, No. 1929 A; south, No. 1929 B	548
Do. No. 1930 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1930; west, No. 1930 A; south, No. 1930 B	549
Do. No. 1931 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1931; west, No. 1931 A; south, No. 1931 B	550
Do. No. 1932 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1932; west, No. 1932 A; south, No. 1932 B	551
Do. No. 1933 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1933; west, No. 1933 A; south, No. 1933 B	552
Do. No. 1934 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1934; west, No. 1934 A; south, No. 1934 B	553
Do. No. 1935 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1935; west, No. 1935 A; south, No. 1935 B	554
Do. No. 1936 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1936; west, No. 1936 A; south, No. 1936 B	555
Do. No. 1937 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1937; west, No. 1937 A; south, No. 1937 B	556
Do. No. 1938 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1938; west, No. 1938 A; south, No. 1938 B	557
Do. No. 1939 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1939; west, No. 1939 A; south, No. 1939 B	558
Do. No. 1940 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1940; west, No. 1940 A; south, No. 1940 B	559
Do. No. 1941 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1941; west, No. 1941 A; south, No. 1941 B	560
Do. No. 1942 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1942; west, No. 1942 A; south, No. 1942 B	561
Do. No. 1943 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1943; west, No. 1943 A; south, No. 1943 B	562
Do. No. 1944 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1944; west, No. 1944 A; south, No. 1944 B	563
Do. No. 1945 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1945; west, No. 1945 A; south, No. 1945 B	564
Do. No. 1946 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1946; west, No. 1946 A; south, No. 1946 B	565
Do. No. 1947 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1947; west, No. 1947 A; south, No. 1947 B	566
Do. No. 1948 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1948; west, No. 1948 A; south, No. 1948 B	567
Do. No. 1949 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1949; west, No. 1949 A; south, No. 1949 B	568
Do. No. 1950 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1950; west, No. 1950 A; south, No. 1950 B	569
Do. No. 1951 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1951; west, No. 1951 A; south, No. 1951 B	570
Do. No. 1952 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1952; west, No. 1952 A; south, No. 1952 B	571
Do. No. 1953 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1953; west, No. 1953 A; south, No. 1953 B	572
Do. No. 1954 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1954; west, No. 1954 A; south, No. 1954 B	573
Do. No. 1955 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1955; west, No. 1955 A; south, No. 1955 B	574
Do. No. 1956 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1956; west, No. 1956 A; south, No. 1956 B	575
Do. No. 1957 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1957; west, No. 1957 A; south, No. 1957 B	576
Do. No. 1958 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1958; west, No. 1958 A; south, No. 1958 B	577
Do. No. 1959 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1959; west, No. 1959 A; south, No. 1959 B	578
Do. No. 1960 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1960; west, No. 1960 A; south, No. 1960 B	579
Do. No. 1961 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1961; west, No. 1961 A; south, No. 1961 B	580
Do. No. 1962 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1962; west, No. 1962 A; south, No. 1962 B	581
Do. No. 1963 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1963; west, No. 1963 A; south, No. 1963 B	582
Do. No. 1964 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1964; west, No. 1964 A; south, No. 1964 B	583
Do. No. 1965 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1965; west, No. 1965 A; south, No. 1965 B	584
Do. No. 1966 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1966; west, No. 1966 A; south, No. 1966 B	585
Do. No. 1967 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1967; west, No. 1967 A; south, No. 1967 B	586
Do. No. 1968 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1968; west, No. 1968 A; south, No. 1968 B	587
Do. No. 1969 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1969; west, No. 1969 A; south, No. 1969 B	588
Do. No. 1970 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1970; west, No. 1970 A; south, No. 1970 B	589
Do. No. 1971 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1971; west, No. 1971 A; south, No. 1971 B	590
Do. No. 1972 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1972; west, No. 1972 A; south, No. 1972 B	591
Do. No. 1973 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1973; west, No. 1973 A; south, No. 1973 B	592
Do. No. 1974 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1974; west, No. 1974 A; south, No. 1974 B	593
Do. No. 1975 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1975; west, No. 1975 A; south, No. 1975 B	594
Do. No. 1976 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1976; west, No. 1976 A; south, No. 1976 B	595
Do. No. 1977 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1977; west, No. 1977 A; south, No. 1977 B	596
Do. No. 1978 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1978; west, No. 1978 A; south, No. 1978 B	597
Do. No. 1979 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1979; west, No. 1979 A; south, No. 1979 B	598
Do. No. 1980 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1980; west, No. 1980 A; south, No. 1980 B	599
Do. No. 1981 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1981; west, No. 1981 A; south, No. 1981 B	600
Do. No. 1982 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1982; west, No. 1982 A; south, No. 1982 B	601
Do. No. 1983 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1983; west, No. 1983 A; south, No. 1983 B	602
Do. No. 1984 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1984; west, No. 1984 A; south, No. 1984 B	603
Do. No. 1985 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1985; west, No. 1985 A; south, No. 1985 B	604
Do. No. 1986 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1986; west, No. 1986 A; south, No. 1986 B	605
Do. No. 1987 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1987; west, No. 1987 A; south, No. 1987 B	606
Do. No. 1988 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1988; west, No. 1988 A; south, No. 1988 B	607
Do. No. 1989 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1989; west, No. 1989 A; south, No. 1989 B	608
Do. No. 1990 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1990; west, No. 1990 A; south, No. 1990 B	609
Do. No. 1991 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1991; west, No. 1991 A; south, No. 1991 B	610
Do. No. 1992 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1992; west, No. 1992 A; south, No. 1992 B	611
Do. No. 1993 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1993; west, No. 1993 A; south, No. 1993 B	612
Do. No. 1994 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1994; west, No. 1994 A; south, No. 1994 B	613
Do. No. 1995 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1995; west, No. 1995 A; south, No. 1995 B	614
Do. No. 1996 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1996; west, No. 1996 A; south, No. 1996 B	615
Do. No. 1997 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1997; west, No. 1997 A; south, No. 1997 B	616
Do. No. 1998 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1998; west, No. 1998 A; south, No. 1998 B	617
Do. No. 1999 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 1999; west, No. 1999 A; south, No. 1999 B	618
Do. No. 2000 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 2000; west, No. 2000 A; south, No. 2000 B	619
Do. No. 2001 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 2001; west, No. 2001 A; south, No. 2001 B	620
Do. No. 2002 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 2002; west, No. 2002 A; south, No. 2002 B	621
Do. No. 2003 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 2003; west, No. 2003 A; south, No. 2003 B	622
Do. No. 2004 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 2004; west, No. 2004 A; south, No. 2004 B	623
Do. No. 2005 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 2005; west, No. 2005 A; south, No. 2005 B	624
Do. No. 2006 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 2006; west, No. 2006 A; south, No. 2006 B	625
Do. No. 2007 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 2007; west, No. 2007 A; south, No. 2007 B	626
Do. No. 2008 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 2008; west, No. 2008 A; south, No. 2008 B	627
Do. No. 2009 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 2009; west, No. 2009 A; south, No. 2009 B	628
Do. No. 2010 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 2010; west, No. 2010 A; south, No. 2010 B	629
Do. No. 2011 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 2011; west, No. 2011 A; south, No. 2011 B	630
Do. No. 2012 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 2012; west, No. 2012 A; south, No. 2012 B	631
Do. No. 2013 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 2013; west, No. 2013 A; south, No. 2013 B	632
Do. No. 2014 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 2014; west, No. 2014 A; south, No. 2014 B	633
Do. No. 2015 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 2015; west, No. 2015 A; south, No. 2015 B	634
Do. No. 2016 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 2016; west, No. 2016 A; south, No. 2016 B	635
Do. No. 2017 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 2017; west, No. 2017 A; south, No. 2017 B	636
Do. No. 2018 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 2018; west, No. 2018 A; south, No. 2018 B	637
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Do. No. 2027 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 2027; west, No. 2027 A; south, No. 2027 B	646
Do. No. 2028 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 2028; west, No. 2028 A; south, No. 2028 B	647
Do. No. 2029 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 2029; west, No. 2029 A; south, No. 2029 B	648
Do. No. 2030 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 2030; west, No. 2030 A; south, No. 2030 B	649
Do. No. 2031 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 2031; west, No. 2031 A; south, No. 2031 B	650
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Do. No. 2035 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 2035; west, No. 2035 A; south, No. 2035 B	654
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Do. No. 2039 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 2039; west, No. 2039 A; south, No. 2039 B	658
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Do. No. 2042 B	Lycopodium (Malagasy)	North, No. 2042; west, No. 2042 A; south, No.	

[illegible]

Description of land, wet or dry, town or parish, with survey or plan of number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Within Kauria, Khorogpur taluk, No. 20, Boudhachandoli sub-division.</i>			
Trg. No. 711-2	Patna Ghetachand and Kahl and Shree, son of Tippan, jetties, Chakia and Kalia.	North, No. 339-2; east, No. 711-2; south, No. 713; west, No. 339-1 B.	400-04
No. No. 339-2 B	Koranda Thiruvai, jetties and survey.	North, No. 339-2 A; east, No. 704-2; south, No. 339-2 C; west, No. 339-1 B.	21
No. No. 704-2	do	North, Khorachandoli, east, No. 704-2; south, No. 339-2 B; west, No. 713-1	40
Koranda No. 339-1 village site parichhala.	Mariga, owner, village site parichhala.	North, No. 713; east, parichhala; south, way to parichhala; west, creek.	64
Total			465-07

No. 312.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 15 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a burial-ground for Hindus in the Trichinopoly municipality; and, under sections 5 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Trichinopoly, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Trichinopoly, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or parish, with survey or plan of number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Trichinopoly district, Trichinopoly taluk, No. 122, Boudhachandoli sub-division.</i>			
Hydramul, wet, T. 8 No. 2417, according to Revenue S. No. 61-4.	Krishnakrishna Pillai	North, No. 1021; east, No. 1019; south, No. 1017; west, No. 1019	400-14

No. 314.—Under section 4 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 15 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the construction of a local fund elementary school at Seyyona, and, under sections 5 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Coimbatore, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take order for the acquisition of the said land.

5. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the above officer and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

7. This being a case of urgency, the said officer has been directed to take possession of the said land under section 17 (1) of the said Act.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, town or parish, with survey or plan of number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
<i>Krishna district, Coimbatore taluk, Seyyona village.</i>			
Gravel, portion of S. No. 47-2 A.	Dewan, Hanumanth Kariyagudi, Ganga Raja Aravali, occupier, Ananthappa Panapad, owner.	North, S. No. 47-2, west, S. No. 40-2 A.; south, S. No. 47-2 B and 48-1; east, S. No. 48-1.	400-15
Portion of S. No. 48-1 O.D.	Dewan, Hanumanth Kariyagudi, Ganga Raja Aravali, occupier, Panapad, Kandi, Kandi.	North, S. No. 48-1; east, S. No. 48-2 A.; south, S. No. 48-1; west, S. No. 50 (road).	24
Total			424

No. 573.—Under section 6 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land hereunder in the following schedule and measuring 1030 of an acre, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for a public park situated near the Port George Municipality; and, under sections 3 and 2, the revenue department officer, Trincomalee, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice for the acquisition of the said land.

† A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Trincomalee, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, open or possibly, with survey or previous number.	Name of owner or occupier.	Boundaries of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
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Trincomalee district, Trincomalee taluk, Kereganam town.

First ward, Block No. 16, South Adarambanjan street.

Dep. T.S. No. 1840	Gopala Kumar	North, T.S. No. 1840; east, T.S. No. 1840; south, T.S. No. 1840; west, T.S. No. 1840	40
Do. No. 1841	Takken Kotes	North, T.S. No. 1841; east, T.S. No. 1841; south, T.S. No. 1841 and 1842; west, T.S. No. 1841	410
Do. No. 1842	Mudiyansel	North, T.S. Nos. 1842 and 1843; east, T.S. No. 1842; south, T.S. Nos. 1842 and 1843; west, T.S. No. 1842	100
Do. No. 1843	Periyasami Aiyar	North, T.S. No. 1843; east, T.S. No. 1843; south, T.S. No. 1843; west, T.S. No. 1843	50
Do. No. 1844	Ramswamy Aiyar	North, T.S. No. 1844; east, T.S. No. 1844; south, T.S. No. 1844; west, T.S. No. 1844	10
Do. No. 1845	Muthukumar Aiyar	North, T.S. No. 1845; east, T.S. No. 1845; south, T.S. No. 1845; west, T.S. No. 1845	40
Do. No. 1846	Muthukumar Aiyar	North, T.S. No. 1846; east, T.S. No. 1846; south, T.S. No. 1846; west, T.S. No. 1846	100
Do. No. 1847	Perumal Aiyar	Do.	100
Do. No. 1848	Valaraja Aiyar	Do.	100
Do. No. 1849	Muthukumar Aiyar	North, T.S. No. 1849; east, T.S. No. 1849; south, T.S. No. 1849; west, T.S. No. 1849	100
Total			8,000

Second ward, Block No. 18, South Adarambanjan street.

Dep. T.S. No. 1850	Ramswamy Aiyar and Muthukumar Aiyar	North, T.S. No. 1850; east, T.S. No. 1850; south, T.S. No. 1850; west, T.S. No. 1850	1,000
Do. No. 1851	Ramswamy Aiyar and Muthukumar Aiyar	North, T.S. No. 1851; east, T.S. No. 1851; south, T.S. No. 1851; west, T.S. No. 1851	100
Total			1,100

Third ward, Block No. 20, South Adarambanjan street.

Dep. T.S. No. 1852	Ramswamy Aiyar	North, T.S. No. 1852; east, T.S. No. 1852; south, T.S. No. 1852; west, T.S. No. 1852	100
Do. No. 1853	(a) Ramswamy Aiyar	North, T.S. No. 1853; east, T.S. No. 1853; south, T.S. No. 1853; west, T.S. No. 1853	100
Do. No. 1854	(b) Chittamand	North, T.S. No. 1854; east, T.S. No. 1854; south, T.S. No. 1854; west, T.S. No. 1854	100
Do. No. 1855	Chittamand	North, T.S. No. 1855; east, T.S. No. 1855; south, T.S. No. 1855; west, T.S. No. 1855	100
Do. No. 1856	Ramswamy Aiyar	North, T.S. No. 1856; east, T.S. No. 1856; south, T.S. No. 1856; west, T.S. No. 1856	100
Do. No. 1857	Muthukumar Aiyar	North, T.S. No. 1857; east, T.S. No. 1857; south, T.S. No. 1857; west, T.S. No. 1857	100
Do. No. 1858	Do.	Do.	100
Do. No. 1859	Periyasami Aiyar	North, T.S. No. 1859; east, T.S. No. 1859; south, T.S. No. 1859; west, T.S. No. 1859	100
Total			8,000

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or planned section.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Stikilaply district, Stikilaply road, Stikilaply reserve.			
Grand road, No. 16, East Stikilaply road.			
Dep. T.S. No. 1448 ..	Makwana Kwan and Aymal- la ..	North, T.S. No. 1448 .. west, T.S. No. 1449; south, T.S. Nos. 1447 and 1448 .. west, T.S. No. 1448 ..	sq. 37, 1,034
Do. No. 1449 ..	Redding Island	North, T.S. No. 1448 .. west, T.S. No. 1449; south, T.S. No. 1448 .. west, T.S. Nos. 1448 and 1449 ..	104
Do. No. 1451 ..	Stikilaply Vachikawani ..	North, T.S. No. 1448 .. west, T.S. No. 1449; south, T.S. No. 1448 .. west, T.S. No. 1449 ..	+ 108
Do. No. 1452 ..	Makwana Kwan	North, T.S. No. 1448 .. west, T.S. No. 1449; south, T.S. No. 1448 .. west, T.S. No. 1449 ..	107
Do. No. 1449 ..	Makwana	North, T.S. No. 1448 .. west, T.S. No. 1449; south, T.S. No. 1448 .. west, T.S. No. 1449 ..	250
Do. No. 1450 ..	Makwana Kwan	North, T.S. No. 1448 .. west, T.S. No. 1449; south, T.S. No. 1448 .. west, T.S. No. 1449 ..	100
Total ..			8,844 sq. ft. or 202 of an acre.
Grand Total ..			8,844 sq. ft. or 202 of an acre.

Port St. George, March 5, 1912.

No. 576.—Under section 5 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1904, the Governor in Council hereby declares that the land mentioned in the following schedule and measuring 124 acres, be the same a little more or less, is needed for a public purpose, to wit, for the formation of a branch road near the road fork, hospital in Madenapalle; and, under sections 5 and 7, the revenue divisional officer, Madenapalle, is appointed to perform the functions of a Collector under the Act and directed to take notice for the acquisition of the said land.

3. A plan of the land is kept in the office of the revenue divisional officer, Madenapalle, and may be inspected at any time during office hours.

SCHEDULE.

Description of land, wet or dry, lease or purchase, with survey or planned section.	Name of owner or occupier.	Description of the land required to be taken up.	Extent to be taken up.
Stikilaply district, Madenapalle taluk, Madenapalle village.			
Parson's farm, dry, 6 A. Nos. 278-1 and 278-2 ..	T. Gough Esq., T. John Esq., Y. Hameenulla Esq. and Y. Redding Esq. ..	North, No. 278-1; east, No. 278; south, No. 278-2; west, No. 278 ..	400 - 81
Wigwag - service lease, dry, 6 A. No. 278-1 ..	G. John Esq.	North, No. 278; east, No. 278-2; south, No. 278-2; west, No. 278-2 ..	101
Grass, dry, No. 278-2 ..	John Esq.	North, No. 278 .. east, No. 278-2; south, No. 278-2; west, No. 278-2 ..	10
Do. No. 278-3 ..	D. John Esq.	North, No. 278; east, No. 278-2; south, No. 278-2; west, No. 278-2 ..	10
Grass, wet, No. 278-4 ..	Do.	North, No. 278; east, No. 278-2; south, No. 278-2; west, No. 278-2 ..	40
Do. No. 278-5 ..	Krishnaiah Vachikawani and Engayya Reddy ..	North, No. 278; east, No. 278-2; south, No. 278-2; west, No. 278-2 ..	10
Grass, dry, No. 278-6 ..	G. John Esq.	North, No. 278-2; east, No. 278-2; south, No. 278-2; west, No. 278-2 ..	10
Do. No. 278-7 ..	Krishnaiah Vachikawani and Engayya Reddy ..	North, No. 278-2; east, No. 278-2; south, No. 278-2; west, No. 278-2 ..	10
Grass, wet, No. 278-8 ..	Madenapalle	North, No. 278-2; east, No. 278-2; south, No. 278-2; west, No. 278-2 ..	10
Grass, wet, No. 278-9 ..	Krishnaiah Vachikawani and Engayya Reddy ..	North, No. 278-2; east, No. 278-2; south, No. 278-2; west, No. 278-2 ..	10
Grass, dry, No. 278-10 ..	G. John Esq.	North, No. 278-2; east, No. 278-2; south, No. 278-2; west, No. 278-2 ..	10
Total ..			204

L. DAVISON,
Ap. Secretary to Government.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

Fig. 10.3

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, 1912.

[Parsons, 2000, p. 10]

Part 2-B.—Educational Department.

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Upper Secondary Examination.—On children issued, fall-

NOTIFICATIONS BY GOVERNMENT.

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Proc. Ed. Congr. Biology, 1919.

No. 21.—Mr John Holston Henderson, Superintendent, Government Mails, continued privilege leave and special leave for six months with effect from the 1st May 1917, under sections 212, 242 (1), 269 and 217 of the Civil Service Regulations.

West St. George, New Jersey 19, 1933.

No. 29.—Mr. Harry Owen Kephren, Inspector of Schools, Fifth Circle, privilege leave for three months from or after the 12th July 1912, under articles 248 and 260 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Mr. 29.—Mr. Thomas Clyde Hadgus, Acting Inspector of Schools, Seventh Circle, combined privilege leave and special leave for six months with effect from the date of his relief in April 1920, under articles 135, 136 and 116 of the Civil Service Regulations.

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Prof. H. G. Gage, March 4, 1912.

No. 31.—Mr. Charles William Ross, Haverhill, Mass., has been permitted to return to duty.

NOTIFICATIONS.

Fort St. George, March 2, 1912.

No. 31.—*Mrs. A. Crichton, M.A.* having resigned her office as an Ordinary Fellow of the Madras University becomes a Honorary Fellow under section 13 (1), clause (c) of the Indian Universities Act, 1908 (Act VIII of 1908).

Fort St. George, February 23, 1912.

No. 32.—

IN THE MATTER OF THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE LORD ELPHINSTONE SCHOLARSHIP AND PRIZE ENDOWMENT FUND AT MADRAS.

It is hereby notified that the Governor of Fort St. George in Council is exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, doth hereby order and direct that the securities and money now in the hands of the Assistant-General of Madras and deposited in the schedule hereto shall as from the date of publication of this notification vest in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Madras and be held by him and his successors (subject to the provisions of the said Charitable Endowments Act and to any rules which may from time to time be framed thereunder by the Governor General of India in Council) upon the trusts for the purposes and subject to the conditions set forth in a scheme under section 5 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, for the administration of the said Lord Elphinstone scholarship and prize endowment.

Schedule.

Securities or promissory notes of the Government of India of		Rs.	A.	P.
the 4½ per cent. loan of 1885 of the face value of		7,360	0	0
Cash	.. .. .	650	14	4

No. 33.—

IN THE MATTER OF THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE LORD ELPHINSTONE SCHOLARSHIP AND PRIZE ENDOWMENT FUND AT MADRAS.

It is hereby notified that the Governor of Fort St. George in Council is exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, has settled the scheme set forth in the schedule hereto for administration of the securities and money vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by Notification No. 31, dated the 23rd day of February 1912, and that such scheme shall come into operation on the 15th day of March 1912.

Schedule.

1. The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, for the time being and the Principal for the time being of the Presidency College, Madras, shall be the administrators of the Lord Elphinstone scholarship and prize endowments fund and securities and money which were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by Notification No. 31, dated the 23rd day of February 1912.

2. From and out of the interest accruing on the said endowment fund shall be provided a prize and a scholarship which shall be called the Lord Elphinstone prize and the Lord Elphinstone scholarship, respectively.

3. The Lord Elphinstone prize shall be of the value of Rs. 75 and shall be awarded annually in the shape of money by the said Principal to that student of the said Presidency College who being a Hindu by religion as well as by race shall write the best English essay on a subject set by the Principal.

4. (i) The Lord Elphinstone scholarship shall be of the monthly value of Rs. 15 and shall be available for three years in the B.A. (Honours) class of the said Presidency College, Madras.

(ii) The said scholarship shall be awarded once in three years or oftener in the event of a forfeiture under clause (c) of this scheme by the said Principal to that student of the said Presidency College who being a Hindu by religion as well as by race and not the holder of a Government scholarship shall stand highest in the Intermediate Examination of the year held by the University of Madras and shall have been placed in the first class.

(iii) In the case of two or more such students showing equal merit at the said examination, the results of a college examination shall decide to which student the said scholarship shall be awarded.

(iv) The said scholarship shall be forfeited on the happening of any one or more of the following events:

(a) if the holder thereof shall absent himself for an aggregate period of more than one month unless the said Director of Public Instruction shall see fit to excuse the same to him on his return to the said college.

(b) if the holder thereof shall fail to secure promotion at the end of his first or of his second year of the tenure of the same.

(c) if the holder thereof shall in the opinion of the administration be guilty of misconduct.

(v) In the case of the forfeiture of the said scholarship owing to the absence or misconduct of the holder thereof, it shall be awarded to be held for the unexpired period of its tenure

to the student qualified as his title here provided and being of the same class as the holder at the time of his death who shall have stood next in order of merit to the said holder at the examination in the month wherein the scholarship shall have been awarded and if there be no one so qualified it shall not be awarded until the next Intermediate examination of the University of Madras.

5. All interest on the said endowment fund that may not be required for the purposes of the said scholarship shall be accumulated and such accumulations shall from time to time be invested in securities of the Government of India and be added to the principal of the endowment.

No. 25.—

IN THE MATTER OF THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1820, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE THOMPSON SCHOLARSHIP ENDOWMENT FUND AT MADRAS.

It is hereby notified that the Governor of Port St. George in Council in exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1820, doth hereby order and direct that the securities and money now in the hands of the Accountant-General of Madras and described in the schedule hereto shall as from the date of publication of this notification vest in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Madras and be held by him and his successors (subject to the provisions of the said Charitable Endowments Act and to any rules which may from time to time be framed hereunder by the Governor General of India in Council) upon the trusts for the purposes and subject to the conditions set forth in a scheme under section 8 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1820, for the administration of the said Thompson Scholarship Endowment fund.

Schedule.

Description or particulars of the Government of India of	Rs.	A.	P.
Securities or promissory notes of the Government of India of the 8½ per cent. loan of 1875 of the face value of	5,120	0	0
Cash	105	15	2

No. 26.—

IN THE MATTER OF THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1820, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE THOMPSON SCHOLARSHIP ENDOWMENT FUND AT MADRAS.

It is hereby notified that the Governor of Port St. George in Council in exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1820, has settled the scheme set forth in the schedule hereto for the administration of the securities and money vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by Notification No. 35, dated the 28th day of February 1912, and that such scheme shall come into operation on the 15th day of March 1912.

Schedule.

1. The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, for the time being and the Principal for the time being of the Presidency College, Madras, shall be the administrators of the Thompson Scholarship Endowment fund and the securities and money which were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by Notification No. 35, dated the 28th day of February 1912.

2. From and out of the interest accruing on the said Thompson Scholarship Endowment fund shall be provided a scholarship called the Thompson scholarship which shall be of the monthly value of Rs. 9.

3. The said scholarship shall be awarded annually by the College Council for the time being of the Presidency College at Madras to the student of the first year B.A. class in the pass or the honours course of the said college who shall have shown the greatest proficiency in English during the college course of that year.

4. The said scholarship shall be tenable for one year in the second year B.A. class in the pass or honours course as the case may be of the said Presidency College, Madras.

5. The Principal for the time being of the said Presidency College may at his discretion withdraw the said scholarship if in his opinion the holder thereof should prove himself unworthy to hold the same.

6. All interest on the said endowment fund that may not be required for the purposes of the said scholarship shall be accumulated and such accumulations shall from time to time be invested in securities of the Government of India and be added to the principal of the said endowment.

No. 27.—

IN THE MATTER OF THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1820, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE SUBRAMANIAM AYYAR'S SCHOLARSHIP ENDOWMENT FUND AT MADRAS.

It is hereby notified that the Governor of Port St. George in Council in exercise of the power conferred by section 4 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1820, doth hereby order and

direct that the securities and money now in the hands of the Accountant-General of Madras and described in the schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication of this notification vest in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Madras and be held by him and his successors subject to the provisions of the said Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, and to any rules which may from time to time be framed thereunder by the Governor General of India in Council upon the trusts for the purposes and subject to the conditions set forth in a scheme under section 5 of the said Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, for the administration of the said Subrahmanya Aiyar's Scholarships endowment.

Schedule.

Securities and money of the Government of India of	Rs.	A.	P.
the $\frac{3\frac{1}{2}}$ per cent. loan of 1895 of the face value of	8,480	0	0
Cash	804	2	5

No. 25.—

IN THE MATTER OF THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE SUBRAHMANYA AIYAR'S SCHOLARSHIPS ENDOWMENT FUND AT MADRAS

It is hereby notified that the Governor of Port St. George in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, has settled the scheme set forth in the schedule hereto for the administration of the securities and money vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by Notification No. 27, dated the 28th day of February 1912, and that such scheme shall come into operation on the 15th day of March 1912.

Schedule.

1. The Director of Public Instructions, Madras, for the time being and the Principal for the time being of the Presidency College, Madras, shall be the administrators of the Subrahmanya Aiyar's Scholarships Endowment fund and the securities and money which were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by Notification No. 27, dated the 28th day of February 1912.

2. From and out of the interest accruing on the said Endowment fund shall be provided one scholarship called the Subrahmanya Aiyar's junior scholarship which shall be of the annual value of Rs. 64 or Rs. 7 per annum and two scholarships called the Subrahmanya Aiyar's senior scholarships which shall be of the annual value of Rs. 120 or Rs. 10 per annum each.

3. The scholarships shall be awarded on the results of an examination conducted by the college staff of the Presidency College, Madras, and candidates for the same must satisfy the said Principal that they are "poor" within the meaning of the last will and testament of the late Subrahmanya Aiyar the founder.

4. The junior scholarship shall be awarded every alternate year to a student of the Junior Intermediate class of the Presidency College, Madras, who shall present his studies for the Intermediate examination of the University of Madras and shall be tenable for two years.

5. Each of the senior scholarships shall be awarded as and when vacancies occur to a Hindu student presenting his studies at the said Presidency College for the B.A. Degree examination of the University of Madras in the pass or the honours course and shall be tenable for two or three years according as the holder thereof shall be studying for the pass or the honours course.

6. In the event of a scholarship becoming vacant before the expiry of the term for which it is tenable it shall be awarded to be held for the unexpired portion of the said term at the discretion of the Principal to any Hindu student of the appropriate class who shall be "poor, diligent and promising" within the meaning of the said last will and testament.

7. The said scholarships shall not be held along with any other scholarship.

8. All interest on the said endowment fund that may not be required for the purposes of the said scholarships shall be accumulated and such accumulations shall from time to time be invested in securities of the Government of India and be added to the principal of the endowment.

No. 26.—

IN THE MATTER OF THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE GORDON PRIZE ENDOWMENT FUND AT MADRAS

It is hereby notified that the Governor of Port St. George in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, doth hereby order and direct that the securities and money now in the hands of the Accountant-General of Madras and described in the schedule hereto shall, as from the date of the publication of this notification vest in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Madras and be held by him and his successors (subject to the provisions of the said Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, and to any rules which may from time to time be framed thereunder by the Governor General of India in Council) upon the trusts for the purposes and subject to the conditions set forth in a scheme under section 5 of the said Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, for the administration of the said Gordon Prize Endowment fund of Madras.

Schedule.

Description or preliminary notice of the Government of India of		Rs.	A.	P.
the 3½ per cent. loan of 1868 of the face value of	.. ..	100	0	0
Cash	.. ..	85	5	0

No. 40.—

IN THE MATTER OF THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1850, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE GORDON PRIZE ENDOWMENT FUND AT MADRAS.

It is hereby notified that the Governor of Fort St. George in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1850, has settled the scheme set forth in the schedule hereto for the administration of the securities and money vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by Notification No. 39, dated the 28th February 1912, and that such scheme shall come into operation on the 15th day of March 1912.

Schedule.

The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, for the time being and the Principal for the time being of the Presidency College, Madras, shall be the administrators of the Gordon Prize Endowment fund and the securities and money which were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by Notification No. 39, dated the 28th February 1912.

2. From and out of the interest accruing on the said Gordon Prize Endowment fund shall be provided a prize which shall be called the Gordon Prize.

3. The said prize shall be awarded annually in the shape of books to the student of the Presidency College, Madras, who, in the opinion of the College Council, shall have specially distinguished himself in Branch V (History and Economics) of the B.A. (Honours) degree examination of the University of Madras.

4. All interest on the said endowment fund that may not be required for the purpose of the said prize shall be accumulated and such accumulations shall from time to time be invested in securities of the Government of India and be added to the principal of the said endowment.

No. 41.—

IN THE MATTER OF THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1850, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE THOMPSON PRIZE ENDOWMENT FUND AT MADRAS.

It is hereby notified that the Governor of Fort St. George in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1850, doth hereby order and direct that the securities and money now in the hands of the Accountant-General of Madras and deposited in the schedule hereto shall as from the date of publication of this notification vest in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Madras and be held by him and his successors subject to the provisions of the said Charitable Endowments Act, 1850, and to any rules which may from time to time be framed hereunder by the Government General of India in Council upon the trusts for the purposes and subject to the conditions set forth in a scheme under section 5 of the said Charitable Endowments Act, 1850, for the administration of the said Thompson Prize Endowment.

Schedule.

Description or preliminary notice of the Government of India of the 3½		Rs.
per cent. loan of 1868 of the face value of	.. ..	1,000
Cash	.. ..	80

No. 42.—

IN THE MATTER OF THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1850, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE THOMPSON PRIZE ENDOWMENT FUND AT MADRAS.

It is hereby notified that the Governor of Fort St. George in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1850, has settled the scheme set forth in the schedule hereto for the administration of the securities and money vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by Notification No. 41, dated the 28th February 1912, and that such scheme shall come into operation on the 15th day of March 1912.

Schedule.

The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, for the time being and the Principal for the time being of the Presidency College, Madras, shall be the administrators of the said Thompson Prize Endowment fund and the securities and money which were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by Notification No. 41, dated the 28th February 1912.

2. From and out of the interest accruing on the said Thompson Prize Endowment fund shall be provided two prizes called the senior and junior Thompson Prizes which shall be of the value of about Rs. 22 and Rs. 12, respectively.

3. The said senior prize shall be awarded annually to each student of the Presidency College, Madras, as in the opinion of the council of the said college shall have specially distinguished himself in a branch other than the language branch in the B.A. (honours) degree examination of the University of Madras and the said junior prize shall be awarded annually to each student of the said college as in the opinion of the said council shall have specially distinguished himself in English in the Intermediate examination of the said University.

4. All interest on the said endowment fund that may not be required for the purposes of the said prizes shall be accumulated and such accumulation shall be invested in securities of the Government of India and be added to the principal of the endowment.

No. 43.—

IN THE MATTER OF THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE OPPORT PRIZE ENDOWMENT FUND AT MADRAS

It is hereby notified that the Governor of Port St. George in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by section 4 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, doth hereby order and direct that the securities and money now in the hands of the Accountant-General of Madras and described in the schedule hereto shall, as from the date of publication of this notification, vest in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments for the territories subject to the Government of Madras and be held by him and his successors (subject to the provisions of the said Charitable Endowments Act and to any rules which may from time to time be framed thereunder by the Governor General of India in Council) upon the trusts for the purposes subject to the conditions set forth in a scheme under section 5 of the said Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, for the administration of the said Oppert Prize Endowment.

Schedule.

Securities or promissory notes of the Government of India of the		Rs. L. P.	
Rs. per cent. loan of 1886 of the face value of	.. .. .	560	0 0
Cash	.. .. .	106	9 0

No. 44.—

IN THE MATTER OF THE CHARITABLE ENDOWMENTS ACT, 1890, AND IN THE MATTER OF THE OPPORT PRIZE ENDOWMENT FUND AT MADRAS

It is hereby notified that the Governor of Port St. George in Council in exercise of the powers conferred by section 5 of the Charitable Endowments Act, 1890, has settled the scheme set forth in the schedule hereto for the administration of the securities and money vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by Notification No. 43, dated the 24th February 1912, and that such scheme shall come into operation on the 15th day of March 1912.

Schedule.

The Director of Public Instruction, Madras, for the time being and the Principal for the time being of the Presidency College, Madras, shall be the administrators of the Oppert Prize Endowment fund and the securities and money which were vested in the Treasurer of Charitable Endowments by Notification No. 43, dated the 24th February 1912.

2. From and out of the interest accruing on the said endowment fund shall be provided a prize which shall be called the Oppert Prize.

3. The said Oppert Prize shall be awarded annually in the shape of books selected by the said Principal of the Presidency College, Madras, to the student of the said Presidency College who in the opinion of the council of the said college shall have specially distinguished himself in Branch VIII (Honours) of the B.A. (honours) degree examination of the University of Madras.

4. All interest on the said endowment fund that may not be required for the purposes of the said prize whether owing to no student being deemed eligible or otherwise shall be accumulated and such accumulation shall from time to time be invested in the securities of the Government of India and be added to the principal of the endowment.

L. DAVIDSON,
Agt. Secretary to Government.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTIFICATIONS.

TRANSFERS.

The following transfers of Sub-Assistant Inspectors of Schools are ordered:—

- (1) M.H.Ry. G. Rama Ayyangar from the Karur range to the Tiruchal range, to join after leaving over charge to the Supervisor of Elementary Schools, Karur.
- (2) M.H.Ry. P. Parthasarathi Sastri, from the Tiruchal range to the Madurai range, to join on relief by No. (1).
- (3) M.H.Ry. N. S. Janababu Aiyar, from the Madurai range to the Tiruchal range, to join on relief by No. (2).

All the three officers should join their new ranges expeditiously on relief.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madurai, 2nd March 1912.

A. G. BOCKST,
Director of Public Instruction.

SUB-ASSISTANT INSPECTOR'S TEST, APRIL 1912.

Candidates for the coming Sub-Assistant Inspector's Test are informed that the statistics of the districts as they stand according to the present educational distribution should be brought up in accordance with the paper on Educational Statistics.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
Madurai, 19th February 1912.

A. G. BOCKST,
Director of Public Instruction.

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS, OCTOBER 1911.

NOTICE REGARDING ISSUING OF CERTIFICATES.

Candidates who passed one or more tests at the Special Test Examinations held in October 1911 and whose names appear in the Supplement to the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 9th and 16th January 1912 and the 19th February 1912, are hereby informed that their certificates will be issued on or after the 1st June next and for three months only from that date.

2. All candidates, except such of them as were examined at Madurai and Mervan, should apply for their certificates to the Collectors of the districts in which they were examined; those examined at Madurai should apply to the Tahsildar of Madurai; and those examined at Mervan, to the Commissioner of Coimbatore.

3. In applying for certificates, each candidate should give his register number and state the office he holds.

4. Candidates should apply for their certificates through the hands of the officers in which they are employed. Those who hold no appointment should submit certificates from some reliable authority to the effect that they passed the Special Tests at the above examinations (the subjects and grades being specified).

5. Candidates who apply for their certificates on or after the 1st September next will be required, under G.O. No. 103, Educational, dated the 21st May 1910, to pay a penalty of one rupee for each certificate.

The amount of penalty should be paid into a Government Treasury and the receipt enclosed with the application. The application should not be made in its undressed, but must be addressed to the officer concerned (vide paragraph 3 supra) who will file the receipt in his office and forward the certificate.

(By order)

Office of the Commr. for Govt. Examinations,
Madurai, 19th February 1912.

G. MADDOCK,
Secretary.

COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE MADRAS-BENGALEE SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, 1912.

Notice is hereby given that twelve candidates will be entertained for the Sub-Assistant Surgeon Branch of the Bengal Subordinate Medical Department.

3. Candidates must not be below sixteen nor above twenty-one years of age as at date of admission to the Medical School, i.e., on the 1st of July next, and they must produce testimonials as to character, and certificates of age, residence, parental marks, and physical fitness for Government service signed by a Commissioned Medical Officer of the British or of the Indian establishment.

(1) Candidates of all nationalities are eligible for this department provided they have passed the secondary portion of the Upper Secondary Examination, or the Intermediate Examination of the Madras University or had completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate with 40 per cent. of marks in English and 35 per cent. in other subjects.

(2) In the event of a sufficient number of applications from qualified candidates not being received, the applications of those who produce evidence of having studied in the sixth form will be accepted. Pending a final decision in this matter, such candidates are advised to submit their applications in this office, together with the required certificates (if required), before the 31st March 1932, in view of limitation being sent to them, if necessary, to submit a treasury receipt for Rs. 5.

3. Should the results of applications exceed twenty, the candidates will be subjected to a competitive examination in the English Language and in Translation.

4. Applications prepared in manuscript in accordance with the form presented in this notice and accompanied with the certificate referred to in paragraph 1, must be sent to the undersigned on or before the 31st March 1932. The applications should also be accompanied by a duly filled & executed by the parent, guardian, relative or a friend of the candidate stating (1) that the selected pupil will complete his course of study and (2) that at the end of his course enter into further agreement, if required by the Government. Holders of completed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate should forward their certificates along with their applications and others, their school leaving certificates.

5. Each application must be accompanied by "Application for admission to the Examination for Madras-Sarvas Sub-Assistant Surgeon Service," and be accompanied with a receipt showing that the Examination fee of Rs. 5 has been paid into a Government Treasury. This fee will not be refunded, nor will it be returned for a subsequent examination.

6. Incoming candidates may obtain a form of entry bond from the nearest District Medical and Sanitary Officer or Civil Surgeon or the Presidency District Surgeon at Madras.

7. The examination, which will be conducted by means of printed papers, will be held on Wednesday, the 10th May 1932, at any Civil or Military station in the Madras Presidency or in Burma where there may be a medical officer or superintendent of the candidates.

8. Successful candidates will be designated "Madras-Sarvas Medical pupils." They will be required to enter the Medical School, Bangalore, Vijayapattur or Mysore on the 1st July 1932.

9. The course of instruction at the Medical School will extend to four years. During the term of pupilship, the stipends will be Rs. 4, Rs. 10, Rs. 15 and Rs. 18 for the first, second, third and fourth year, respectively. Text books will be supplied free of cost. On completion of the fourth year of study, if found on examination qualified for advancement, the pupils will be promoted to the Sub-Assistant Surgeon grade in Burma. They will be required to produce certificates of physical fitness after qualifying and before proceeding to Burma for service.

10. The following is the scale of pay for which Sub-Assistant Surgeons will become eligible—

Grade	Pay per annum.	Baras allowances.	Hinabara.	Maximum.
Fourth-grade Sub-Assistant Surgeon	Rs. 4 0 0	Rs. 17 4 0	Rs. 37 8 0	Rs. 58 4 0
Third-grade	Rs. 5 0 0	Rs. 17 8 0	Rs. 37 8 0	Rs. 60 0 0
Second-grade	Rs. 6 0 0	Rs. 17 8 0	Rs. 37 8 0	Rs. 62 0 0
First-grade	Rs. 7 0 0	Rs. 17 8 0	Rs. 37 8 0	Rs. 64 0 0
Baras	Rs. 8 0 0	Rs. 17 8 0	Rs. 37 8 0	Rs. 66 0 0

Sub-Assistant Surgeons on joining have to undergo a probationary term of six months before the grant for approved service can be made and this grant may, at any time, be cancelled or altogether withheld for misconduct or inefficiency. A Sub-Assistant Surgeon, on promotion, will continue to draw the maximum allowance of a lower grade pending completion of six months' approved service in the maximum allowance of the higher grade. On completion of that term, service in the grant of the whole of Baras qualifying in Burma by the lower standard means a reward of Rs. 200.

11. Extra allowances varying from Rs. 10 to Rs. 25 are granted for extra charges, such as fees, Military Police allowances, tolls up, for independent or other charges of more than ordinary importance and on account of local circumstances such as repeated unhealthiness or duration of residence.

12. Promotion to the third and second grades is regulated by competitive examinations. Promotion to the first and maximum grade is made by selection. Sub-Assistant Surgeons who are not holders of Baras qualifying in Burma by the lower standard means a reward of Rs. 200.

13. Leave and pension are granted in accordance with the Civil Service Regulations.

14. The following special privileges in respect of leave and travelling allowances have been sanctioned—

(1) Non-Burmesa scholarship holders are appointed to be Sub-Assistant Surgeons and are allowed an extra allowance in the scale of pay, Civil Service Regulations, to draw the pay of the lower grade from the date they pass their final qualifying examinations.

* The officers below whom the limits of salary may be extended are mentioned at the foot of the form of application.

(2) Leave for a period not exceeding a month and a half on the full pay of the lowest grade is granted to each Sub-Assistant Surgeon with effect from the date of passing their final examination, they being required to join their appointments in Burma within six months.

(3) Such Sub-Assistant Surgeons are allowed travelling allowances for themselves and their families, as defined in article 22 of the Civil Service Regulations, from the place at which the final examination is passed to the place in which they may be appointed, such travelling allowances being regulated by and subject to the conditions of article 196 of the Civil Service Regulations. This privilege will not be granted to Sub-Assistant Surgeons on nomination or on otherwise quitting the service. When granted leave on medical certificate by itself and not in connection with privilege leave, free passage to themselves and their families to their homes will be given.

15. Before a candidate is accepted he, if of age, or his parents or guardians if he be a minor, will be bound by articles of agreement to serve the Government of Burma for a period of five years from the date of receiving certificates of qualification from the Medical School.

16. In the event of a selected candidate failing to comply with the terms of the bond required to be executed on his behalf by the parent, guardian or friend of the candidate prior to his selection, his diploma is liable to be withheld in addition to the attachment of the certificate held down in the bond.

Form of Application for admission to the Examination for "Medical-Burma Medical pupils" to be held on the 12th May 1912.

1. Candidate's name and his home or village name in full in English.
2. Father's name and his home or village name in full in English.
3. Father's rank and occupation.
4. Name and rank of candidate.
5. Present age of candidate with date of birth.
6. Date of birth.
7. Educational ground with date and page of the *Blue Book* (events concerning the candidate's career).
8. Present address in full.
9. Place at which candidate desires to be examined.
10. The vernacular language in which his certificate is to be examined.
11. Give his certificate for medical history the certificate required in paragraph 2 of the rules.

* The following papers should be attached to the application. —

- (a) A temporary receipt for Rs. 5.
- (b) A certificate of character.
- (c) A certificate of physical fitness, name, age, occupation and general marks signed by a Government Medical Officer.
- (d) A certificate of having passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Metropolitan Examination, or the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate.
- (e) A school-leaving certificate or the name of some teacher or teacher of Secondary School-Leaving certificate; and
- (f) A copy of the bond executed before a Tahsildar, a Sub-Magistrate, a Village Headman, a District Medical and Sanitary Officer or a Civil Surgeon.

The certificate of health, which should also state marks of character, should have date stamped.

Station and date of application.

Signature of candidate.

N.B.—If the application be not properly filled in every respect, it will be returned to the applicant, and his name will not be registered for examination, nor will the fee paid by him be refunded or reserved for a subsequent examination.

(By order)

Office of the Comm. for Govt. Examinations,
Nadua, 2nd February 1912

O MADDOCK,
Secretary.

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE CIVIL SURGEON/STATE MEDICAL
DEPARTMENT, SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON GRADE, B.M.

Notice is hereby given that thirty candidates will be entertained for training in medical schools in accordance with the Civil Medical Examinations Department, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Grade.

3. Candidates must not be below fifteen on the 1st January preceding the date of admission nor above sixteen years of age on day of admission into the Medical School (i.e., on 31st July next), and they must produce before admission (in original) as to character, such certificate of age, character, personal marks and physical fitness for Government service signed by a Government Medical Officer of the British or of the Indian Police/Police.

4. Candidates of all nationalities are eligible for this department provided they have passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Metropolitan Examination or the Secondary School-Leaving Certificate with not less than 40 per cent. of marks in English and 50 per cent. in other subjects.

5. If the number of applicants exceed thirty, a competitive examination will be held at any Civil or Military Station of the Madras Presidency, or of Burma, where there may be a Medical Officer or experienced examiner.

6. The examination will be held on WEDNESDAY, the 25th MAY NEXT, and will be conducted by means of printed papers. Candidates will have two papers to answer—one a paper in English Grammar and Language, the other a paper in Translation from English into the candidate's vernacular.

7. Applications for admission to the examination, made out in manuscript, in the form prescribed in the notice and accompanied with the certificate referred to in paragraph 3 above, must be sent to the undersigned on or before the 31st MARCH 1912. Each application must be accompanied "Application for admission to the examination for 'Civil Medical Pupils'", and be accompanied with a

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receipt showing that the examination fee of Rs. 200 for has been paid into a Government treasury. This fee will not be refunded, nor will it be reserved for a subsequent examination. The applicant should also be accompanied by a security bond * executed by the parent, guardian, relative or friend of the candidate binding himself, (1) that the selected pupil will complete his course of study and (2) that at the end of his course enter into further agreement, if required by Government. Holders of completed boundary School Leaving Certificate should forward their certificates along with their applications.

7. Successful candidates will be designated "Civil Medical Pupils". They will be required to enter the Medical School, Secunderabad, Vellore, or Tanjore, on or before 31st Dec. 1922.

8. The course of instruction at the Medical School will extend to five years, and stipend for each year will be Rs. 2 per mensem. Text-books will be supplied free of cost. On the completion of the fourth year of study, an examination of broad qualification for advancement may well be permitted to the credit of Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons and reserve the undermentioned salary contingent on their successfully passing the prescribed examinations in one of the first two professions:—

	Pay.	Grants allowance
Under five years' service (Fourth Grade) ..	.. 20	
From five to ten years' service (Third Grade) ..	.. 30	Rs. 20 per mensem Special
From eleven to fifteen years' service (Second Grade) ..	.. 40	allowances are also granted when serving in an
From sixteen to twenty years' service (First Grade) ..	.. 50	healthy district, etc.
Senior Grade, Second class .. ..	.. 70	
Do. First class .. ..	.. 80	

An allowance for house-rent will be granted, in addition, at a rate not exceeding Rs. 2 per mensem, at the Presidency Test and of Rs. 2 per mensem in the medical, irrespective of whether or not they hold sanctioned appointments, when no quarters are provided, on the conditions (1) that the medical quarters must be with the approval of the District Surgeon, Madras, or of the Local Board President or Municipal Chairman in the Madras and (2) that the District Medical and Sanitary Officer in every case decide to the quarters being within a convenient distance of the institution to which the Sub-Assistant Surgeons are attached.

9. Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be eligible for leave and pension under the rules applicable to the Government Civil Service.

10. Selected candidates will be bound by articles of agreement to serve Government for a period of five years from date of receiving certificates of qualification from the Medical School.

11. Under military circumstances Civil Sub-Assistant Surgeons are required to serve only in the Presidency of Madras, but they will be liable for temporary duty either Civil or Military elsewhere, should Government require their services to be so transferred.

12. Successful candidates may obtain a form of security bond from the nearest District Medical and Sanitary Officer or Civil Surgeon at the Presidency District Surgeons at Madras.

Form of Application for admission to the Examination for "Civil Medical pupils" to be left on the 25th May 1922.

* Civil Officer's name and his house or village name to be left in English.

1. Father's name and his house or village name to be left in English.

2. Present name and occupation.

3. Name and age of applicant.

4. Name and age of candidate with date of birth—

Age—

Date of Birth—

5. Date and page of the Gazette announcing the candidate's success in the Madras School Examination of the Madras University or the corresponding portion of the Upper Secondary Examination.

6. Place of the candidate's school and the date when examination was held.

7. Present residence—District, taluk, village or town to be stated.

8. Place in which candidate desires to be examined.

9. Candidate to sign certificate in which to be examined in

10. Signature of candidate to be attached to the certificate required in paragraph 2 and 4 of the notice.

* The effect below when the bonds of security may be attached and enclosed at the foot of the form of application.

1. If the applicant is a European, the "Certificate" name will be given instead of the "Name of village name".

2. The following papers should be attached to the application—

(1) A security bond for Rs. 200

(2) A certificate of character

(3) A certificate of physical fitness, age, vaccination and personal marks signed by a sanctioned Medical Officer.

(4) A certificate of having passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Madras School Examination or the Madras University, or its Secondary School Leaving Certificate, and

(5) A security bond executed by the Candidate, a Sub-Assistant Surgeon, a Village Medical, a District Medical and Sanitary Officer or a Civil Surgeon.

The certificate of health, which should enclose these marks of identification, should bear date of application.

Notice and date of application.

Signature of candidate.

N.B.—If the application be not properly filled up in every respect, it will be returned to the applicant and his name will not be registered for examination, nor will the fee paid by him be refunded or reserved for a subsequent examination.

(By order)

COMPETITIVE EXAMINATION FOR ADMISSION TO THE INDIAN SUBORDINATE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT, ALL-INDIAN AND SUBORDINATE BRANCH, 1912

Notice is hereby given that twenty candidates will be entertained for the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, Sub-Assistant Surgeon Branch, Madras.

1. Candidates must not be above sixteen nor above twenty years of age on date of admission (see Medical Staff, &c., on the 1st of July next), and they must produce certificates (in original) as to character signed by either Europeans or Officers of respectable position, and certificate of age, vaccination, physical works and physical fitness for military service signed by a Conventional Medical Officer of the Royal Army Medical Corps or of the Indian Medical Service, as well as certificate of having passed the necessary educational standard. Ward candidates recommended by the Medical Officer under whom they are serving may compete for the Native Military Payal class under the same conditions except that in their case the maximum age limit is extended to 35 years.

2. Admission is equally open to the sons of soldiers and of persons engaged in civil occupations; but, other things being equal, preference will be given to the sons of Native Civilian and Non-Commissioned officers and soldiers.

3. Candidates who have passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination or the Matriculation Examination of the Madras University or who hold completed Secondary School Leaving certificates with 60 per cent. of marks in English and 55 per cent. in other subjects will be eligible to compete. Students who have been dismissed from medical schools for inefficiency or misconduct are not eligible to appear for examination.

4. In the event of a sufficient number of applications from qualified candidates not being received, the approval of those who produce evidence of having studied in the Sixth Form will be admitted. Pending a final decision in the matter, such candidates are advised to submit their applications to this office, together with the required certificates (in original) before the 31st March 1912, in view of instruction being sent to them, if necessary, to submit a temporary receipt for Ex. 2.

5. If the number of applicants exceed twenty, a competitive examination will be held at any Military or Civil station of the Madras Presidency or of Burma where there may be a Medical Officer to superintend the candidates.

6. The examination will be held on Wednesday the 28th May next, and will be conducted by means of printed papers. Candidates will have two papers to answer—one a paper on English Grammar and Language, the other a paper on Translation from English into the candidate's vernacular.

7. Applications for admission to the examination must not be submitted on the form prescribed in this notice and accompanied with the certificates referred to in paragraph 4 above until before the underwritten, on or before the 31st March 1912. Such application must be accompanied by "Application for admission to the examination for Native Military Payal," and be accompanied with a receipt showing that the examination fee of Rs. 100 has been paid into a Government treasury. This fee will not be refunded, nor will it be received for a subsequent examination. Candidates if employed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate should forward their certificate along with their application; and others, their School-Leaving certificate.

8. The candidates selected will be designated "Native Military Payal." They will be expected to join the Medical School, Bangalore, on the 1st or 2nd June next. No selected candidate will be admitted to the Medical School, unless he present, previous or found evidence of security bond on his behalf, before his admission, undertaking to refund to the State the cost of the payal's education, if the latter refuses, on completion of the course, to accept service in the Indian Subordinate Medical Department, and to sign the required declaration, or, if he, before completion of the course, leaves the school without permission or is dismissed therefrom for misconduct.

9. Military Sub-Assistant Surgeons will not be given their diploma until the close of their service. A native military payal who expresses his wish to abandon his studies on the completion of the course, or, who fails to pass the periodical school examinations or who misconducts himself, will be required and all certificates to which he would otherwise have been entitled will be altogether withheld. A student who, after finishing his course, declines to sign the declaration will be similarly treated.

10. Selected candidates will undergo a scholastic training for four years, after which period if reported qualified, they will be admitted into the service as "Third-class Sub-Assistant Surgeons," and, after discharge, transferred to a Military hospital for duty. They will also be trained in Book-keeping and Report Writing.

11. One hundred good conduct marks are allotted to each pupil on admission to school from which deductions are made under the orders of the Superintendent for petty offences against discipline and for failure in examinations as detailed below; 40 marks are also allotted for drill and 40 for deportment, and deductions will be similarly made from these. At the end of the course the balance of marks will be added to the marks obtained by the pupil at the final examination and will thus help to determine his position on the list of Sub-Assistant Surgeons.

Twenty marks for failures in two subjects of the first year's course; 20 marks for failure in one or two subjects of the second year's course; 20 marks for failure in any subject of the third year's course; and the balance for petty offences against discipline.

12. Native Military pupils will be allowed in addition to free quarters, clothing and books, and appliances for study, a stipend at the rate of Rs. 7 a month throughout the whole course with Rs. 5 a month extra for English qualifications. Instead of a stipend, ward orderlies native military pupils will receive their regular pay and good conduct pay and allowances and will not be excused in their regiments while under instruction. They will be struck off the strength of their regiments on the completion of their Medical training, when they will join the Indian Subordinate Medical Department under the usual conditions of service. The rates of pay are inclusive of compensation for absence of privations. When not provided with free quarters, all native military pupils will receive the housing allowances authorized by law. All Native Military pupils are to wear uniform at all times when on duty. They will be given on enlistment Rs. 10 as entrance to the Medical School and Rs. 5 a month to enable them to obtain black drill clothing from the Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Madras.

14. *British-born Sub-Assistant Surgeons* will be required to sign a declaration to the effect that they will serve Government for a period of seven years in the rank of "British-born Sub-Assistant Surgeons" unless prevented by physical incapacity from so doing. Should they apply for their discharge before the expiry of this period, they must refund Rs. 500. During peace, Sub-Assistant Surgeons may claim their discharge after a service of seven years.

15. The appointment of *Native Sub-Assistant Surgeons* will be restricted to fill—

(a) Military appointments, viz., *Station Hospitals* (for holders of British corps), *native troops, cantonment and labourers' hospitals* and miscellaneous with the sanctioned strength of 25 per cent. plus a special reserve of 12 for Burma.

(b) Civil appointments—*Malakhat Agency, Foreign Department, Insular Service, Survey Department, Andaman Commission* and miscellaneous with the authorized strength of 25 per cent.

16. The *Sub-Assistant Surgeons* branch of the *Indian Subordinate Medical Department* will be divided into the following classes—

Native Officers.

Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon	{ First class with the relative rank of Subedar Second class with the relative rank of Jemadar.
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Native Warrant Officers.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon	{ First class Second class Third class.
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17. *Native Sub-Assistant Surgeons* are not now eligible for the civil distinction of *Subedar, Sub. Jem. Subedar, etc.*, as the order of British India is open to them as well as to *contingent Native officers*.

18. The authorized establishment of *Native Sub-Assistant Surgeons* will be 10 per cent. of the total strength of *Sub-Assistant Surgeons* equally divided between the two classes.

19. The monthly rates of pay will be—

*

Native Officers.

		Pay of rank.	Native pay for English qualifications.
		Rs.	Rs.
Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon carrying the relative rank of Subedar.	First class	.. 10	50
Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon carrying the relative rank of Jemadar.	Second class	.. 15	55

Native Warrant Officers.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon	{ First class .. 10 50 Second class .. 10 10 Third class .. 10 5
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20. Members of the *Sub-Assistant Surgeon* class travelling on duty, on field or foreign service, in case of absence and during the period they may be in camp on account of sickness amongst troops, will receive a G-4 allowance at the following monthly rates:—

		Rs.
Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon	.. ..	12
Sub-Assistant Surgeon	{ First class .. 10 Second class .. 8 Third class .. 5	

21. Members of the *Sub-Assistant Surgeon* class employed at *Post Blair*, in *British Burma* or at *Akyai* will receive field allowances and free rations (or compensation in lieu of rations).

22. Any local, house, or extra allowances will continue to be granted under existing regulations.

23. Members of the *Sub-Assistant Surgeon* class will be provided with free quarters while in establishments. When not provided with quarters, housing money under the rules in force will be granted at the rates authorized for *Jemadars*. The uniforms of the *Indian Subordinate Medical Department* are provided by *Sub-Assistant Surgeons* from their clothing allowances. Swords and belts are obtainable from the nearest armory and armoury or the materials from the *Army Clothing Department* on payment.

24. A *Sub-Assistant Surgeon* may be granted thirty days' leave on full pay annually by a *Brigade or Divisional Commander* and in addition thereto twelve months' leave (or higher leave, if awarded on account of active service or on special work) for each five years' service, whether on private affairs or on special assignments, by a *Divisional or Independent Brigade Commander*. When accompanying *Native Units or Columns*, leave may be granted by the *Brigade or Divisional Commander* in lieu of 40 days' annual leave. These months' leave before expiration and a similar period on return to India. Any leave taken in excess of the above will not count towards promotion or pension.

25. Compensation for duration of previous service under the rules in force is admissible to all members of the *Sub-Assistant Surgeon* class.

26. *Domestic leave* when authorized will be paid at the following monthly rates:—

		Rs.
Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon	.. ..	12
Sub-Assistant Surgeon	.. ..	10

27. Compensation for leave will be granted at one and a half months' pay including the allowance for *English qualifications*.

28. Before he can be advanced to a superior grade, a *Sub-Assistant Surgeon* will be required to pass an examination, for which he may present himself after a service of four years in each of the lower grades.

28 Second and Third class Sub-Assistant Surgeons will be advanced to the First and Second classes, respectively, after completing a service of five years in the lower grade, provided they are qualified by examination and good conduct.

29 The promoters of First-class Sub-Assistant Surgeons to the rank of Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, Second class, and from the latter to First-class Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, will be made by service of five years and more, and this service will depend on the official reports of their conduct and qualifications.

30 Third-class Sub-Assistant Surgeons will take rank on each from the date on which they become Passed Medical Payee.

31 A Sub-Assistant Surgeon is entitled to retire after a service of thirty years, reckoning from the date of appointment to the rank of Third-class Sub-Assistant Surgeon, on a pension equal to one-half his average pay, including extra pay for English qualifications, during the preceding three years. Service on land duty will not count towards Sub-Assistant Surgeon's pension.

32 A Sub-Assistant Surgeon declared by a Medical Board to be unfit for further duty is entitled to the following monthly rate of invalid pension:—

After 25 years' service.—One-half the average pay, including extra pay for English qualifications, during the preceding three years.

After 15 and below 25 years' service.—Two-thirds for each completed year of service of the average pay, including extra pay for English qualifications, during the preceding three years.

Under 15 years' service.—Quarterly.—One month's allowance for each completed year of service calculated on the pay and extra pay for English qualifications received immediately previous to retirement.

33 If awarded on account of incapacity or irregular habits, he will be restricted to a pension equivalent to three-fourths the sum in which he would otherwise have been entitled.

34 A Sub-Assistant Surgeon awarded on account of wounds received while on service will receive the following monthly rates of pension:—

After 25 years' service.—The full amount of his average pay during the preceding five years.

After 15 years' service.—One-half of his average pay during the preceding five years.

Under 15 years' service.—One-fourth of his average pay during his service.

35 A Sub-Assistant Surgeon, who is awarded on account of injuries sustained in the execution of his public duty, or, on account of sickness contracted on, and solely attributable to, his service, will receive three-fourths of the pension which would be admissible to him, if awarded, on account of a wound.

36 Retirement will be compulsory at the age of 65 years.

37 Family pension and prize money will be granted as follows:—

Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 1st class, as Sub-Inspector of Infantry
Senior Sub-Assistant Surgeon, 2nd class, as Quartermaster of Infantry
Sub-Assistant Surgeon as Hospitalier.

Form of Application for admission to the Examination for "Senior Military Payee" to be laid on the 10th May 1912.

1. * Candidate's name and his home or village name as full in English.
2. * If the candidate's name and his home or village name as full in English.
3. * Candidate's rank and occupation.
4. * Date and place of birth.

Age.

Date of birth.

5. Present age of candidate with date of birth.
6. Date and page of the certificate or previous the candidate's service in the army during period of the Upper Secondary Examination to the Government Examination of the Medical University.
7. Name the candidate should declare what examination he has passed.
8. * Name the candidate should declare to be awarded.
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100. * Name the candidate should declare to be awarded.

11. If the applicant is a Christian, the "Christian" name will be given instead of the "home or village name."

12. The following papers should be attached to the application:—

(1) A certificate of age for the candidate.

(2) A certificate of residence.

(3) A certificate of physical fitness, age, education and general marks signed by a Government Medical Officer.

(4) A certificate of having passed the compulsory portion of the Upper Secondary Examination of the Medical University.

(5) A photograph of the candidate in the case of those who do not hold Secondary School Leaving Certificate.

The certificate of health, which should show marks of the candidate, should bear date of application.

Address and date of application.

Signature of candidate.

Remarks.

Office of the Officer for Govt. Examination, Madras, 10th February 1912.

SECONDARY SCHOOL-LEAVING CERTIFICATES

PUNJAB EXAMINATIONS, 1915.

SUGGEST.

Two books in Persian and Urdu (Biladistan)

Corrigenda.

In the list of text books published at pages 47 and 48 on Part I-B of the Port St. George Gazette, dated the 30th January 1915—

(1) Under *Persian*, for "Naqsh-e-Akbari—the whole" read "Bastan—the first two chapters."

(2) Under *Urdu (Biladistan)*, for "Makam-e-Khoyi by Muhammad Hameed Aslam" read "Nairang-e-Khoyi—first part by Muhammad Hameed Aslam."

(By order.)

G. MADDOX,

Office of the Commissioner for North-Eastern States,
Madras, 2nd March 1915.

Secretary, School Examinations, Madras.

UNIVERSITY OF MADRAS.

NOTIFICATION

THE HONORABLE OF THE HONORABLE CHIEF JUSTICE.

The prize for 1915 shall be for a thesis in Experimental Physics. Candidates are at liberty to select for their thesis any subject in Experimental Physics which they may prefer.
All theses should reach the Registrar on or before the 1st February 1915.

(By Order.)

P. DEWEESBURY, B.A., M.A.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 26th February 1915

For the election of two Members of the Senate to serve on the Syndicate in the place of the Rev. K. M. Macphail, M.A., D.D., and Mr. E. J. Jones, M.A., who resigned their seats under Regulation 19, the following Members of the Senate were duly nominated:—

1. Dr. T. M. Nair.
2. The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. Stone.
3. Mr. Mark Harvey.
4. Mr. G. Sagar Rao.
5. The Rev. E. M. Macphail.
6. Mr. E. J. Jones.

The first four gentlemen, having submitted to the Registrar that they are not willing to serve on the Syndicate, if elected, it is hereby declared that the Rev. K. M. Macphail and Mr. E. J. Jones have been duly elected Members of the Syndicate. The election shall take effect from the date of publication of this notification.

(By order.)

P. DEWEESBURY, B.A., M.A.,
Registrar.

Senate House, 4th March 1915.

EXAMINATIONS, 1915.

SPECIAL TEST EXAMINATIONS OF OFFICERS OF THE SALT, ARMS AND CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT, 1915.

The President, Board of Examiners, notifies that the next Examination of officers of the Salt, Arms and Customs Department will be held on Monday, the 1st July 1915, and succeeding days at the following centres in accordance with the revised Special Test Notifications published in the Port St. George Gazette of the 6th September 1910, Part I, pages 1418 to 1419:—

- | | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| (1) Bellary. | (5) Cuddalore. | (9) Trichinopoly. |
| (2) Bellary. | (6) Madras. | (10) Tuticorin. |
| (3) Calicut. | (7) Nagapattinam. | (11) Vellore. |
| (4) Coimbatore. | (8) Nellore. | (12) Walajpet. |

2. Candidates must send in their applications made out in English on printed forms, so as to reach the Office of the Board of Examiners on or before the 10th April 1915; after which date no application will be received on any account. Candidates' names in full should be clearly written and the circle in which they are entered should be filled.

3. All candidates should obtain the required application forms from the Office of the Assistant Commissioners.

4. The prescribed fee of Rs. 2-4-0 for each test or branch of a test, except Tests D-27 and K, must be paid into a Government Treasury or at Madras, into the Bank of Madras, and the receipt given by the Treasury Officer attached to the application. On no account will the fee be received in the Office of the Board of Examiners.

5. Each application should be sent direct to the undersigned, post paid, registered and addressed as follows, all the necessary enclosures being securely fastened to it:—
[Application for admission to the Special Test Examinations for Officers of the Salt, Arms and Customs Department, July 1915.]

To the Secretary, Board of Examiners, Chopal, Madras.

N.B.—Candidates are asked to secure themselves that their applications have been received, should submit an addressed post-card to their applications. Each notification should send in a separate card for

acknowledgment. Such persons will be returned to them in due course with an acknowledgment. No notice will be taken of any letter from any candidate enquiring whether his application has been received. Successful-candidates only will be exempted.

4. Candidates for Test E should state whether the vernacular in which they desire to be examined are (1) their mother tongue or (2) their spoken language in their University Examinations or (3) a second language. The information required in the application form and the details of the language of the Test E, B and C in which a candidate wishes to be examined should be clearly shown. Applications deferred for any particular will be received, and if they are not realized with the candidates supplied, as to each of these within a week from the date of the previous examination, they will not be accepted.

5. In putting fees into the Treasury, candidates should specify the particular test or tests for which the fees are paid.

6. No notice will be taken of the application of any candidate who selects a course which is not included in the list of courses given in paragraph 3 above.

7. The fee paid by candidates who may be found to be ineligible to appear for the above examinations will, on no account, be refunded to them.

8. Subject to any changes that may be rendered necessary, the examinations will be conducted in the order of time and subjects shown in the following table:—

Date.	Hours.	Subject.	Test.
1911.			
Monday, 1st July ..	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 to 4 P.M.	Criminal Law .. Sikh Manual, Volume I ..	Test A—General. Test B—Sikh.
Tuesday, 2nd July ..	10 A.M. to 12 noon 2 to 4 P.M. ..	Sikh Manual, Volume II .. The Chemistry of Salt and Sulphate ..	Test B-C—Sikh. Test B-D—Sikh.
Wednesday, 3rd July.	10 A.M. to 12 noon 2 to 4 P.M. ..	Chief Service Regulations and Civil Account Code .. Mensuration ..	Test C—Arithmetic. Test D—Engineering.
Thursday, 4th July ..	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 to 4 P.M. ..	Map Drawing .. Estimating ..	Test E—Engineering. Test F—Engineering.
Friday, 5th July ..	10 A.M. to 1 P.M. 2 to 4 P.M. ..	Indian Manual .. Customs Law ..	Test G—Customs. Test H—Customs.
Saturday, 6th July ..	10 A.M. to 12 noon 2 to 4 P.M. and on the following working day, if necessary.	Exercises under the Customs Act .. Languages ..	Test I—Customs. Test K—Languages.

Arrangements will be made to hold examinations in D-IV if there are any candidates. The date fixed for this test will be notified later on.

Office of the Board of Examiners, Chapeau,
Madras, 25th February 1912.

H. G. A. THOMSON,
Secretary.

EXAMINATIONS.

The usual half-yearly examinations will be held at Madras or in the western or or about the 1st July 1912. Except by special permission, examinations in the vernacular will be held at Madras only.

2. The examinations that may be held are as follows:—

- I. The First and Second Standards for Assistant Collectors
- II. Law and Vernacular test for Police officers
- III. Law test for Customs and Magistrates
- IV. Vernacular tests for:—

- (1) European and Eurasian Civil officers not belonging to the Indian Civil Service.
- (2) Educational and Medical officers.
- (3) Deputy Collectors, Subordinate Judges and District Messals.
- (4) Candidates for the Provincial Civil Service.
- (5) Private candidates, Bank and Railway officers.
- (6) High Proficiency and Honours.

V. Law, Revenue and Office Procedure and Accounts for Forest officers.

3. Applications from private candidates and from candidates for the Provincial Civil Service should be addressed to the undersigned and should furnish the following particulars:—
Name and address, designation, if any; language and test in which to be examined; age; date of birth; and a list of qualifications.

4. All applications for examination for rewards should be submitted, through the head of the department concerned, three months before the date fixed for the examination, and the applications should give the information asked for in the form prescribed for the purpose.

5. All other applications should reach the undersigned by 30th April 1912.
6. A fee of Rs. 12 for each examination in the vernacular of candidates not in the Government service should be paid into the exchequer or if at Madras into the Bank of Madras. The fee for Bank and Railway officers, through the hands of their departments, direct, but in the case of any of the above examinations will not be refunded or held over to the next examination.
7. Officers in the service of Government should send in their applications through the heads of their departments.

7. As very great inconvenience has been caused by applications for examination being sent in after the prescribed date, the Board desires it to be distinctly understood that the dates given above will be strictly adhered to.

¹ Office of the Board of Examiners, Cherpak, Madras, 22nd February 1913.

R. G. A. THOMPSON,
London

ADMISSION OF STUDENTS INTO THE TEACHERS' COLLEGE.
SAIDAFEST, JULY 1912.

Applicants are invited from candidates who seek admission into the Teachers' College for training in 1912 in the College Department (L.T. Section).

along in 2013 in the College's department, L.T. Sweeney

2. *Amount of stipends*.—The ordinary rate of £100 M. S. — General rates applied to the following

	Western		Eastern		Total	
	no.	per cent	no.	per cent	no.	per cent
Master of Arts	11	11	11	11	22	20
Exchange and Research	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Science	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Education	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Business Administration	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Public Administration	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Social Work	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Fine Arts	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Theology	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Divinity	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Teaching	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Education	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in History	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in English	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Philosophy	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Political Science	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Sociology	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Anthropology	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Geography	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Economics	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Law	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Medicine	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Nursing	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Health Services Administration	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Public Health	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Environmental Health Sciences	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Occupational Health and Safety	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Food and Nutrition	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Health, Behavior, and Society	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Health, Communication, and Behavior	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Health, Education, and Behavior	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Health, Policy, and Law	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Health, Systems, and Society	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Health, Technology, and Society	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Health, Work, and Society	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Health, Society, and Policy	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Health, Society, and Culture	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Health, Society, and Environment	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Health, Society, and Global Health	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Health, Society, and International Health	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Health, Society, and Development	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Health, Society, and Human Rights	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Health, Society, and Gender Studies	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Health, Society, and Women's Studies	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Health, Society, and Men's Studies	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Health, Society, and LGBTQ Studies	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Health, Society, and Disability Studies	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Health, Society, and Aging Studies	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Health, Society, and Gerontology	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Health, Society, and Longevity Studies	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Health, Society, and Quality of Life	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Health, Society, and Well-being	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Health, Society, and Life Satisfaction	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Health, Society, and Happiness	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Health, Society, and Flourishing	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Health, Society, and Positive Psychology	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Health, Society, and Resilience	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Health, Society, and Coping	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Health, Society, and Stress Management	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Health, Society, and Mental Health	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Health, Society, and Behavioral Health	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Health, Society, and Substance Use	1	1	1	1	2	2
Master of Arts in Health, Society, and Addictive Behaviors	1	1	1	1	2	

2. In addition to the Proposed expenditures, the Principal will be prepared to admit students whose arrears are paid from Local, Municipal or private funds, and also candidates at free institutions, whose arrears are paid from Local, Municipal or private funds, and also candidates at free institutions.

has at ponds are paid from Local, Municipal or private funds, and are managed in the same manner as the other ponds in the area.

4. Applications should invariably be sent through the Registrar of the University.

4. The fees are to be paid by students coming from outside the Territory.

1. Every candidate should forward with his application copies of his student certificate and a *Stokes* - the originals will have to be produced when he is interviewed.

3. Young students shall be on probation for fifty working days.

3. Applications for admission should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th of June.

Teachers' College, Budapest,
5th February 1912

M. S. DUNCAN,
As. President

WATKINS MEDICAL COLLEGE

MAKING MEDICAL CARES

The class for the training of Bookbinders in this College will be held for six months (from July to December) Matriculation must be 80% or any higher examination on

2. Candidates who have passed the Matriculation prior to 1916 or any higher examination are eligible for admission. Those who have obtained the best completed Secondary School Leaving Certificate under the supervision of Government showing that the candidate possesses sufficient knowledge in the ordinary subjects and in two optional subjects other than Shakespeare and Type-writing, are also eligible. In the selection of candidates preference will be given to those who belong to the Presidency and have passed Entrance (32) ability.

3. The fee prescribed for this course is **Rs. 100 (100) thirty**

[illegible]

who will be required to pay the balance of the registration fee will be allowed under any circumstances to select a candidate.

The registration is as with the other schools. The curriculum is based on the model of the "Modern Medical College, Inc." and the primary emphasis is to the physiology, anatomy and histology. The course of training under the name of various colleges, physiology, anatomy and histology. The course of training under the name of various colleges, physiology, anatomy and histology.

physical demonstrations, and the standard curriculum of the physical education classes.

6. The applications will be accepted by the Council on the 15th June. Relaxed candidates should remit the balance of the fee and send the necessary receipt to the Council before the 15th June. Candidates who cannot do so should be contacted with the application on 15th June.

7. The following documents (in original) should be submitted with the application:

- Qualification certificate.
 Conduct certificate.
 Transfer (or leaving) certificate.
 Notification certificate.

Measurements for (3a-5) the registration fee.

Treasury receipts for the 1990-91 fiscal year have been received on the 14th May will be
 Permission to register others (if in public service) has been received on the 14th May will be
 Applications delivered in any way or which have not been received on the 14th May will be
 received.

8. Any selected candidate who may fail to join the show within three days after work examination is subject to forfeiture of the fee will be forfeited.

Students will not be granted leave to get married during working days of the semester, unless under exceptional circumstances, when permission must be obtained before arrangements for the wedding are made.

16. Before obtaining their certificates as Primary Inspectors, candidates are required to pass an examination. No one will be promoted to the post of the Primary Overlookers if their ability to read and write is not satisfactory. No one will be promoted to the post of the Primary Overlookers unless he has a speaking and reading knowledge of both Tamil and English.

Medves Michael College,
1976-1978

R. DOVERTSON, M.A., *Lieut.-Col., I.M.S.,*
46, Prinsep

THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, MADRAS.

THE SUBRAMANIA Aiyar Scholarship.

1. A Senior scholarship of the annual value of Rs. 115 will be awarded in the first term of the Academic Year 1912-13.
2. The scholarship is tenable either in the B.A. Degree (Pass) or B.A. Degree (Honours) classes, for two years in the former case and for three years in the latter.
3. A Junior scholarship of the annual value of Rs. 75 will also be awarded at the same time.
4. The Junior scholarship is tenable for two years in the Intermediate classes.
5. Hindu students alone are eligible for these scholarships and candidates must satisfy the Principal that they are "poor" as required by the terms of the endowment.
6. The scholarships will be awarded on the results of examinations to be conducted by the college itself.
7. Applications for the scholarship should be submitted to the Principal not later than Monday 12th July. They should be accompanied by certificate of poverty.

MADRAS, 10th February 1912.

R. W. MIDDLEMAIRE,
Pr. Principal, Presidency College.

THE LORD RUSHMORE PRIZE FOR THE

1. The silver prize will be awarded to the best Essay on the following subject:—
The Principle of Art for Art's Sake, with special reference to Literature.
2. Competitors must have been regular students of the Senior B.A. Class of the Presidency College during the whole of the academic year July 1911 to March 1912.
3. The essay must be neatly and legibly written on thick English foolscap and on one side of the paper only.
4. The writer is required to attach to his essay a declaration in the following terms:—
"I hereby declare that in writing this essay, I have not received assistance from any one, and have I referred to any works other than those mentioned below."
5. The essay must reach the Principal before the 1st July 1912.

Presidency College, Madras,
10th February 1912.

R. W. MIDDLEMAIRE,
Pr. Principal.

RULES FOR ADMISSION INTO THE PRESIDENCY COLLEGE, MADRAS, 1912-13.

The attention of Principals of Secondary Schools, Headmasters of Secondary Schools, parents and students is drawn to the following rules of admission:—

I.—FIRST YEAR CLASS.

A.—*Admission of Students holding Secondary School Leaving Certificate.*

A very high standard of proficiency in English will invariably be required, and each student accepted for admission should have proved himself to be not below the average in Elementary Mathematics.

Students proposing to take Vernacular Composition under Part II of the course for the Intermediate Examinations should have shown proficiency in Vernacular Composition under Group A of the School Leaving Certificate Course, and those proposing to take Translation should have shown proficiency under Group C in the language which they will have to translate.

Students proposing to study the subjects of Intermediate Group (I) should have taken in the Public Examination at least two of the three following subjects under Group C, viz. Algebra and Geometry, Physics and Chemistry, and the marks gained therein, and in Elementary Mathematics and in Elementary Science should have indicated aptitude for these subjects.

Students proposing to study the subjects of Intermediate Group (II) should have taken two of the subjects Physics, Chemistry and Botany, under Group C, and have shown aptitude for these subjects as well as for Mathematics as indicated by their works in Algebra and Geometry or in Elementary Mathematics or in both. They should also have done well in Elementary Science under Group B.

Students proposing to take a History subject in Intermediate Group (III) should have been examined in the History of England under Group C and the results in that subject and in the History of India and Geography should have indicated aptitude for these subjects.

Students proposing to take a Classical, Vernacular or Foreign Language in Intermediate Group (II) should have taken that language under Group C and have gained good marks.

Every student proposing to take Intermediate Group (II) should have shown proficiency in at least two subjects in Group C.

B.—*Admission of Students holding the Certificate.*

The principles of the above rules will as far as possible be applied, i.e., no student will be considered eligible for admission whose certificate does not show him to be proficient in English, Elementary Mathematics, Vernacular Composition (or Translation) and at least two of the subjects in the group which he proposes to take up.

The following combinations only in Group (II) are provided for by the college:—

- (a) Ancient and Modern History and a Classical Language.
- (b) Ancient and Modern History and Logic.
- (c) Two languages and Logic.
- (d) Ancient History, a Classical Language and Logic.

II.—THIRD YEAR CLASS (PASS COURSE).

Students will be selected for admission on the results of the Intermediate Examination.

III.—THIRD YEAR CLASS (HONOURS COURSE).

Students will be selected for admission on the results of the Intermediate Examination. Ordinarily no student will be admitted to this class who has not gained a good place in the first class in the Intermediate Examination and works well over those required for distinction in the special subject which he wishes to take up in the Honours course. In all cases a high standard in English will be required.

IT. No student will ordinarily be admitted who has not been registered as a candidate before June 15th, 1912.

V. Application for registration should contain the following particulars:—

- (1) Name in full and date of birth according to the Christian Era.
- (2) School or college in which the applicant studied in 1911-12.
- (3) His University or School-Leaving Certificate Examination results.
- (4) His regular number in the Matriculation, Secondary School-Leaving Certificate, European High School or Intermediate Examination.
- (5) The class in the college which he desires to join with the group he chooses in the first and third year (First) class or branch in the third year (Honours) class. In the case of Group (a) of the first-year course the particular combination chosen should be specified.
- (6) Whether the applicant is a candidate for a college scholarship.
- (7) An address which will find the applicant after the publication of the results.

VI. Students desiring an acknowledgment of their applications should forward with them an addressed post card.

Forms of application will be furnished to Principals, Headmasters, parents, etc., on application.

VII. Students wishing to matriculate on the strength of Secondary School-Leaving Certificate should submit them (or certified extracts) either with their applications for admission or at the earliest possible hour thereafter. Students wishing to matriculate on the strength of other certificates should specify the time of the certificate and the subjects in which it declares them to have passed. Any distinctions obtained should be mentioned.

VIII. Each student selected for admission will receive a post card to that effect which he should present to the Principal on the first day of the term, viz., July 1st, 1912.

Second students who do not present themselves on that day without good reason previously explained will be liable to lose the seats assigned.

In any case the selection will be provisional and will only be confirmed after the scrutiny of the accepted certificates.

IX. A limited number of college scholarships will be awarded to students of the first year and third year (Honours) students. Applications for these scholarships should be made at the time of application for admission and may be supported by testimonials from colleges or schools. As in cases of equality preference is given to poor students, candidates should give an account of the position of their parents or guardians, which in the case of students claiming poverty should be supported by a certificate from a Principal, a Headmaster or other person of responsibility.

Madras, 12th February 1912.

E. W. MIDDLEMAST,
As. Principal, Presidency College.

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATION FOR TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES, MARCH, 1912.

The following are the text-books prescribed for the above examination for the Elementary Grades:—

Tamil.

Prose.—Desandayala, by Paruthi Nairam Sastri, G. A. Nataraja & Co., Madras. Price, Rs. 2.
Poetry.—Kallida Vaidi (A. V. Narayana), by N. Satharanga Aiyar, Clerk, Inspector of Gulf Schools, Southern Circle, Coimbatore; Tamil Bangam Press, Madras. Price, Rs. 2.

Telugu.

Prose.—Bakaram Kalyanam, by Vaidia Ramaswami Sastri, Madras. Price, Rs. 2.
Drama.—Dakshina Gopalanam, by Kandakuri Venkateshagun Pandita, Englishwady.
Price, Rs. 2.
Poetry.—Samaradhara Vignanam, by Chidabesuru Lakshminarasimham, Rajahmundry. Price, Rs. 1.

The above books can be had from the authors.

Malayalam.

Prose.—Bharanagala Charithram,* by C. Gopala Menon, A.S.; Messrs. Gokhale Brothers, Calcutta. Price, Rs. 12.
Poetry.—Panchastakam (1st, 2nd and 3rd editions), by Kalakath Kesava Nambiar; South Madras Book and Tract Depository, Mangalore. Price Rs. 2 and give 2.

Guzarati.

Prose and Poetry.—Karatika Ramprasad Nivaham—Champa, by Baidi Aji Sastri, printed at the G.T.A. Press, Mysore. Price, Rs. 1.

Urdu.

Prose.—Miftabul—Urdu, available at Asjman-I-Bharayath, Islem, Lahore, and also in the South Book Depot. Price, Rs. 2.
Poetry.—Kallida-I-Hal, 120 couplets from the beginning, available at Aligarh College Library and at Madras. Price, Rs. 2.

Urdu.

Middle Termashur Sahitya. Prasang, Standard V and VI of Urdu. New Only Literature Series by Rai Madhusudan, Rao Sahakar, published by Messrs. Macmillan & Co. Limited, London: Price, Rs. 2.

Office of the Inspector of Europeans and Training Schools,
Madras, 22nd February 1912.

J. H. MELVILLE,

Asst. Inspector of Europeans and Training Schools

VACCINATION CLASS.

A class for the training of vaccinators will be opened at the King Institute, Guindy, on the 1st May 1912. Candidates desirous of joining the class should apply to the Director, the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy, before the 31st April 1912, and must produce the following certificates:—

- (1) of good conduct;
- (2) of having passed at least the Matriculation examination or any other examination ordered by Government to be equivalent to it;
- (3) of possessing the qualification of Assistant Sanitary Inspector, Sanitary Inspector or Sub-Assistant Surgeon;
- (4) of physical fitness.

A fee of Rs. 25 should be paid by each student on his admission to the class.

Office of Sanitary Commissioner, Madras,
14th February 1912.

W. A. JUSTICE, Captain, I.M.S.,
Sanitary Commissioner for Madras

NOTICE.

Teachers intending to join the Teachers' College, Saidpet, for training in the Collegiate section (L.V.) during the year 1912-1913 are informed that printed forms of application will be available after the 15th March 1912.

15th February 1912.

H. S. DUNCAN,
Asst. Principal.

VACANCIES.

Apprentices are invited from trained Literates in Teaching who are strong in English for employment as Temporary Assistant of the school on a salary of Rs. 25 per mensem.

Applicants should contain full particulars regarding age, earned language, subjects in the Science Branch, and the class and rank obtained in the recent branches of the T. A. Degree Examination and should be sent to the undersigned at a very early date.

Copies of testimonials should accompany the applications.

Govt. Training School, Rajahmundry,
22nd February 1912.

G. J. COULDERE,
Principal.

Apprentices are invited from qualified Science Graduates (Physics) for the post of Demonstrator in the Laboratory of the Government Arts College, Rajahmundry, at Rs. 50 per mensem. The appointment is temporary for one year from 1st July 1912. The post may eventually be made permanent. Applications will be received up to the 31st March 1912.

Government College, Rajahmundry,
25th February 1912.

G. J. COULDERE,
Asst. Principal.

WANTED Teachers who were trained subsequent to the year 1899 and who have passed in the Preliminary examination for Teachers' Certificate for the following vacancies in the Model Schools of this range:—

- (1) Second Assistant Master's post on Rs. 8, Board Hindu School, Karapakkam.
- (2) Second Assistant Master's post on Rs. 8, Board Hindu School, Vaidyanthapuram.
- (3) First Assistant Master's post on Rs. 8, Board Hindu School, Tirupurambisuram.
- (4) First Assistant Master's post on Rs. 8, Board Hindu School, Perambalur.
- (5) First Assistant Master's post on Rs. 10, Board Hindu School, Valamandilam.
- (6) First Assistant Master's post on Rs. 8, Board Hindu School, Mayyur.
- (7) First Assistant Master's post on Rs. 8, Board Hindu School, Yercaud.
- (8) Teacher's post on Rs. 8, Board Hindu School, Kiejer.
- (9) First Assistant Master's post on Rs. 8, Board Hindu School, Karapakkam.
- (10) First Assistant Master's post on Rs. 8, Board Hindu School, Madhav.
- (11) First Assistant Master's post on Rs. 8, Board Hindu School, Ramanagar.

Note—Only those that have to read and write both the languages, Tamil and Telugu, need apply.

29th February 1912.

Y. A. VENKATA SUBBAYYA,
Sub-Assistant Inspector of Schools, Tiruvallur Range.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART I-B

or

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 103

NADRA, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, 1912.

(Price, 6 pice.)

GOVERNMENT EXAMINATIONS.

UPPER SECONDARY EXAMINATION.

The following candidates having passed in all the compulsory and in two Optional subjects of the Upper Secondary Examination are hereby declared to have duly passed the Upper Secondary Examination under the revised notification of 5th July 1911:—

Name of candidate	Writer's name	First language	Second language	Year of passing the compulsory subjects with class	Optional subjects with class and pass.
Athabandhu, G. G. S. 2	G. S. S. 2	English	Tamil	1910. Second class	Theory and Practice of Commerce—Second class—1910. Book keeping—Second class—1911.
Krishnaswami, K. V.	V. Krishnaswami	De	Tamil	1910. Second class	Book keeping—First class—1911. Book keeping—Second class—1911.
Leelakrishnaswami, C. S. S. 2	C. S. S. 2	De	Tamil	1910. Second class	Commerce—Second class—1911. Theory and Practice of Commerce—Second class—1911. Commerce—Second class—1911.
Krishnaswami, V. S. S. 2	V. S. S. 2	De	De	De	Theory and Practice of Commerce—Second class—1911. Commerce—Second class—1911.
Krishnaswami, S.	S. Krishnaswami	De	Tamil	1910. Second class	Theory and Practice of Commerce—Second class—1911. Commerce—Second class—1911.
Prakasam, S.	S. Prakasam	De	Tamil	De	Theory and Practice of Commerce—Second class—1911. Commerce—Second class—1911.
Prakasam, S.	S. Prakasam	De	Tamil	De	Theory and Practice of Commerce—Second class—1911. Commerce—Second class—1911.
Prakasam, S.	S. Prakasam	De	Tamil	De	Theory and Practice of Commerce—Second class—1911. Commerce—Second class—1911.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

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MAYRAS, TITUSO, & KENKING, MARIH. S. 1992.

[Pearce, 4.10, 4.9]

Part 24.—Miscellaneous Notifications.

CONTENTS

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APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE OF ABSENCE, &c.

JUDY WEAL

Appointed.—M.H.Py. Edward Kakkal Gernaden, Deputy Teller and Sch-Magistrate of Arizono, to be District Magistrate of Arizono.

High Court of Justice, Madras.

24th February 1942.

Appointment.—H. R. By. Thiruvath Krishnan, *Naik* Average, High Court Waddi, residing at Palghat, is appointed to act as District Muzet, Fourth Grade, and is posted to Valluv (North Arcot). To join at once.

High Court of Justice, Malaya.

1976 February 1979

Promotions and Reversions.—The following promotions and reversions of District Magistrate have been ordered by the High Court, viz. :—

Fish effort from the 1st November 2011.

M. B. Re. Parul Chatter Varambancher Award to 1st District Manoil, First Grade.

M.R.Ey. Rajeshwari Goyda Jao Awarded to be 6th class Master, First Grade

M.B. Kp. Yabanchobit, Shchastnaya, Aktyu Buzarovskiy Ayur Aimag, to Ye Ustakh Mural,

Second Grade

M. N. By. Chakrabarti Sasangopalaka Nayaka Gura to be District Munsiff, Second Grade,

M. H. Ry. Ala. Harpagon, Franklin, Tenn. to be District Master, Second Grade.

M.B. By: *Barangomus Kewahulu Aiyemur Arayul* to be District Council, Second Grade,
M.B. By: *Barangomus Kewahulu Aiyemur Arayul* to be District Council

M.R.Fy. Calikam. Yonkateracostya Leukostomus Agur Avergal to be Distinct Small. 1911

Urada, P.

- M.R.Ry. Pallei Sanna Rao Pancha Gura to be District Munsif, Third Grade.
 M.R.Ry. Pragasada Srinivasa Venkateswara Rao Gura to be District Munsif, Third Grade.
 M.R.Ry. T. R. Sridharan Nair Arungal to be District Munsif, Third Grade.
 M.R.Ry. Kalanidhi Sankaranarayanan Ramaswami Sastri Arungal to be District Munsif, Third Grade.
 M.R.Ry. Chettipugam Veerappai Sampath Aiyangar Arungal to be District Munsif, Third Grade.
 M.R.Ry. Pannambala Subbiah Mudaliar Arungal to be District Munsif, First Grade, sub. *pro tem*.
 M.R.Ry. Theodoros Hageos Dio Arungal to be District Munsif, First Grade, sub. *pro tem*.
 M.R.Ry. Kottai Salasaya Aiyer Lakshminaras Aiyer Arungal to be District Munsif, Second Grade, sub. *pro tem*.
 M.R.Ry. Kaka Sambasiva Rao Nayudu Gura to be District Munsif, Second Grade, sub. *pro tem*.
 M.R.Ry. Nyaipah Bakasoodas Gura to be District Munsif, Second Grade, sub. *pro tem*.
 M.R.Ry. Panchapurna Venkatarao Aiyer Arungal to be District Munsif, Second Grade, sub. *pro tem*.
 M.R.Ry. Vayjanta Narayana Lakshmana Rao Arungal to be District Munsif, Third Grade, sub. *pro tem*.
 M.R.Ry. Kumbakonam Sankara Gopaswami Aiyer Arungal to be District Munsif, Third Grade, sub. *pro tem*.
 M.R.Ry. Tiruvalla Goriada Patta Ramaswami Aiyer Arungal to be District Munsif, Third Grade, sub. *pro tem*.
 M.R.Ry. Govindasami Rameswami Aiyer Rameswami Aiyer Arungal to be District Munsif, Third Grade, sub. *pro tem*.
 M.R.Ry. Jijiyar Srinivas Sankara Aiyer Arungal to be District Munsif, Third Grade, sub. *pro tem*.
 M.R.Ry. Ramaswami Aiyer Krishnaswami Aiyer Arungal to act as District Munsif, First Grade.
 Mahomed Fazlullah Sahib Bahadur to act as District Munsif, First Grade.
 M.R.Ry. Manna Pandaran Aiyer Arungal to act as District Munsif, Second Grade.
 M.R.Ry. Annasah Subramania Pancha Gura to act as District Munsif, Second Grade.
 M.R.Ry. Kalla Narayana Rao Arungal to act as District Munsif, Second Grade.
 M.R.Ry. Srinivasa Aiyangar Ramaswami Aiyangar Arungal to act as District Munsif, Second Grade.
 M.R.Ry. Narayanasami Kallan Aiyer Arungal to act as District Munsif, Third Grade.
 M.R.Ry. Krishnaswami Srinivasu Nayudu Gura to act as District Munsif, Third Grade.
 M.R.Ry. Theodoros Hageos Dio Arungal to act as District Munsif, Third Grade.
 M.R.Ry. Talarao Gaurish Nasser Aiyer Arungal to act as District Munsif, Third Grade ;

With effect from 3rd December 1921.

- M.R.Ry. Venkateswami (Kao) Sanna Patta Narayana Aiyer Arungal to be District Munsif, First Grade, sub. *pro tem*.
 M.R.Ry. Natten Sundara Aiyer Arungal to be District Munsif, Second Grade, sub. *pro tem*.
 M.R.Ry. Narayanasami Kallan Aiyer Arungal to be District Munsif, Third Grade, sub. *pro tem*.
 M.R.Ry. Kallanidhi Sundara Aiyer Arungal to be District Munsif, Fourth Grade, sub. *pro tem*.

With effect from 4th December 1921.

- M.R.Ry. Venkateswami (Kao) Sanna Patta Krishna Aiyer Arungal to act as District Munsif, First Grade.
 M.R.Ry. Lakshminaraswami Ramaswami Aiyer Ananthanaraswami Aiyer Arungal to act as District Munsif, Second Grade.
 M.R.Ry. Rao Narayanasami Patta Sankara Aiyer Arungal to act as District Munsif, Third Grade ;

With effect from 6th December 1921.

- M.R.Ry. Venkateswami (Kao) Sanna Patta Krishna Aiyer Arungal to revert as District Munsif, Second Grade ;
 M.R.Ry. Lakshminaraswami Ramaswami Aiyer Ananthanaraswami Aiyer Arungal to revert as District Munsif, Third Grade ;
 M.R.Ry. Kallanidhi Sundara Patta Sankara Aiyer Arungal to revert as District Munsif, Fourth Grade ;

With effect from 20th December 1921.

- M.R.Ry. Lakshminaraswami Ramaswami Aiyer Ananthanaraswami Aiyer Arungal to act as District Munsif, Second Grade.
 M.R.Ry. Kallanidhi Sundara Patta Sankara Aiyer Arungal to act as District Munsif, Third Grade ;

With effect from 11st January 1922.

- M.R.Ry. Kallanidhi Sundara Patta Sankara Aiyer Arungal to be District Munsif, Fourth Grade, sub. *pro tem*.

With effect from 20th December 1921.

- M.R.Ry. Lakshminaraswami Ramaswami Aiyer Ananthanaraswami Aiyer Arungal to revert as District Munsif, Third Grade.
 M.R.Ry. Kallanidhi Sundara Patta Sankara Aiyer Arungal to revert as District Munsif, Fourth Grade.

High Court of Judicature, Madras,
 2nd March 1922.

H. D. G. RILEY,
 Registrar.

BOARD OF REVENUE.

LAND REVENUE.

Leave.—Under article 126 of the Civil Service Regulations, the Board grants to Mr. F. C. M. Mawson, Bala Assistant Conservator of Forests, privilege leave for one month from 1st March 1912 or date of his relief in Corp.

Board of Revenue (Land Revenue),
Colombo, 25th February 1912.

W. G. HOFERLAND,
Asst. Secretary.

RAIL, ARMS AND COMMERCE DEPARTMENT.

Appointment.—M.R.Ry. Veloo Ipai, Nayana Kavaraka Nayana, Sub-Inspector, First Grade, Cuddalore Circle, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted for temporary duty in the Madhavadi Station, Cuddalore Circle. To join on 1st March 1912.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Colombo, 25th February 1912.

Leave.—Under article 126 of the Civil Service Regulations, Mr. Christopher Basilani Doodall, Inspector, is granted privilege leave for two months and fifteen days from date of relief.

Appointments.—Gubala Mahalinga Saldia, Sub-Inspector, First Grade, Veloo Circle, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the Madhavadi Circle. To join immediately.

M. R. Ry. Pambal Kalladi Ramani Nayan, Sub-Inspector, Second Grade, Ponnani Circle, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the Kayalpatnam Circle. To join at once.

M. R. Ry. T. V. Sivasankar Aiyar, Head Clerk, Assistant Commissioner's office, Cochin sub-division, an other day in the Travancore sub-division, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the Travancore Circle. To join at once.

M. R. Ry. Nandakrishna Swaminathan Pillai, Sub-Inspector, First Grade, Haver Circle, is appointed to act as Assistant Inspector and posted to the Travancore Circle. To join immediately.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Colombo, 26th February 1912.

Consent of Posting.—The notification pending Mr. Richard Leonard Haden to the Ponnagudem Circle, Mr. Arthur Henry Harper, as Assistant Inspector in Ponnagudem Circle, and Mr. Arthur Wilfred Japso to the Huphamandry Circle, published in Part II, page 219 of the *Port St. George Gazette*, dated 15th February 1912, is hereby cancelled.

Board of Revenue (Separate Revenue),
Colombo, 4th March 1912.

E. G. A. THOMSON,
Assistant Secretary.

FOREST.

Leave.—M.R.Ry. Ch. Jankanama Nayan, Ranger, Gudalur lower, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from date of relief.

Departmental Test.—The following were declared to have passed the Departmental Test Examination held in January 1912 in the second class:—

- (1) B. Chakraborty Das, Acting Assistant, District Forest office, Guwahati.
- (2) B. Narayana, 5th clerk, District Forest office, Guwahati.
- (3) Ch. Vachaspathi, Acting Head clerk, District Forest office, Yangon.
- (4) A. Vachaspathi, Acting Assistant, District Forest office, Yangon.
- (5) Venkay Vachaspathi, Assistant, Collector's office, Kistna.
- (6) M. Pankajam Prasad Iyer, Assistant, District Forest office, Kaniyod, Trav.
- (7) G. Arappa Surti, Acting Head clerk, District Forest office, Kaniyod, Trav.
- (8) A. C. Sengupta, Probationary Assistant, District Forest office, Kaniyod, Trav.

A. W. LIVINGSTON,
Conservator of Forests, Northern Circle.

26th February 1912.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Appointments.—The undermentioned temporary Upper Subordinates are appointed to the permanent Upper Subordinate Establishment as Overmen, Third Grade, with effect from the 1st January 1912:—

- (1) M.R.Ry. Adolabhai Looie Ganesakum, temporary Overman on Rs. 100, Chingayak Division.
- (2) M.R.Ry. Mohalingappa Vachaspathi Aiyar Nayan Aiyar, temporary Overman on Rs. 100, Cuddalore Division.
- (3) M.R.Ry. Krishna Aiyar Lakshmana Aiyar, temporary Overman on Rs. 100, Kaniyod Division.

C. A. SMITH,
Chief Engineer, P.W.D.

Port St. George, 1st March 1912.

Transfer.—The following transfer is ordered by the Superintending Engineer, I Circle:—
M. R. S. A. Rama Rao, Temporary Upper Subordinate on Rs. 160, from the Tirupattur to the
Gangam Division on the expiry of the privilege leave granted to him.

Tirupattur, 27th February 1915.

A. C. LANGSTON,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Transfer.—M. R. S. P. A. Venkateswara Aiyar, Asst. Engineer, Third Grade, from the
Presidency division to the office of the Superintending Engineer, V Circle.
Madras, 2nd March 1915.

Transfer.—The following transfers are ordered:—

(1) M. R. S. A. Raghunatha Aiyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, from the Chingleput division
to the Nellore division.

To remain free.

(2) M. R. S. V. S. Ghoshana Aiyar, Temporary Upper Subordinate, from the Nellore division to
the Chingleput division. To proceed on relief.

The above order accords with a sanction in the grant of travel pay and travelling allowances to
the subordinates concerned.

Madras, 6th March 1915.

S. D. FRANK,
Superintending Engineer, V Circle.

Posting.—Mr. Alfred Vyas, Assistant Engineer, transferred to the VI Circle in Government
Mazdoorband No. 2015 Co. dated 21st February 1915, is posted to the Madras Special Services for
the charge of the Madras North sub-division in succession to Mr. J. G. Barber, Assistant Engineer,
who has been granted privilege leave.

Tallicherry, 12th February 1915.

S. B. MURRAY,
Superintending Engineer, VI Circle.

Leave.—M. R. S. Nigundi Sathyanthi, Temporary Upper Subordinate, Asst. Engineer, Third Grade,
South Arcot division, is granted privilege leave for seven weeks from the forenoon of 16th February
1915 under article 508 of the Civil Service Regulations.

Madras, 3rd March 1915.

W. M. JELLS, Col.
Superintending Engineer, VII Circle.

MEDICAL.

Appointment.—Civil Assistant Surgeon P. Krishnaswami Aiyar, M.B., B.S., recalled from leave,
to be second Assistant to the Professor of Physiology, Medical College, Madras.

(By order)

Madras, 25th February 1915.

O. A. F. HINGSTON, Captain, I.M.S.,
Personal Assistant for Surgeon-General with
the Government of Madras.

GENERAL NOTIFICATIONS.

CHANGE OF ADDRESS.

The public are hereby informed that the Kollegal District Forest Office (Killeshin temporarily
located at Coimbatore) has been shifted to its permanent headquarters—"Kollegal"—and that all
communications intended for that office should be addressed to Kollegal Post Office.

Collector (Collector's Office, Kollegal Forest Branch,
Kollegal, 26th February 1915.

A. M. C. LITTLEWOOD,
District Forest Officer, Kollegal Division.

Notice is hereby given that the Head Works and Workshops Sub-divisions will be transferred from
the Godavari Northern to the Godavari Eastern Division from the 1st March 1915 and that all corre-
spondence relating to these sub-divisions should be addressed from that date to the Executive Engineer,
Godavari Eastern Division.

Godavari Northern Division, Devulabawaram,
26th February 1915.

G. T. MULLINGS,
Executive Engineer.

TREASURE TROVE.

Under section 5 of India Act VI of 1878, it is hereby notified that on or about the 18th August
1884, the undermentioned treasure (including silver) valued at Rs. 10 was found by one Kandasami
Pillai, son of Dhanasami Pillai of Talamangudi village, District taluk, in a wall of his house in the said
village while he was demolishing it with his own hands.

All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof, are hereby required to appear per-
sonally or by agent before the Collector of Madras on 18th July 1915 at Madras in view of the notice
being required into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Treasure Trove Act.

Description of treasure

Silver in two small vessels

Rs.

10

Madras Collector's Office,
26th February 1915.

A. R. KNAPP,
Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that, on or about the middle of June 1911, treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles of the value of Rs. 401 was found in the house-site belonging to one Pappabappa Kumbhar of Buden, District of Chikmagalur, in S. No. 478 of Upper Taluk village in the Tirdannan taluk, South Arcot district, Madras Presidency.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Arcot at his office at Coimbatore on Wednesday the 3rd day of April 1912, in view of the matter being required into and determined according to law.

Description of articles.

Description of articles.		Estimated value.
		Rs. A. P.
1. One gold mohair— $\frac{1}{2}$ varshakala .. ..	.. ..	21 14 0
2. Four small gold mohairs— $\frac{1}{2}$ varshakala .. ..	.. ..	27 4 0
3. Thirty-seven reserved red gold mohairs— $\frac{1}{2}$ varshakala .. ..	.. ..	129 0 0
4. Ten small gold coins bearing the inscription of Rama— $\frac{1}{2}$ varshakala .. ..	.. ..	20 4 0
5. Forty-seven big silver seed gold coins— $\frac{1}{2}$ varshakala .. ..	.. ..	33 0 0
6. One thousand and eighty small silver seed gold coins—11 $\frac{1}{2}$ varshakala .. ..	.. ..	67 8 0
7. Small gold pieces— $\frac{1}{2}$ varshakala .. ..	.. ..	8 10 0
8. Gold broken lumps of an ounce— $\frac{1}{2}$ varshakala .. ..	.. ..	1 12 0
9. Gold flat lumps— $\frac{1}{2}$ varshakala .. ..	.. ..	0 18 0
10. One gold piece— $\frac{1}{2}$ varshakala .. ..	.. ..	55 0 0
Total value		401 0 0

South Arcot Collector's Office,
12th October 1911.

M. ARIS-UD-DIN,
Collector.

Under section 5 of Act VI of 1878, the Indian Treasure Trove Act, it is hereby notified that, on or about the 7th January 1911, a treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles during the Mahabharata period, and valued at Rs. 80-0-0 was found while digging the old house belonging to Kalliyappa Shanidu, son of Shanmukhappa Shanidu of Pabhapuram, Subhadrachalapeta taluk, Coimbatore district, and digging the foundations for a new house.

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of Coimbatore at his office at Coimbatore on Monday the 2nd March 1912 in view of the matter being required into and determined according to law.

	Value.			
	Rs.	A.	P.	
Whole rupees 33	37	0	0	
Half rupees 41	31	8	0	
Quarter rupees 22	8	8	0	
One-eighth rupees 4	0	8	0	
	64	8	0	

Coimbatore Collector's Office,
18th October 1911.

F. E. JENNINGSWAY,
Ap. Collector.

It is hereby notified, under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act, VI of 1878, that, on or about 26th May 1911, treasure consisting of four gold "Rakhs" valued at about Rs. 11-10-0 was, while digging a pit, found by Chettari Muthuguda of Ravalpeta in a taluk named Vedraipeta in the field of Kallidat, Tondiarpet, within the village limits of Vedraipeta in Ravalpeta taluk, Godevari district, Madras Presidency.

All persons claiming the said treasure or part thereof are hereby required to appear in person or by an authorized agent before the Collector, Godevari, in his office at Coimbatore on 5th April 1912 at 11 A.M., with a view to the matter being required into and determined in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

Godevari Collector's Office,
2nd December 1911.

M. A. DAVIS,
Ap. Collector.

It is hereby notified under section 5 of the Indian Treasure Trove Act VI of 1878 that on 26th August 1911 treasure consisting of the undermentioned articles and valued approximately at Rs. 250-0-0 was found by one Kanakthi Amba while digging in the patta land of Rama Kishanappa, S. No. 78/12 of Pabbari village, Kanurpet taluk, South Canara district, in the Madras Presidency:—

Ball metal plate	1
Ball metal vessel called Chull	1
Broken copper vessel	1
Copper diamba	1
Ball metal vessel called Redkale	1
Hanging ordinary brass lamp with chain	1
Hanging brass lamp called "Chiruk" lamp with chain	1
Iron lank with the two pieces	1

2. All persons claiming the said treasure or any part thereof are hereby required to appear personally or by agent before the Collector of South Canara at his office at Mangalore on Monday, the 16th day 1912, in view of the matter being required into and determined according to law.

South Canara Collector's Office, Mangalore,
14th December 1911.

W. A. DODD,
Ap. Collector.

* 非英語母語者 (NON-NATIVE SPEAKERS)

Report showing the Section and District registered in the Memorandum of the Marine Firearms containing 25,000 submachine guns and pistols and in the Catalogue of Machinery for the week ending 30th January 1942.

Description.	Expenses incurred in the course of 1911.	BUDGET.						EXPENDITURE.														Grand Total. Expenses incurred in the course of 1911.							
		Class.				Total Budget.		Class.				Total Expenditure.		Character of Expenditure.															
		Trans- action.	Receiv- ing.	Other particulars.	Other Charges.	M.	F.	Total.	Trans- action.	Receiv- ing.	Other particulars.	Other Charges.	M.	F.	Total.	Charges.	Receiv- ing.	Expend- iture.	Other particulars.	Other Charges.									
Melton ..	152,660	3	68	4	..	41	50	77	3	67	6	..	42	33	75	4	1	..	25	11	..	..	..	..	..	61	73.1	32.5	
Trinity ..	159,350	3	57	..	..	51	50	102	12	63	17	1	60	48	108	11	..	..	24	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	73.1	32.5
Calcutta ..	17,714	3	53	28	..	11	53	62	..	54	24	..	57	55	112	..	..	..	1	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	45.9	24.1
Kanpur ..	40,000	3	28	2	..	14	14	28	..	74	9	..	37	55	72	14	..	..	11	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	45.9	24.1
Patna ..	14,194	3	13	1	..	10	11	24	4	46	8	..	23	28	51	9	..	..	4	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	61	39.0	19.9
Muzaffarpur ..	32,800	1	102	34	1	14	28	54	11	38	47	..	36	60	96	4	1	..	8	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	62	39.0	19.9
Calcutta ..	65,502	1	57	..	..	16	9	28	..	47	5	..	18	50	68	28	1	..	16	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	62	39.0	19.9
Comptroller ..	55,970	..	34	..	..	18	14	24	..	37	..	..	33	17	50	4	..	..	10	16	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	39.0	19.9
Calcutta ..	53,704	1	19	1	..	13	9	20	..	38	..	..	13	14	28	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	39.0	19.9
Patna ..	69,636	..	31	31	..	10	15	24	..	35	8	..	18	10	28	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	39.0	19.9
Muzaffarpur ..	67,912	1	6	8	..	20	12	22	28	31	6	..	52	17	69	12	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	39.0	19.9
Muzaffarpur ..	67,958	..	34	..	..	15	15	24	1	14	1	..	11	14	25	..	..	..	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	39.0	19.9
Calcutta ..	67,241	2	27	1	..	14	17	25	3	29	8	..	22	25	47	5	..	..	21	6	..	1	..	..	..	..	62	39.0	19.9
Patna ..	64,581	8	16	25	..	11	16	28	9	33	8	..	18	14	32	..	..	..	9	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	39.0	19.9
Patna ..	64,581	..	18	6	..	15	9	24	3	35	8	..	22	18	40	15	3	..	8	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	39.0	19.9
Patna ..	64,581	..	21	..	..	13	16	24	3	35	1	..	18	20	38	5	..	..	8	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	39.0	19.9
Muzaffarpur ..	62,051	..	25	3	..	17	12	28	..	35	1	..	18	16	24	..	..	..	11	6	2	2	..	..	..	..	62	39.0	19.9
Patna ..	62,050	8	31	9	..	19	9	28	..	13	9	..	13	10	24	..	..	..	9	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	39.0	19.9
Calcutta ..	60,190	5	29	..	..	16	14	27	13	32	3	..	21	8	29	..	..	..	7	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	62	39.0	19.9
Patna ..	57,619	..	37	8	..	17	39	49	15	52	4	..	19	19	38	38	1	..	4	17	8	..	..	..	..	..	62	39.0	19.9
Muzaffarpur ..	57,194	..	21	..	..	16	8	21	..	25	..	..	12	8	20	..	..	..	9	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	39.0	19.9
Calcutta ..	55,264	..	50	3	..	10	19	28	1	21	10	..	17	11	28	1	..	..	6	4	1	..	..	..	..	..	62	39.0	19.9
Patna ..	51,384	..	4	9	..	3	3	6	..	18	6	..	17	4	21	34	..	..	22	9	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	39.0	19.9
Muzaffarpur ..	51,303	..	14	9	..	12	4	14	..	17	4	..	13	9	21	..	..	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	62	39.0	19.9
Calcutta ..	51,300	..	33	..	..	7	16	20	..	23	..	..	5	6	11	..	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	39.0	19.9
Muzaffarpur ..	50,228	..	11	10	..	4	14	21	..	25	17	..	24	24	48	..	..	..	15	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	39.0	19.9
Calcutta ..	50,115	1	11	11	..	10	10	20	2	14	..	..	11	14	25	..	..	..	3	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	62	39.0	19.9
Muzaffarpur ..	49,909	1	14	1	..	13	12	26	..	22	3	..	14	8	22	4	..	..	3	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	39.0	19.9
Calcutta ..	47,695	..	11	..	..	8	8	16	1	9	..	..	8	8	16	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	39.0	19.9
Muzaffarpur ..	47,120	..	16	..	..	10	6	16	..	26	3	..	18	11	29	9	..	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	39.0	19.9
Calcutta ..	46,076	..	8	0	..	5	5	10	5	11	4	..	11	4	15	..	..	..	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	62	39.0	19.9
Muzaffarpur ..	44,828	3	..	..	..	4	3	9	4	9	3	..	5	4	9	4	..	..	3	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	62	39.0	19.9
Total ..	2,615,812	54	788	120	6	400	488	888	80	625	222	1	804	605	1,269	148	18	16	200	146	68	7	617	319	42	6	3,212	42	6

Office of Secretary Commission, Madras,
2nd March 1913.

N. ANNAJI RAO, *Manager and Assistant,
Office of Secretary Commission, Bidar*

STATEMENT showing Plague-bombers and Deaths in each infected place in the Madras Presidency for three weeks ending 2nd March 1912.

[illegible]

Office of Railway Commissioner, Madison,
24th March 1892.

W. A. JUSTICE, Capt., I.M.S.,
Surgical Commissioner de Mexico

JUDICIAL NOTIFICATIONS

PROCLAMATION

His writs of a *Procurator* to be directed by His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Madras
I hereby proclaim and guarantee that a *Session of Order and Terming* and

George's Mill Delivery is and Foot Race George's Town of Madras and the local limits thereof and the places and factories subordinate thereto will be within the Court House of the Court at Madras aforesaid on Monday the 1st day of April assuming the date named at eleven o'clock in the forenoon for the trial of all crimes and offences done or committed within Foot Race George or the Town of Madras at the local limits thereof and places and factories subordinate thereto.

And I also that at the same time and place will be holden a Review of Admiralty for the trial of all crimes and offenses done or committed on the High Seas.

And I hereby require and enjoin all persons bound to prosecute and give evidence at the above Sessions or in any way connected thereto to attend at the time and place above mentioned and not to default without leave.

Died this 5th day of February 1919.

A. E. LAWSON, *Stirling*

ADJOURNMENT OF COURT:

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in this district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

The District and Sessions Court, and the
Sallyman's Court, and the Judge's Court, Ga.

The Western Men-of-War Courts of Inquiry, Principals and Additional, Tonnage and Growth.

The District Grand's' Courts of Ogle and For six weeks from Monday the 22nd April to
Sarnia, Ont. Saturday the 1st June 1912. Both days inclusive

2. No placard, petition or other paper will be required during the adjournment.

8. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of decrees, judgments and other papers (provided that applications for such copies have been made before the recess), for transcripts of records or copies, etc., to the High Court, for service and return of processes received from the High Court and for all administrative correspondence of an urgent nature.

District Court, Quaker,
24th February 1912.

J. C. FERNANDEZ,
District Judge.

Except as hereunder mentioned, the Madras Court of Small Causes will be closed for the ordinary business from Monday the 12th May to Saturday the 16th July 1912, both days inclusive.

2. His Honor the Senior Judge (Sir V. C. Swaine Clarke, Kt.) will sit as Vacation Judge on Wednesdays and Thursdays for the disposal of urgent work.

3. In any case which requires immediate attention, the party concerned or his solicitor may give 24 hours' notice of the case to the Registrar, where the papers will be sent to the Vacation Judge for disposal after hearing the party, if necessary.

4. The Office of the Registrar will be open from Tuesday to Friday in each week from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for the receipt of stamps and of urgent applications referred to in paragraph 2 above.

5. Filings, execution applications and other papers will be received only on the days on which the Judge sits.

Court of Small Causes, Madras,
26th February 1912.

F. B. LOVIEY,
Registrar.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of this district named below will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) The District and Sessions Court of Salem. | For two months from Monday the 12th day of April to Saturday the 16th day of June 1912 (both days inclusive). |
| (2) The Courts of the District Munsifs of Salem (Principal and Additional) and Krishnagiri. | For six weeks from Monday the 12th day of April to Saturday the 29th day of May 1912 (both days inclusive). |
| (3) The Court of the District Munsif of Channarayana. | For six weeks from Monday the 6th day of May to Saturday the 16th day of June 1912 (both days inclusive). |

During the adjournment, plaints, petitions or other papers will not be received. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees and other papers, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the recess.

District and Sessions Court, Salem,
13th February 1912.

H. D. D. HARDING,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in the district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| The District and Sessions Court and the Subordinate Judges' Courts at Coimbatore and the Nilgiris and the District Munsif's Court of Gudalur. | For two months from Monday the 1st April to Saturday the 1st June 1912, both days inclusive. |
| The District Munsif's Courts of Coimbatore, Erode, Tiruppur, Udumalpet and Kollegal. | For six weeks from Monday the 22nd April to Saturday the 1st June 1912, both days inclusive. |

During the adjournment, plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received nor copies of papers granted other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment and for the delivery of such copies, arrangements will be made by each Court.

District and Sessions Court, Coimbatore,
19th February 1912.

F. H. HAMNETT,
District Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Nellore will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday, the 29th day of April, to Saturday, the 29th day of June 1912, both days inclusive, and that the District Munsif's Courts of Nellore and Kavayin will be closed for six weeks from Monday, the 12th day of April to Saturday, the 4th day of June 1912, both days inclusive, and that the District Munsif's Court of Kereh for six weeks from Monday, the 29th day of May, to Saturday, the 29th day of June 1912, both days inclusive.

2. No plaint, petition or other papers will be received during the adjournment.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which sections or their plaints or which are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Nellore,
14th February 1912.

E. H. WALLACE,
Asst. District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of South Coovasa and the Subordinate Court of South Coovasa will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 22nd April to Friday the 21st June 1912, both days inclusive, and all the District Magistrate's Courts in this district for six weeks from Monday the 22nd April to Saturday the 1st June 1912, both days inclusive.

No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the adjournment. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of decrees, judgments and other papers (provided that applications for such copies have been made before the recess), for transmission of records in appeal, etc., to the High Court, for service and return of process received from the High Court and for all administrative correspondence.

District and Sessions Court, South Coovasa,
Mangalore, 15th February 1912.

V. VESUDOPPAUL CHETTY,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Civil Courts in the North Arcot District will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| (1) The District Court and the Subordinate Judge's Court of North Arcot. | For two months from Monday the 22nd April to Friday the 21st June 1912 (both days inclusive). |
| (2) The Courts of the District Munsifs of Chinnai, Melkote, Tirupur, Tirupattur and Tiruvannamalai. | For six weeks from Monday the 22nd April to Saturday the 1st June 1912 (both days inclusive). |
| (3) The Courts of the District Munsifs of Arni, Madhavakudi, Tirupur and Velur. | For six weeks from Saturday the 13th May to Friday the 21st June 1912 (both days inclusive). |

2. No plaint, petition or other paper will be received during the above adjournment of the Courts. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which orders or other pleadings or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

District Court, North Arcot, Chinnai,
15th February 1912.

L. G. MOORE,
District Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts in the District will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

- | | |
|---|---|
| District and Sessions Court of Vinnagupattu and the Court of the Temporary Subordinate Judge of Vinnagupattu. | For two months from Monday the 22nd April 1912 to Saturday the 26th June 1912, both days inclusive. |
| District Munsifs' Courts of Peravurupatti, Vinnagupattu, Rajam and Chidambaram. | For six weeks from Monday the 22nd April 1912 to Saturday the 26th June 1912, both days inclusive. |
| District Munsifs' Courts of Vinnagupattu and Veluramangudi. | For six weeks from Monday the 22nd April 1912 to Saturday the 26th June 1912, both days inclusive. |

No plaint, petition or other papers will be received during the adjournment. Arrangements will, however, be made:—

- (1) for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment;
- (2) for transmitting to the High Court the records in appeal, etc.;
- (3) for the due service and return to the High Court of *intima* issued to respondents; and
- (4) for the receipt and despatch of all administrative correspondence;

District and Sessions Court, Vinnagupattu,
5th February 1912.

A. L. HANMAY,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court and the Subordinate Judge's Court of Kozhikode will be adjourned for the mid-winter recess for two months from Monday the 1st day of April to Saturday the 1st day of June 1912, both days inclusive, and the District Magistrate's Courts of Kozhikode, Kasaragod and Marayur for six weeks from Monday the 22nd day of April to Saturday the 1st day of June 1912, both days inclusive.

3. During the adjournment, no plaint, petition, or other papers will be received. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents to which parties to suits or other pleadings or others are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

4. Urgent applications for bail, etc., during the Sessions Judge's absence from the District during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Kozhikode,
27th February 1912.

W. HUGHES,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the judicial and administrative courts of the district will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

- | | |
|---|--|
| (1) The District and Sessions Court of Coimbatore. | For two months from Monday the 13th May to Saturday the 26th July 1912, both days inclusive. |
| (2) The Court of the Principal District Magistrate of Erode and the Courts of the District Munsifs of Arni and Chinnai. | For six weeks from Monday the 22nd May 1912 to Saturday the 26th June 1912, both days inclusive. |
| (3) The Court of the District Munsifs of Coimbatore. | For six weeks from Monday the 3rd June to Saturday the 26th July 1912, both days inclusive. |

2. During the adjournment, no plaint, petition or other paper will be received, nor copies of papers presented other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment.

3. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the Division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court,
20th February 1912.

G. V. KUMARASWAMI SASTRI,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the District and Sessions Court of Chingleput will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 30th March to Saturday the 26th May 1912 both days inclusive, and the Courts of the District Munsifs of Chingleput, Ponnasala, Tirumala and Chennarayana for six weeks from Monday the 30th April to Saturday the 25th May 1912 both days inclusive.

During the adjournment, plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received, nor copies of papers presented other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment.

District and Sessions Court, Chingleput,
2nd March 1912.

S. J. COOPER,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of the District and Sessions Judge, and of the Official Revenue, Cuddapah, will be closed for the annual recess for two months from Monday the 2nd day of April to Saturday the 25th day of June 1912, both days inclusive, and that the Courts of the District Munsifs of Cuddapah, Piddihati, Vandavasi and Gooty for six weeks from Monday the 25th April to Saturday the 1st day of June 1912, both days inclusive.

2. During the adjournment, no plaint, petition or other paper will be received.

3. Arrangements will, however, be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, etc., in which the parties to the suit or their pleaders are entitled, provided their applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

4. Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the Division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Cuddapah,
2nd March 1912.

V. SUBRAMANYAM PANTULU,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Courts of the Kistna District will be closed for the annual recess of 1912 as follows:—

The District and Sessions Court, Eluru, the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court of Nandipati and the Subordinate Judge's Court of Eluru. From Monday the 25th April to Saturday the 30th June 1912, both days inclusive.

The District Munsifs' Courts of Marripatnam (Principal and Additional), Guntada, Bewada, Eluru (Principal and Additional) and Tanuku (Principal). From Monday the 8th May to Saturday the 25th June 1912, both days inclusive.

The District Munsifs' Courts of Narsimpur and Tanuku (Additional). From Monday the 25th April to Saturday the 25th May 1912, both days inclusive.

During the adjournment, plaints, petitions, etc., will not be received, nor copies of papers presented other than those for which applications have been presented before the adjournment; and for the delivery of such copies arrangements will be made by each Court.

District Court, Kistna, Marripatnam,
20th February 1912.

F. A. COLERIDGE,
District and Sessions Judge.

Notice is hereby given that the Civil Courts in the Godavari District will be closed for the annual recess as follows:—

(1) The District and Sessions Court, Godavari, the Subordinate Judge's Court of Comandla, and the Temporary Subordinate Judge's Court of Rajahmundry. For two months from Monday the 25th April to Saturday the 25th June 1912 (both days inclusive).

(2) The Courts of the District Munsifs of Rajahmundry, Comandla, Tadipatri, Principal District Munsif of Amalapur, Additional District Munsif of Amalapur. For six weeks from Monday the 25th April to Sunday the 2nd June 1912 (both days inclusive).

During the adjournment of Courts no plaint, petition or other papers will be received.

Arrangements will be made for granting copies of judgments, decrees, orders and other papers and documents in which the parties to the suit or their pleaders are entitled, provided that applications for such copies have been presented before the adjournment.

Urgent applications for bail during the Sessions Judge's absence from the Division during the recess should be made to the High Court.

District and Sessions Court, Godavari,
Rajahmundry, 20th February 1912.

M. G. PARTHASARATHY AYYANGAR,
District and Sessions Judge.

UNCLAIMED DOCUMENTS.

The following documents are lying unclaimed in this office. The same will be recommended for destruction under the provisions of the Regulations Act XVI of 1948 if they are not claimed within two years from the date on which they were ready for delivery.

Serial number.	Document number.	Series.	Notes and value.	Exemptions.	Comments.	Form submitted to take back document.	Date on which document was ready for delivery.
1	1742	1	Letter for three years at a monthly rate of Rs. 12.	6 Parliamentary Agents	Exempted under Section 10.	Exempted under Section 10.	10th July 1931.
2	1743	1	Letter for two months at a rate of Rs. 2 per day.	Madras Corporation and Foreign Debt.	Exempted under Section 10.	Exempted under Section 10.	25th Dec 1931.
3	1744	1	Letter for two years at a monthly rate of Rs. 100.	Madras Corporation and Foreign Debt.	Exempted under Section 10.	Exempted under Section 10.	10th Aug 1931.

Sub-Registrar's Office, North Madras,
12th February 1932.

D. THOMAS,
Ap. Sub-Registrar.

It is hereby notified to every person whom it may concern, that the undermentioned documents informally presented in this office remain unclaimed and unless it is claimed within six months from the date on which the right of ownership to the document it will be dealt with as unclaimed documents.

Form No.	Series.	Date of document.
1	Letter for two months. Monthly rate Rs. 4	25th December 1931.

Sub-Registrar's Office, North Madras,
12th February 1932.

D. THOMAS,
Ap. Sub-Registrar.

UNCLAIMED COPIES.

The following certified copies are lying unclaimed in this office. The same will be recommended for destruction if they are not claimed within six months from this date.

Serial number.	Copy of document number.	Date of application.	Date on which copy was ready for delivery.	Name of applicant or person receiving.
1	Copy of an extract from the birth register for the year 1931.	25th November 1931.	14th December 1931.	C. Subramanian (applicant).

Sub-Registrar's Office, North Madras,
12th February 1932.

D. THOMAS,
Ap. Sub-Registrar.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT MADRAS

CROWN'S SIDE.

REVENUE OF THE JURY LISTS.

Notice.

The Clerk of the Crown hereby gives notice that the Jury Lists for the year 1932-1933 are now being revised and requests that the Jurors affected by any error appearing in the list for the current year will be good enough to point out such mistakes on or before the 25th April next, after which date no corrections can be made.

Crown Office, High Court, Madras,
2nd March 1932.

S. IYANARAJA IYER,
Clerk of the Crown.

INSOLVENCY PETITIONS.

No. 2 of 1932 (in O.R. No. 161 of 1934 of the FILE OF THIS COURT) is now ready for the JURY LIST, MADRAS.

Chinnappa Karpappa Padayath
Rajaguru Alayappa and others

For the
(Solicitors).

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioners has applied to be declared insolvent and that the petition is posted to 10th March 1932 for hearing.

Madras District Court, Adjudicator,
22nd February 1932.

B. A. KRISHNASWAMI AYYAR,
District Magistrate.

No. 14 of 1911 OF THE JUDICIAL OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE OF
SOUTH MALAKA, CALCUTTA.

Notice under clause 7 of section 16 of Act III of 1907 (The Provincial Insolvency Act), is hereby given that Madhavappa Somappa of Chavara, District of Chavara, is being adjudicated an insolvent by this Court on the 15th day of February 1912, and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to the Court an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules of 1906.

Subordinate Judge's Court, Calicut,
15th February 1912.

K. IRECHUNNI NAIR,
Subordinate Judge.

No. 2 of 1912 OF THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE, BANGALORE.

Subramanyam Kartam son of Gangadharan of Bangalore Petitioner.

Notice is hereby given that the abovesigned petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that the petition is posted on 25th March 1912 for hearing. Anybody that wishes to oppose that petition may appear in person or by pleader on that date.

District Judge's Court, Bangalore,
25th February 1912.

E. SHIVAJANGA RAO,
District Judge.

No. 11 of 1912 OF THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT JUDGE, CALCUTTA.

Apparajah Maider Kaly, petitioner in the above insolvency petition, has been adjudged an insolvent by this Court on the 15th February 1912.

Principal District Judge's Court, Calcutta,
15th February 1912.

T. V. NARAYANAN NAIR,
Principal District Judge.

No. 1 of 1912 OF THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT JUDGE, CALCUTTA.

Manabhaadi Marana of Nagaram, Calcutta Petitioner.

Vandri Arjunan and two others Counter-petitioners.

Notice is hereby given that the abovesigned petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition is posted for hearing on the 25th March 1912.

Principal District Judge's Court, Calcutta,
25th February 1912.

T. V. NARAYANAN NAIR,
Principal District Judge.

No. 2 of 1912 OF THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT JUDGE, CALCUTTA.

Shree G. Krishnan Partha of Nagaram, Calcutta Petitioner.

Dalibhand Umappa Set and others Counter-petitioners.

Notice is hereby given that the abovesigned petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that his petition is posted for hearing on the 9th April 1912.

Principal District Judge's Court, Calcutta,
15th February 1912.

T. V. NARAYANAN NAIR,
Principal District Judge.

No. 7 of 1912 (Original Set No. 455 of 1911) OF THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL
DISTRICT JUDGE, ELIZUR.

Madhavappa Somappa of Elizur Petitioner.

Chavara Somappa and 18 others Counter-petitioners.

Notice under clause (7) of section 16 of Act III of 1907 (The Provincial Insolvency Act) is hereby given that Madhavappa Somappa of Elizur, Elizur taluk, was adjudicated an insolvent by this Court on the 7th day of February 1912 and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules of 1906.

Principal District Judge's Court, Elizur,
1st March 1912.

O. GOMAJI RAO,
Pr. Principal District Judge.

No. 8 of 1912 (Original Set No. 456 of 1911) OF THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL
DISTRICT JUDGE, ELIZUR.

Madhavappa Somappa of Elizur Petitioner.

Vandri Jagannathan and 18 others Counter-petitioners.

Notice under clause (7) of section 16 of Act III of 1907 (The Provincial Insolvency Act) is hereby given that Madhavappa Somappa of Elizur, Elizur taluk, was adjudicated an insolvent by this Court on the 7th day of February 1912 and that creditors should prove their claims as soon as possible. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 2 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules of 1906.

Principal District Judge's Court, Elizur,
1st March 1912.

O. GOMAJI RAO,
Pr. Principal District Judge.

No. 15 of 1911 (ORIGINAL SUIT No. 1050 of 1911) IN THE COURT OF THE PRINCIPAL DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, ELIGBO.

Poohi Karamanna Petitioner.
 Purni Vasanthakshetty and seven others Counter-petitioners.
 Notice under clause (7) of section 12 of Act III of 1907 (The Provincial Insolvency Act) is hereby given that Poohi Karamanna of Eligbo, Eligbo District, was adjudicated an insolvent by this Court on the 29th day of February 1912 and that creditors should prove their claims on or before the 4th day of April 1912. A claim may be proved by delivering or sending by post in a registered cover to this Court an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules of 1904.

District Magistrate's Court, Eligbo,
 1st March 1912. G. GOWAN RAO,
 City Principal District Magistrate.

No. 2 of 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KANNADUR.

Kannan Shetty Petitioner.
 Nandhi Ashutosh Shetty and four others Creditors.
 Notice is hereby given that the petitioner above named has filed an application for being declared an insolvent and that his petition stands posted to 29th March 1912 in order that the objections, if any, of his creditors,

District Magistrate's Court, Kannadur,
 24th February 1912. V. S. KRISHNA AYYAR,
 District Magistrate.

No. 2 of 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KANUR.

Periath Nandan, son of Sanyathi Gounder, residing at Kanur Petitioner.
 Arangan Nandan and five others Respondents.
 Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared insolvent and that the petition is posted to 29th March 1912 for hearing. Anybody that wishes to oppose the petition may appear in person or by pleader on that date.

District Magistrate's Court, Kanur,
 23rd February 1912. A. V. SAINAVELU PILLAI,
 District Magistrate.

No. 4 of 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, KAVALI.

Poohi Sount Petitioner.
 Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by an order of this Court, dated the 29th day of February 1912.

District Magistrate's Court, Kavali,
 24th February 1912. P. RAMA RAO,
 District Magistrate.

No. 1 of 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, PARTHIPATTAN.

Galla Konda Nayudu, son of Appala Nayudu at Konda, Korpam Petitioner.
 Raghunatha Nayudu Ganga Gura, son of Vinnayappa Ganga Gura at Parvathipuram and five others Creditors.
 Notice is hereby given, under clause (X), section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 29th April 1912.

District Magistrate's Court, Parvathipuram,
 29th February 1912. S. VENKATASUBBA ROW,
 District Magistrate.

No. 2 of 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MAGISTRATE, PARTHIPATTAN.

Kutti Kanti Nayudu, son of Appala Nayudu at Konda, Korpam Petitioner.
 Raghunatha Nayudu Ganga Gura, son of Vinnayappa Ganga Gura at Parvathipuram and five others Creditors.
 Notice is hereby given, under clause (X), section 12 of Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court for being declared an insolvent and that the petition stands posted to 1st April 1912.

District Magistrate's Court, Parvathipuram,
 29th February 1912. S. VENKATASUBBA ROW,
 District Magistrate.

No. 2 of 1912 (O.S. No. 654 of 1911) IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUDIR,
TIRUPURAM.

Shri Madhav Sahib of Poddappuram Petitioner,
(1) Gunda Teekala Narayana, (2) Teekala Marala alias Naganna,
(3) Maragudi Veeranna, (4) Gudiwala Kondaiah Counter-petitioners.

Notice is hereby given, under clause (c) of section 12 of the Provincial Insolvency Act III of 1907, that the above-named petitioner has applied to this Court to be declared an insolvent and that the said petition stands posted to 26th March 1912 for hearing. Any creditor wishing to oppose the same may appear before this Court either in person or by pleader on the said date.

— District Muziff's Court, Poddappuram,
26th February 1912.

R. SUBHA RAU,
District Muziff.

No. 3 of 1912 IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT MUDIR, TAMILNADU.

Shri Manojee Sahib, son of Kadar Thein Sahib, residing in Arack Petitioner (debtor).
Veerasinghappa Naidu and two others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given that the above-named petitioner has been adjudged an insolvent by this Court on the 26th day of February 1912.

District Muziff's Court, Tanjore,
26th February 1912.

K. S. VENKATACHALA AYYAR,
District Muziff.

No. 25 of 1912 (No. 24 of 1911) IN THE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT, SOUTH ARCADE
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCADE.

Masumani Channar Petitioner.
Abbasji Chetti and twelve others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Masumani Chettiar, son of Kappa Chettiar, residing at Gudiwala Yellappaiah, Yellappaiah Sahib, the petitioner above-named, was adjudged insolvent by this Court on the 26th February 1912, and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules.

Dated 26th February 1912.

A. CHAKRAPANI,
Official Receiver.

No. 4 of 1912 (No. 1 of 1912) IN THE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT COURT, SOUTH ARCADE
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, SOUTH ARCADE.

Thiruvengada Aiyar and Narthannu Aiyar Petitioners.
Arumuthalal Pillai and eighteen others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 2 of section 16 of Act III of 1907, that Thiruvengada Aiyar and Narthannu Aiyar, sons of Kanner, the petitioners above-named, were adjudged insolvents by this Court on the 26th February 1912, and the creditors are required to prove their debts as soon as possible by delivering or sending by registered post an affidavit in Form No. 3 of the Madras Provincial Insolvency Rules, 1904.

Official Receiver's Court, Cuddalore,
26th February 1912.

CHAKRAPANI AYYAR,
Official Receiver.

No. 14 of 1912 (No. 4 of 1912) IN THE JUDGE OF THE DISTRICT MUDIR, KUMARANGURAM
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TAMILNADU.

K. Soodabava Ayyangar Petitioner.
A. R. Chakkrapani Chettiar and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under section 20(4) of Act III of 1907, that each of the creditors of the above-named insolvent, who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 25th March 1912, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,
26th March 1912.

T. N. SARASINHAMURTHI SASTRI,
Official Receiver.

No. 35 of 1911 (No. 5 of 1911) IN THE JUDGE OF THE SUBORDINATE JUDGE, MATANAGUR
IN THE COURT OF THE OFFICIAL RECEIVER, TAMILNADU.

Dattaji Padappa Petitioner.
Chinnayya Padappa and others Respondents.

Notice is hereby given, under section 20(4) of Act III of 1907, that each of the creditors of the above-named insolvent, who have not yet proved their debts should do so on or before 25th March 1912, failing which a final dividend will be distributed without regard to their claims.

Official Receiver's Court, Tanjore,
26th March 1912.

T. N. SARASINHAMURTHI SASTRI,
Official Receiver.

No. 8 of 1908 IN THE COURT OF THE HONORABLE JUDGE, TRICHINOPOLY

Allegithal Brewster, son of Alver Brewster, residing in Kalamazoo.

Street, Polakova, Trichnopsch

K. V. Andruschkin Novikher and eighteen others	"	"	<i>Caucasus</i>
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...the

Whereas the above-named petitioner has applied to the Sub-Court of Tricolamperty to be adjudged an insolvent and the said Court has transferred the said application to me for disposal, notice is hereby given that the said application will be heard by me on 18th March 1972.

Office of the Official Receiver, Trinidad
28th February 1912

C. KUMARACHANDRANATHY AYYANGAR,
Offical Examiner

No. 3 of 1912 in the Court of the District Judge, Tientsin.

Notice is hereby given, under clause 7 of section 18 of Act III of 1937, that Sanyal Bihari, son of Nalla Talla, residing at Karamtack street, Fort Trichinopoly, was adjudicated an insolvent by this Court on the 25th February 1939.

District Court's Court, Philadelphia,
1915 February 1915.

G. V. VISVANATHA SASTRI,
Editor

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTRICT JUDGE AT TINSLEY

ОБОЗРЕН. РИСУНОК №. 108 ок. 1812

In the native of the Indian Companies Act VI of 1842 and of the Patal Sugar Refining Company, Limited, at Thibodan.

Notice is hereby given that a petition for the winding up of the above-named Company by the District Court of Toronto was on the 15th day of February 1914 presented to the District Judge of Toronto by A. R. Sigmundsdottir, Chief Clerk of the said Company, and that the said petition is directed to be heard on the 19th day of February 1914, and any creditor or contributory of the said Company desiring to oppose the making of an order for the winding up of the said Company under the above Act, should appear at the time of hearing by himself or by a solicitor, and a copy of the petition will be furnished to any creditor or contributory of the said Company who so requires, by Mr. A. B. Jagoevich, Esq., solicitor for the petitioner, in payment of the regulated charge for the same.

Dated the 2nd day of February 1912.

F. D. F. GEDWILD,
District Judge

FINANCIAL NOTIFICATION

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE BANK OF MADRAS FOR THE WEEK
ENDING 2ND MARCH 1912

[illegible]^b Test value 193.944, which is significant at the 1% level.H. E. ROUSE, JR.,
As. Chief Accountant

(By order of the Directors.)

W. B. HUNTER,
Reading and Training

Rate for Demand Loans—8 per cent.
Percentage of Cash to liabilities possible as demand—44-55

Bank of Madras, Madras, 6th March 1912.

REVENUE NOTIFICATIONS.

INSTRUCTIONS REGARDING THE PREPARATION OF INCOME-TAX RETURNS.

The principal officers of all companies are hereby notified that, under section 11 of Act II of 1894, they are required to prepare and deliver or cause to be delivered to the Collector and Commissioner of Income-tax, Madras, on or before the 31st April 1912 a statement in Form B (published here) signed by them of the net profits made by the company during the year ending on the day on which the company's accounts were last made up, or if the accounts were not made up within the year ending on the 31st March 1912 then of the net profits made during the year ending on the 31st day of March 1912.

3. Failure to comply with the requirements of section 11 of the Act is punishable under section 26 of the Act.

Office of the Collector and Commr. of Income-Tax,
Madras, 21st February 1912.

A. R. CUMMING,
Collector of Madras and Commissioner of Income-Tax.

FORM B.

INCOME-TAX.

Annual Return of Net Profits to be delivered by the Principal officer of a Company under section 11.

Name of company.	Place of business.	Balance of Income.	Amount of Income declared in the case of that company, showing the period during which the income from such source has been derived.	Remarks.

I () hereby declare that the income stated in this return is truly estimated on all the sources of income therein mentioned, that it has not been assessed within the period stated, and that the company has no other source of income liable to Income-tax.

Dated

1912.

(Signature)

(Designation)

INSTRUCTIONS HOW TO FILL UP THE ABOVE FORM.

1. If the company making the return has several places of business, they should all be mentioned in column 2, the principal place of business being specified.

2. In column 3 should be entered in detail every separate source of income earning and arising in British India.

3. In column 4 should be entered the income accruing and arising during the year ending on the day on which the company's accounts have been last made up, or if the company's accounts have not been made up within the year ending on the 31st day of March in the year immediately preceding that for which the assessment is to be made, then during the year ending on the 31st day of March.

4. Against the gross receipts, no deductions should be made on account of outgoings or expenses not wholly and exclusively incurred in respect of the goods returned, nor shall any deduction be allowed on account of any tax, rate or cess to which the income is liable, other than a tax or rate imposed on the income, in respect of the ownership of any buildings or lands not used for agricultural purposes, under sections 129, 145, 146 and 148 of Act III of 1894 (Madras), sections 50 and 75 of Act IV of 1894 (Madras), section 67 (i) and (ii) of Act V of 1894 (Madras), and section 17 of Act XIII of 1894 (India).

5. Deductions from the gross receipts may be allowed on account of the following items:—

(a) In the case of trades or professions:—

(1) Items expended in the repairs of implements, utensils or articles used solely for the purposes of the profession or trade.

(2) Items expended for insurance or keeping (except the buildings, machinery, implements and stock used for the purposes of profession or trade, and the rent paid for any premises used for such profession or trade, provided that if such premises shall not have been exclusively used for such profession or trade, a fair proportion only of such rent shall be deducted from the gross receipts).

(3) Actual expenditures during the year on repairs and renewal of such premises, if such repairs and renewal are at the cost of the company.

(4) Items expended on the payment of persons employed solely in such profession or trade.

- (4) The amount of any losses of stock in trade—The excess has sustained in any one or more professions or trades over and above the profits thereof may be set off against the excess profits of any other professions or trades examined by the same company.
- (5) The amount of any bad debt (or debts) had due and upon reasonable grounds written off as irrecoverable within the year, provided—
- (i) that such bad debt (or debts) has been regularly brought forward in the ledger from year to year from the date on which the debt arose;
 - (ii) that it was not written off to profit and loss before; and
 - (iii) that when once a particular debt has been had due and upon reasonable grounds written off to profit and loss in one year, no portion of such debt was in any year carried forward so as to be set off against or taken in deduction of the profits of the next or any succeeding year.

Note.—In setting off bad debts against the amount of any year account to be taken in one that the account is not unreasonably depleted and not debited more than once.

- (7) Interest paid on money borrowed for the purpose of the trade or profession,
- (8) Amount actually expended from the profits of the year on ordinary maintenance, repair of machinery and plant.
- (9) Such amount as may be actually set apart from the profits of the year for depreciation, up to a limit of 10 per cent on the value of the machinery and plant.

Note.—Plant does not include buildings. No deduction is admissible for depreciation in the value of buildings.

- (1) In the case of income from houses—
- (2) Any rent or equivalent paid by the tenants an amount of such houses or their sites, but not taxes or local rates or taxes other than such taxes or rates as according to paragraph 4 above may be deducted.
- (3) Sum expended for insurance and keeping insured such houses.
- (4) Actual expenditure during the year on repairs and renewal of such premises, if such repairs and renewal are at the cost of the company.
- (5) Sum expended in collecting the rent not exceeding 5 per cent. of the gross rental.
- (6) Annual interest payable to a mortgagee on a mortgage.

NOTICE UNDER SECTION 18, SUB-SECTION (1), CLAUSE (f) OF ACT II OF 1889.

All persons resident or carrying on business in Madras whose incomes are Rs. 10,000 and upwards per annum are hereby invited under section 18, sub-section (1), clause (f) of Act II of 1889 to prepare under their signatures true returns of their incomes in the form subjoined and in accordance with the instructions attached thereto, and deliver them or cause them to be delivered on or before 30th April 1912, to the Collector and Commissioner of Income-Tax, Madras.

1. Persons who fail to comply with the above regulations will be assessed on the best information procurable.

Office of the Collector and Commr. of Income-Tax,
Madras, 22nd February 1912.

A. B. CUMMING,
Collector of Madras and Commissioner of Income-Tax.

INCOME-TAX.

RETURN K.

Name of person.	In cases of joint ownership of premises and sources of income, the names of all persons or firms of business are entered, giving the extent of the share.	Source of income.			Amount of gross income derived from each of these sources, and the period during which the income from each source has been derived.	Total deduction.	Amount of net profits.	Remarks.
		Particulars of the sources of income exempted under Parts I, II, III and IV of the Act.	Whether of income in such returns.	Source of income.				
				Amount of gross income.	Percent.			
					The year or the year ending on the 31st day of March last.			
				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	

Subscriptions.

I do declare that the income stated in this return is truly estimated as all the sources of income therein mentioned; that none but those declared below to be admissible as

deductions have been deducted in arriving at the net profit; that the income under sub-section 3 has actually accrued within the period stated; and that I have no other source of income liable to taxation.

Signature _____ (Signature)
Dated 1911. _____ (Signature)

N.B.—Please give the place of residence with door number and street in addition to the place of business in the second column of the return.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE TRUE RETURN OF INCOME SUBMITTED TO A.S.P.

- (1) In the case of a firm, the ordinary designation of the firm should be entered in column 1.
- (2) If the person or firm making the return has several places of residence or business, they should all be mentioned in column 2, the principal place of residence or business being specified.
- (3) Column 3 should show all sources and amounts of income, specifying especially those chargeable under Parts I, II, III and IV of Schedule II of the Act, and the number of shares in such income and the names of shares. In this column should be entered in detail every separate source of income arising and arising in British India, Ceylon, Persia, Arabia, and Palestine, and other countries under Part I, Interest on Government and other securities under Part III and other sources of income including the residencies of buildings occupied by persons collected under section 71 of the Act, and interest on, fixed deposits in any bank, joint stock company or other investable firm, and chargeable under Part IV of Schedule II of the Act.
- (4) In column 4 should be entered the gross income arising and arising during the year ending on the day on which the person's accounts have been made up or if the person's accounts have not been made up within the year ending on the 31st day of March in the year immediately preceding that for which the assessment is to be made, then during the year ending on the 31st day of March. In this column, the period during which the income from each source has been derived should be specified.
- (5) Against the gross receipts, no deductions should be made on account of Disbursements or expenses as wholly and exclusively incurred in respect of the profits returned, nor on account of the maintenance of the accounts himself or his family or domestic establishment, nor shall any deduction be allowed on account of any tax, rate or cess to which the income is liable, other than a tax or rate imposed on the income, in respect of his ownership of any buildings or lands not used for agricultural purposes under sections 135, 136, 143 and 149 of Act III of 1904 (Madras), sections 55 and 56 of Act IV of 1904 (Madras), sections 57 (c) and (e) of Act V of 1904 (Madras) and section 17 of Act XIII, 1904 (India), (Notification No. 712, dated 12th April 1909, published on page 458, Part I of Fort St. George Gazette, dated 29th April 1905).
- (6) A deduction for the purpose of securing a deferred annuity as a provision for wife or children or a payment to a life insurance company should not be excluded from column 4, but should be included in the column headed "Total Deductions" and supported in the income return by a receipt for such deduction or payment.

DEDUCTIONS OF DISBURSMENTS FROM THE GROSS RECEIPTS WHEN AN ASSESSEE.

(a) In the case of trades or professions.

- (1) Items actually expended in the repair of implements, standards or articles, used solely for the purpose of the profession or trade.
- (2) Items expended in leasing or keeping leased the buildings, machinery and plant, implements, and stock used for the purpose of the profession or trade. The deduction is limited to the premium (including subscription, etc.) paid during the year upon the longest term in which the tax is assessed.
- (3) The amount of such paid for any repairs exclusively used for such profession or trade.
- (4) *N.B.*—Where they are not exclusively used for such profession or trade, only a fair proportion of such sum is allowable for deduction.
- (5) The amount actually expended on repairs and renewals of such positions, if the repairs and renewals are at the cost of the assessee. The assessee must be prepared to prove the amount spent by means of vouchers.
- (6) The amount expended on salaries of persons employed solely and exclusively in the profession or trade. When a firm has transactions both inward and outward and makes profit in both by means of an establishment maintained in India in common for both, only a proportionate deduction is allowed (the exact proportion of which will be determined by the assessing officer in each case).
- (7) The amount of any loss or trade or of the stock in trade actually written off during the year. In cases where there is loss in one trade or profession and profit in another, the loss may be set off against the profit, and any excess loss deducted. No loss can enter any part of the Assessee's tax if set off against income under any other part.
- (8) The amount of any bad debt (or debts) lost and upon reasonable grounds written off as irrecoverable within the year, provided—
(a) that such bad debt (or debts) has been regularly brought forward in the ledger from year to year from the date on which the debt arose;
(b) that it has been written off to profit and loss before;
(c) that when once a particular debt has been lost and upon reasonable grounds written off to profit and loss in one year, no portion of such debt can be carried forward so as to be set off against income under any other part.

Note—In writing off bad debts against the income of any year one must be taken to see that the account is not unnecessarily deferred and not deferred more than once.

(F) Net-net paid on borrowed capital. The mortgage may be required to satisfy the assessing officer that only repaid actually employed in his trade is taken into account in this connection.

S.E.—When the whole capital is not exclusively employed in the trade, only a *fair proportion* of the interest paid shall be deducted.

(G) Such non-revenue and contingent charges as Commission or Discount—

Postage, Telegraphy, Law, Advertising and Stationery charges.

Supplies, Freight, Railway and other Transit charges.

N.B.—The nature of the charge and the account thereunder under each should be distinctly describable.

(H) Payments actually made to Insurance Companies for the purpose of securing a deferred annuity or a provision for wife or children or a payment to a Life Insurance Company, but not those made to form an Insurance Fund.

(I) Charges incurred in providing office for assistants, clerks and employees.

(J) Amount actually expended from the profits of the year on ordinary maintenance repairs of machinery and plant.

(K) Such amount as may be actually set apart from the profits of the year for depreciation up to a limit of 10 per cent. on the value of the machinery and plant.

S.E.—Care should be taken to see that the deduction allowed represents the repairs, and depreciation of only one year, *i.e.*, the year the income of which is assessed.

(L) *In case of houses let out by the owner for rent.*

(1) Fees expended in securing or leasing leased such houses, the deduction being confined only to the profits (including subventions, etc.) paid during the year upon the income arising in which the tax is assessed.

(2) Actual expenditures during the year on repairs and upkeep of houses, if such repairs are at the cost of the assessors, but not depreciation in the value of such buildings.

(3) Fees expended in collecting the rent not exceeding 6 per cent. of the gross rent. The deduction applies only to direct payments.

(4) Any interest payable to a mortgagee not in possession, whether the interest has or has not been actually paid during the year.

(5) Any rent or sub-rent paid by the assessors on account of such houses, or their wives. (*Notification No. 49, dated 20th February 1885, printed on pages 206 and 210, Part I of Port St. George Gazette, dated 25th March 1894.*)

(M) *In case of houses occupied by the owner for dwelling purposes under section 24 of Act II of 1880.*

(1) When buildings are occupied by their owners as dwelling houses, five-sixths of the estimated annual net interest shall be added to the net income under Part IV and the sum total assessed, provided that, where five-sixths of the annual rental value exceeds 10 per cent. of the assessors' income from all sources whether taxable or not, the excess shall be deducted from the five-sixths of the rental value and the remainder added to the net income under Part IV.

(2) Houses reserved for the use of the owner, but not occupied by him during the period, which serves as the basis of assessment.

S.E.—The term reserved as used by the return refers only to such works as are intended to put the building into the same state as it was in when it was originally constructed, while any additional new construction provided to sup material alterations in the plan of the building shall be treated as an addition.

When a portion of the house is occupied by the owner and the remainder let out as a shop, the portions should be treated as if they were separate houses and deductions allowed accordingly, *i.e.*, either a sixth of the annual rental value or actual expenditure on repairs and renewal, as the case may be.

PLANS OF DEDUCTIONS FROM THE GROSS RECEIPTS WHERE ARE NOT ALLOWABLE.

(1) Amounts expended by Taxpayers on the purchase of Law books and stationery.

(2) Amounts set apart to form a Reserve Fund in cases where allowance is made for repairs under the rules.

(3) Amount set apart as an Insurance Fund out of profits to meet anticipated or contingent losses.

(4) Amount spent in or set apart for repayment of debts.

(5) Interest on capital not in the possession of the firm.

(6) Partners' allowances.

(7) Bad or doubtful debts not written off.

(8) Any set-off out of the profits of the year on account of estimated losses of previous years.

(9) Profits or local rates, taxes or losses other than such losses or taxes as are set out in paragraph (F) of the Instructions given above may be deducted. (*Notification No. 49, dated 20th February 1885, printed on pages 206 and 210, Part I of Port St. George Gazette, dated 25th March 1894.*)

(10) Cost of maintenance of the assessors himself or his family or domestic.

(11) Sickness payments to domestic servants.

(12) Clothing presents to domestic servants.

(13) Subscription to clubs, charities and societies.

(14) Tolls expenses of partners of a firm when taken on the responsibility of the firm.

(15) Interest not received in cash, a bank ledger taken for the same.

(16) Deductions for depreciation in the value of buildings.

(17) Payments made to form an Insurance Fund against future losses.

(18) Outlay on the purchase of machinery, plant, etc.

NOTIFICATION.

No. 12.—Whereas it has been found necessary to take steps to control the preparation, possession and sale of denatured spirits in the Madras Presidency, the following rules have been framed by the Board of Revenue, under section 3, Act XVI of 1903, and sections 12 and 15 of the Abolition Act I of 1904, and that signed in pursuance of those sections in Notification Nos. 7 and 8, dated 17th February 1910 and 10th October 1910, published on pages 281, 282 and 18-46-1107 of the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 14th February 1910, and 15th October 1910, Part II. They will come into force from and after the August 1912.

1. Denatured spirit is spirit rendered effectually and permanently unfit for human consumption by the addition of light naphthalene and crude pyridine bases wholly made from a mineral source, or wood-naphtha, or other special denaturants approved of by the Board of Revenue.

2. Denatured spirit is liable to a duty of 8 per cent. ad valorem: the duty being calculated on the declared value price of such consignment at the distillery, less the discount, if any, allowed to purchasers and the duty. Distillers should, when applying for a permit, declare the sale price of the spirit at the distillery for the purpose of calculating the ad valorem duty.

3. Denatured spirit may be manufactured by holders of distillery licenses in the Presidency provided (1) that the light naphthalene and pyridine bases to be mixed with the spirit must first be tested and approved in the Board's Laboratory; (2) that they must be kept in a locked and key box, and used under the supervision of the distillery officer; (3) that they must be used in the proportion of 4 g. of light naphthalene and 1 g. of pyridine bases to 50 gallons of the spirit; and (4) that the spirit shall not be of less strength than 40 per cent. alcohol. Similar restrictions apply to the use of wood-naphtha, in the special cases where its use is permitted, with this difference that one part by volume of crude wood-naphtha of a strength not less than 52, or not over 54, per cent. shall be mixed with one part of spirit and that the use of wood-naphtha is a highly purified material will not be permitted. The Board's previous orders should be obtained in cases of special methods of denaturation for spirit intended for use in particular arts and manufactures.

4. If "light naphthalene" is meant naphthalene (such as is at present sold as a disinfectant), which has been further refashioned so that only those portions of it which boil at or below 240° and above 45 per cent. should distil at or below 200° F., in the apparatus prescribed for the pyridine distillation test (see details of the specification for pyridine bases appended).

5. Spirit denatured with light naphthalene and pyridine bases may be imported by sea, but samples must be sent to the Board's Laboratory and there analysed to be fully denatured before it can be received from the Customs House. In the case of imports by sea from other Presidencies a certificate from the Collector of Customs at the point of shipment to the effect that the spirit has been fully denatured may be accepted in lieu of the Board's report. Spirit that is not sufficiently denatured may either be denatured at once per day at the full tariff rate. Spirit mixed with wood-naphtha or other special denaturants can be imported only with the special sanction of the Board.

6. Licenses (M.S.—1) for sale of spirit denatured with light naphthalene and pyridine bases will be issued by Collectors, free of fee, to respectable applicants on their showing that they have a legitimate demand for such spirit. All such applications should be forwarded to the Collector through the Inspector of the Salt, Arden and Customs Department of the Circle in which the applicant wishes to hold his license. No such license will be issued to persons licensed to sell liquor for consumption on the premises.

7. The holders of M.S.—2 licenses may obtain their supplies of spirit from the custom-houses or distillery on production of a written permit (M.S.—3) for the removal of the same from the Collector of the district in which the custom-house or distillery is situated. Books of form of application for such permits (M.S.—4) will be supplied to them. These applications should be forwarded to the Collector concerned through the Collector of the district in which the spirit is to be transported. The spirit may also be obtained from a depot licensed for the wholesale vend of the spirit in quantities not exceeding 150 gallons at a time or from other M.S.—1 licensees up to a maximum of 50 gallons at a time on presentation of a requisition in form M.S.—5. The licensees are also empowered to sell spirit to one another and to holders of M.S.—3 licenses up to a maximum of 20 gallons at a time. The transport of spirit thus sold should be covered by a permit to be granted by the officer in each case. Books of permits (M.S.—6) for the transport of the spirit to be obtained from holders of M.S.—1 license in quantities exceeding one gallon but not exceeding 50 gallons will be issued to holders of these licenses on application to the Collector of the district in which they carry on their business.

8. Vendors and others requiring spirit denatured with light naphthalene and pyridine bases for use in their business, but not for sale, will be given special licenses (M.S.—7-a) on application, supported by evidence as to their requirements through the Inspector of the Circle to the Collector of the district in which they carry on their business. They will be supplied by distillers or through the custom-houses on production of a permit (M.S.—3). It will be obtained from the Collector on application in form (M.S.—3). These licenses may also obtain their supply of spirit from a depot licensed for the wholesale vend of spirit in quantities not exceeding 150 gallons at a time or from holders of M.S.—1 license up to a maximum of 50 gallons at a time.

9. Holders of M.S.—1 and M.S.—2 licenses may, on application to the Collector of the district in which they carry on their business, be furnished with books of requisitions (M.S.—4) authorizing them to obtain spirit denatured with light naphthalene and pyridine bases in quantities exceeding one gallon but not exceeding 50 gallons at a time from holders of M.S.—1 license.

10. Similar licenses (M.S.—1-b) will be given to Charvats and others who, for special reasons, require spirit spoiled with wood-naphtha. The procedure will be the same except that further the Board has given a special authority to import the spirit will be obtainable only from local distilleries and that the licensees will be required to enter into a bond (M.S.—4) with the Collector guaranteeing to use the spirit for the purpose specified and no other. The forms to be used in this case will be M.S.—1-b, M.S.—2, M.S.—3. Persons holding these licenses will also be allowed to sell such spirit up to a

business of one reputed agent at a time on the one of it being ordered in writing by a competent medical man. Such orders are to be retained by the seller in his stock book until the latter is requested by an *Abdika* officer.

11. A special license in form M 4—1a will be issued to the Railway Companies in the Presidency for the storage and use of spirit denatured with light carbolic-acids and pyridine bases, and its distribution to such stations as their respective laws, as may be specified in the license, provided that the licensee water also bond with the Collector, undertaking to use the spirit for the purpose specified in the license and no other. The licensee may at any time apply for the spirit from the Collector of the district in which the station house or distillery is situated as application in form M 3—3. The spirit may also be obtained from a depot licensed for the wholesale trade of the spirit up to a maximum of 250 gallons at a time on production of a requisition in form M 3—3. Receipts of applications or requisitions may be had from the Collector of the district in which this license is held. The Railway Companies will be exempted from taking out separate licenses for individual stations for the possession and use of the spirit received from the M 3—3a provision. The transport of spirit should be secured by a permit (M 3—4) to be granted by the licensee in such case.

12. A special license in form M 3—1d will be granted to distillers, who are also manufacturers of denatured spirits for the wholesale trade of such spirits, manufactured in their distilleries, not exceeding 120 gallons at one time to holders of M 3—1d and M 3—1a licenses and not exceeding 250 gallons at one time to holders of M 3—1a licenses on production of a requisition in form M 3—3. The transport of the spirit so issued shall be secured by a permit in form M 3—4 to be granted by the depot-keeper in such case and an advice of such issue in form M 3—4d shall be despatched simultaneously to the Inspector of the circle in which the shop or place of storage to which the spirit is consigned, is situated.

13. The Collector or Distillery officer or wholesale depot-keeper concerned will send an advice in form M 3—5 of each issue of denatured spirit that he issues to the Inspector of the Circle in which the spirit is consigned. The advice must be sent promptly at the time of issue. No issue of more than 120 gallons at any one time to any one person is permitted. This limit will in the case of holders of M 3—1a licenses be extended to 250 gallons.

14. Unlicensed persons are prohibited from selling denatured spirit, and from possessing more than one gallon at a time. The limit is fixed under section 13 of Act I of 1914. Breach of this rule will subject the offender to the penalties provided in the Act.

15. When insufficiently denatured spirit is again denatured under rule 4 supra, the Inspector will issue the receipt.

16. The maximum strength at which imported and locally-made denatured spirit can be sold will be 50° over-proof.

APPENDIX A.

OFFICIAL LABORATORY TESTS TO ASCERTAIN THE SUFFICIENCY OF SAMPLES OF PYRIDINE BASES FOR DENATURING ALCOHOL.

I. Color.—The color must not be darker than that given by two cubic centimetres of denatured in the solution described in one litre of distilled water.

II. Should *g* still water.—20 c.c. of the pyridine bases should give a clear mixture with 50 c.c. of water; or the mixture only so slightly opalescent that, after standing for five minutes, ordinary newspaper type is clearly visible through a layer 15 c.m. deep.

III. Amount of water present.—From 20 c.c. of the pyridine bases mixed with 50 c.c. of exactly cold solution (density 1.0), at least 10.5 c.c. of the bases should separate, after having been repeatedly shaken together and allowed to stand.

IV. Turbidity.—Dissolve 2 c.c. of the pyridine bases in 50 c.c. of distilled water. Titrate with normal sodium acetate until a drop of the mixture gives a definite blue spot on newspaper paper (the blue colour should not disappear). At least 10 c.c. of the normal sulphuric acid should be required to produce this reaction. (To prepare the newspaper paper, dissolve one gram of newspaper in one litre of distilled water. Soak filter paper in this and then dry.)

V. Coloration without heating.—Vigorously shake together 10 c.c. of a solution of 1 c.c. of pyridine bases in 50 c.c. of distilled water with 2 c.c. of a 5 per cent. solution of dry, fused sodium chloride. A distinct crystalline precipitate should immediately result.

VI. Refractive point.—Dissolve 200 c.c. of the pyridine bases in the manner described below. At least 50 per cent. should distil over at or under 140° C.

Method.—200 c.c. of pyridine bases are placed in a short-necked copper flask of about 200 c.c. capacity. The flask is arranged on an asbestos mat which has a circular hole of 35 c.m. diameter cut in it. In the hole is introduced a circulating solution (consisting of a tube 15 c.m. wide and 170 c.m. long, provided with one half of which the water-tube forming 1 c.m. above the bath) from a leading's manifold at which the cooled part is at least 400 c.m. long. A standard thermometer is placed in the head of the column so that its bulb occupies the centre of the bath of the column.

The speed of distillation is adjusted to 5 c.c. per minute, the distillate being received in a graduated glass cylinder. At least 50 c.c. should distil over at or under 140° C. at a barometric pressure of 760 mm.

* The above points are that specified by the German Government's Regulations and have been suggested for adoption as being a simple test necessary to every chemical laboratory. The above method distillation method is simple, of course, in substance, it is not possible.

If the thermometer varies from 74.0 mm., a correction of 1° C. for each 30 mm. of variation should be applied (e.g., under 75.0 mm., of pressure 83 s.o. of distillate should come over at or under 143.4° C., whilst under 74.0 mm., the same amount of distillate should come over at 135.7° C.).

NOTE.—Pyridine proper is a single definite compound (C₅H₅N), boiling at about 116° C. Pyridine bases are mixtures of pyridines with slowly added compounds being at various temperatures. They are stronger and more effective disinfectants than the pure pyridine.

Board of Revenue (Separate Enclosure),
Chitpauk, 25th February 1912.

H. G. A. THOMSON,
Assistant Secretary.

OFFICIAL ADVERTISEMENTS.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF STONES.

Tenders are invited for the supply of stones for the Survey of Government villages of Vallah taluk, 1912 and Polur taluk, 1913.

The stones must be cut and placed in depots to be mentioned in the tenders and shown noted to the villages.

Payment will only be made for the stones supplied after three months from the date of starting to villages.

The successful tenderer must be prepared to cut not less than 75,000 field and sub-division stones per annum and to cut that number in the villages according to the requirements of each village.

The stones required will probably be of the number and dimensions noted below, and must be of granite roughly squared for one-third of their length from the top—

Boundary stones—

Size 3' x 3' x 3'.

Marks "B" on top and broad arrow on side.

Probable requirements (3 per 2 villages outside Government reserves).

Khondra stones—

Size 24" x 8" x 8".

Marks "B" on top and broad arrow on side.

Probable requirements (3 per village outside forest reserves).

Field stones—

Size 2' x 4' x 6".

Marks broad arrow on side.

Probable requirements 100 stones per square mile.

Sub-division stones—

Size 2' x 4' x 6".

Marks "B" on top and broad arrow on side.

Probable requirements 100 stones per square mile.

The "B" marks on stones shall be cut not less than 1½ inch deep.

Undersigned reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without giving any reason for doing so, nor does he bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

The passing or rejection of stones will be at the discretion of the undersigned or any subordinate of his to whom powers of passing are delegated; rejected stones must at once be broken up and removed from the depots.

There shall be not less than 4 depots in the taluk, one in each sub-division.

Tenders must be submitted by 31st March.

The successful tenderer will be required to deposit Rs. 500 as security for the due performance of his contract and will sign a stamped contract in terms to be drawn up by undersigned embodying the above conditions.

Survey Office, Murch,
25th February 1912.

H. S. MULLONS,
Deputy Director, Madras Survey, &c. F. Party.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STANDARD INDIAN WEIGHTS.

Stations tenders for the supply of the undermentioned standard Indian weights during the financial year 1912-1913 will be received by the Collector of Madras up to 12 noon on Friday the 15th March 1912:—

Sets of standard Indian weights (not exceeding 500 in number, each set according to—

1 standard pound of 568 tulas.

2 sets of 100 tulas.

3 sets of 25 tulas.

4 pieces of 5 tulas or, or before 14th April 1913 and as many sets as may be required thereafter not exceeding 500 sets at a time on a fortnightly basis.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Tenderers should be experienced "Tenderers for standard Indian weights" and should specify the rates at which the tenderers undertake to supply a complete set and each of the weights making up a set. They should be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 25. This deposit should be remitted to the Madras Taluk Treasury and the Treasury receipt attached to the tender. No money will be accepted.

2. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit as security Rs. 125 with the treasury stamp duty and to sign a contract bond (form of which can be seen at the office) within a week of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender. In case of failure his deposit of Rs. 25 delivered with the tender will be forfeited and his tender considered to be overruled.

3. The quantities mentioned above are only approximate; the actual quantities required will be intimated to the contractor from time to time and should be delivered at the cost and risk of the contractor to the Taluk Office, Madras, previously on the date fixed in the notice issued, failing which the terms of the contract bond will be strictly enforced.

4. The Collector of Madras reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

5. Any further information can be obtained on application to the Collector's office on any office day between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Collector's Office, Madras,
22nd February 1912.

A. R. CUMMING,
Collector.

MADRAS STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STATIONERY ARTICLES, ETC.

Standard tenders for the supply of all or any of the undermentioned articles of Indian manufacture during the official year 1912-1913 will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery up to 12 noon on Friday, the 22nd March 1912:-

	Possible quantity required for the year.
1. Ink pens, black, in packets, to yield 100 cases of ink..	Doz. 15,000
2. Ink, York's preparation	Doz. 5,000
3. Ink packets, ink, in packets, to make enough of ink and	Doz. 2,000
4. India, 100,000, 100	Doz. 10,000
5. Penholders, black	Doz. 500
6. Stationery, large and small	Doz. 500
7. Ink used in these	Doz. 500
8. The value for 100 pens	Doz. 30
9. 10-12 bottles	Doz. 100
10. Value for packing (100 cases of ink)	Doz. 100
11. Doz.	Doz. 10,000
12. Working copies with pencil holders, 8 x 12	Doz. 100
13. Tape, white, 100 yds, 1/2 inch per roll of 100 yds	Doz. 100
14. Do	Doz. 100
15. Tape white, 100 yds, 1/2 inch	Doz. 1,000
16. New list	Doz. 100
17. Total value of best weights	Doz. 200

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Tenderers should be experienced "Tenderers for stationery articles, etc." and should specify the rates at which the tenderers undertake to supply the articles. They should be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent on the value of the tender. The deposit should be remitted into the Bank of Madras and the Bank's receipt attached to the tender. No money will be accepted.

2. Samples of articles to be supplied should invariably accompany the tender; they should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them. Standard samples of articles may be inspected at the Stationery office.

3. An examination form of No. 10 should accompany each sample of ink or ink powder and a fee of one rupee should be sent with each sample of pencil holder.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit as security 10 per cent of the value of his tender together with the treasury stamp duty and to sign a contract bond (form of which can be seen at the office) within seven days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender. In case of failure, his deposit of 5 per cent delivered with the tender will be forfeited and his tender considered to be overruled.

5. The actual quantities required will be intimated to the contractor from time to time and should be delivered at the cost and risk of the contractor at the Stationery office, Madras, previously on the date fixed in the notice issued, failing which the terms of the contract bond will be strictly enforced.

6. The Superintendent of Stationery reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. Forms of tender and any further information can be obtained on application to the Stationery office on any office day between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Stationery Office, Madras,
25th February 1912

A. R. CUMMING,
Superintendent of Stationery.

MADRAS STATIONERY DEPARTMENT

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF CLOTHING.

Sealed tenders for the supply of the articles of clothing and for tailoring charges referred to in the appended list will be received by the Superintendent of Stationery up to 12 noon on Friday the 22nd March 1912.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

1. Tenders should be accompanied by "Tenders for clothing." They should specify the amount which the tenderer undertakes to supply or to stitch per suit. They should be accompanied by a deposit of 5 per cent. on the value of the tender. This deposit should be remitted to the Bank of Madras and the Bank's receipt attached to the tender. No cash will be accepted.

2. Tenderers are at liberty to tender under any one or more parts of the notification.

3. Samples of the cloth and other articles proposed to be supplied should immediately accompany the tender. In cases where this is not practicable, an undertaking should be given to the tenderer that the articles of clothing intended for suit conform in all respects to the patterns in use in the public office concerned. The samples should be distinctly marked and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to deposit as security 10 per cent. on the value of his tender, together with the necessary stamp duty, and to sign a contract bond, the form of which can be seen at this office within fifteen days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender. In case of failure to deposit 5 per cent. delivered with the tender will be forfeit in full, and his tender will be cancelled.

5. The numbers of suits and other articles mentioned above are approximate; the actual quantities required will be intimated to the contractor from time to time and should be delivered at the cost and risk of the contractor at the Stationery Office, Madras, previously or on the date fixed in the order issued, failing which the terms of the contract bond will be strictly enforced.

6. The Superintendent of Stationery reserves to himself the right to reject any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

7. Terms of tender and any further information can be obtained on application at the Stationery Office on any office day between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

8. Clothing should be supplied according to specified measurements or in the case of public office in the Presidency towns, according to measurements to be taken at the office by the tenderer.

9. The contract will be for a period of one year from the 1st April 1912.

10. List showing the probable requirements of articles of clothing, etc., for the year 1912-1913.

PART I.

Clothing required for the Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, Chief or District Sanitary Inspectors and qualified Sanitary Inspectors—

	Particular quantities required.
1. Coats (woollen)	No. 25
2. Do. (woollen with lining)	No. 18
3. Trowsers (woollen)	Faint 35
4. Do. (woollen with lining)	No. 10
5. Cotton pyjamas (with gold lace at one end)	No. 50
6. Brass buttons (with device)	250
7. Canvas garters	Faint 35
8. Knickerbockers (woollen)	No. 20
9. Do. (woollen)	No. 10
10. Binding trowsers (woollen)	No. 20
11. Do. (woollen)	No. 20
12. Stockings	No. 30
13. Silk pyjamas (with gold lace at one end)	No. 50
14. Toppies (solar pith)	No. 5

Clothing required for qualified Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and for Vaccination—

1. Coats (woollen)	No. 35
2. Do. (woollen)	No. 10
3. Trowsers (woollen)	Faint 35
4. Do. (woollen)	No. 10
5. Cotton pyjamas	No. 50
6. Brass buttons (with device)	250
7. Canvas garters	Faint 35
8. Knickerbockers (woollen)	No. 20
9. Do. (woollen)	No. 10
10. Binding trowsers (woollen)	No. 20
11. Do. (woollen)	No. 20
12. Stockings	No. 30
13. Toppies (solar pith)	No. 5
14. Cycle shoes	No. 5

Specification of the above clothing—

Coat.—Colours: dark, Blue, Maroon, pattern No. 1003. In the case of men employed on the hills, woollen cloth which will be supplied by this office should be used and the tender for woollen clothing should provide for other changes only.

Coat.—The coat will be a Norfolk jacket with two gloves, two breast, and two side patch pockets. The collar will be of hare down pattern, fastened by hooks and eyes. The collar will bear gold braid 3 inch broad and 31 inches long in three rows for Chief Sanitary Inspectors and First-class Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination, two rows for Divisional Inspectors, and Second-class Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and one row for Third-class Deputy Inspectors of Vaccination and for qualified Sanitary Inspectors serving under a Divisional or Chief Sanitary Inspector. The gold braid will be affixed by means of buttons so that it shall be removable when the coat is washed. In the case of the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators, the coats should have shoulder straps on which will be fastened a brass badge of the same design as the buttons but laid upon the letter B for Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and V for Vaccinators.

Six brass gilded buttons will be used for the front of the coat and two will be employed for the belt. They will bear the device of a winged cad and two acorns surrounded by the motto "Health is Wealth."

Drawers will be of the same material as the coat and of ordinary cut.

The paper will be of cotton, maroon (Indian ink) colour, and 18 feet length with gold embroidery of special pattern. The pattern for the Assistant Sanitary Inspectors and Vaccinators should be without loss.

The gaiter will be of dark brown satin, lined with this leather and fastened with leather straps and leather-covered buckles. The gaiter will have a foot piece so as to cover the foot opening and prevent entrance of dirt. European and Russians will wear gaiter put "up" of the same pattern fastened by European buttons covered with Black Vienna cloth No. 1105. The gaiter will be worn on the left of the same pattern as above stated but will be 22 feet in length.

Kneeboots and riding trousers should be of the same material as prescribed for the coat. Stockings should be of plain leather mixture without an ornamented border.

PART II.

Taking charge for making up the following articles of women's clothing required for Government departments are required—

Charges for making up the following articles are required—

Prices to be charged to be charged

Dark blue serge—

1. Long coats (lined) and trousers (with waist-coats)	Rs.	100
2. Do. (lined)	Do.	80
3. Do. (lined) with patch collar and pants	Do.	20
4. Short coats (lined)	Do.	30
5. Do. (without lining)	Do.	20
6. Trousers (with waistbands and lining)	Pairs	10
7. Pairs for trousers	Do.	100
8. Cross belts (with borders)	Do.	25
9. Do. (without borders)	Do.	15
10. Waist belts (with borders)	Do.	25
11. Broad coats (without lining)	Do.	80
12. Caps, double row	Do.	50
13. Waist caps with red tape borders (for trousers)	Do.	40
14. Cummerbunds bordered with gold lace stripes	Do.	5
15. Do. bordered with yellow tape (waist) stripes	Do.	50
16. Broad coats bordered with gold lace	Do.	8
17. Do. bordered with yellow tape (waist)	Do.	50

Red serge—

18. Coats (lined) trimmed with gold lace and parallel	Do.	80
19. Coats (lined) parallel (not trimmed with gold lace)	Do.	200
20. (a) Panels for the above containing the words "Madras Government" surrounding the Tudor crown, all embroidered in gold lace	Do.	5
(b) Panels for the above containing the words "Madras Government" surrounding the Tudor crown, all embroidered in yellow thread	Do.	5
(c) Panels for the above containing the words "Madras Government" surrounding the Tudor crown with departmental initials, all embroidered in gold lace	Do.	10
(d) Panels for the above containing the words "Madras Government" surrounding the Tudor crown with departmental initials, all embroidered in yellow thread	Do.	80
(e) Panels for the above containing the Tudor crown and departmental initials, all embroidered in gold lace	Do.	5
(f) Panels for the above containing the Tudor crown and departmental initials, all embroidered in yellow thread	Do.	5
21. Cummerbunds bordered with gold lace	Do.	10
22. Do. bordered with gold lace stripes	Do.	10
23. Do. bordered with yellow tape (waist) stripes	Do.	200
24. Broad coats bordered with gold lace	Do.	80
25. Do. bordered with yellow tape (waist)	Do.	100
26. Cross belts bordered with gold lace (single row)	Do.	10
27. Do. do (double row)	Do.	10
28. Broad coats bordered with gold lace	Do.	10

Red serge, lining cloth, buttons, waist-coats, gold lace and yellow binding will be supplied by the undersigned and all that the contractor will have to provide is needles, thread and braid.

PART V (Port, Marine, etc.)—contd

Bridges for trials of the Deputy Commissioner of the Port of Madras.	Probable quantities required.	
	No.	
Deposits for boat owners and maintainers	10	10
Turbans, red cloth, 8 yards long	10	10
Press caps with two white covers	10	10
Heavy side shoes for coast light-keepers	10	10

PART VI.

Articles of clothing, general to more than one department, such as General Administration, Land Revenue, etc.

	Probable quantities required.	
	No.	
White gowns (long cloth)	100	100
White long coats (long cloth)	100	100
Thick trousers with waist-cord (long cloth)	100	100
Kaki suits consisting of one jacket and one pair of trousers (superior quality)	10	10
Kaki suits for cycle ponies	10	10
Waterproof aprons made of oil cloth (big size)	100	100
Do. do. (small size)	100	100
Do. made of best cloth "Brick mayer"	100	100
Do. with turban covers, rubber-coated sides	100	100
Waterproof aprons for postmen	100	100
English red blackets, 8 x 8	100	100
Turbans, red turban cloth (8 yards long)	100	100
Turbans, red lined, first sort	100	100
Do. second sort	100	100
Waterproof umbrellas (oil cloth)	100	100
Do. (oil cloth)	100	100
Blackets, black, cloth made, 7 ft. by 4 ft. 6 in.	100	100
Do. 4 ft. by 6 ft.	100	100

PART VII.

Materials required for embroidery work.

	Yds.	
Gold lace, 1 1/2" wide	10	10
Do. 1"	10	10
Do. 3/4"	10	10
Do. 1/2"	10	10
Gold cord	10	10
Gold fringe	10	10
Yellow fringe	10	10
Do. tape, 1/2" wide	10	10
Black braid, 1/2" wide	10	10
Black tape, 1/2"	10	10
White braid, 1/2"	10	10
Black wood	10	10

Stationery Office, Madras,
25th February 1912.A. H. CUMMING,
Superintendent of Stationery.

MADRAS STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR PURCHASE AND REMOVAL OF WASTE PAPER.

Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to 12 noon on Wednesday the 14th March 1912 for the purchase and removal of waste paper from the different Government offices in Madras during the financial year 1912-1913.

1. The rate for the purchase and removal of the paper should be for a ton of 2,240 lbs.

2. Separate rates should be quoted for waste paper from the Government Press.

3. Tenders shall be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 (one hundred), which will be returned to the tenderer on his depositing the required bond and on his tender being accepted. This deposit should be by a bank receipt. No money will be accepted.

4. The successful tenderer will be required to furnish a security of Rs. 200 with the necessary stamp duty and to execute a bond for the due performance of his contract within one week from the date of acceptance of the acceptance of his tender. If he fails to do so, the deposit received with his tender will be forfeited and his tender considered to be rejected.

5. The form of bond to be executed can be seen at the Stationery Office on any day, except Sundays and Government holidays between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

6. The successful tenderer will be required to pay for and remove the waste paper from the different offices in Madras from the 1st day of April 1913.

7. Forms of tenders can be obtained with all particulars at the Stationery Office.

8. The undersigned reserves to himself the right of accepting any tender without engaging any reason for so doing.

Stationery Office, Madras,
25th February 1912.A. H. CUMMING,
Superintendent of Stationery.

MADRAS STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR BIVALVED CASES FOR PACKING.

Tenders for the supply of the undermentioned descriptions of bivalved boxes for packing stationery articles during the year 1912-1913 will be received by the undersigned up to 11 noon on Friday the 2nd March 1912.

Bivalved Cases for packing of cases.

	Estimated quantity required
(a) With tin linings	300
(b) Without tin linings	100
N.B.—(1) The plates should be of over 1/4" in thickness.	
(2) Payment will be made according to inside measurements.	
(3) The inside measurements of a case will be calculated by deducting one inch from each length of the inside measurements.	

General Conditions.

1. Tenders should be superscribed "Tenders for bivalved cases for packing," and should specify the value at which the tenderer undertakes to supply the cases. They should be accompanied by a deposit of 2 per cent. on the value of the tender. This deposit should be remitted into the Bank of Madras and the Bank's receipt attached to the tender. The money will be accepted.
2. Samples of articles proposed to be supplied should invariably accompany the tender; they should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer on labels attached to them. Standard samples may be inspected at the Stationery Office.
3. The articles should be delivered at the Stationery Office, Madras, at the cost and risk of the contractor.
4. The successful tenderer will be required to pay a security of 10 per cent. on the value of his tender together with the necessary stamp duty, and to sign a contract bond (some of which can be seen at the office) within fifteen days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender. In case of failure, his deposit of 2 per cent. delivered with the tender will be forfeited and applied to Government and his tender considered to be cancelled.
5. The actual quantities required will be stated in the orders given from time to time, agreeably to which the contractor should supply the articles.
6. The Superintendent of Stationery reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.
7. Forms of tender and any further information can be obtained on application to the Stationery Office on any office day between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Stationery Office, Madras,
26th February 1912.

A. R. CUMMING,
Superintendent of Stationery.

MADRAS STAMP AND STATIONERY DEPARTMENT.

TENDERS FOR CONVEYANCE OF STAMP CASES AND STATIONERY ARTICLES, ETC.

Tenders for conveyance of stamps and stationery to and from the undermentioned places during the financial year 1912-1913 will be received by the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery, Madras, at his office up to 12 noon on Friday the 2nd March 1912:—

From the Stamp and Stationery office (old High Court Buildings)—

to the Salt Columns .. .. .	.. .. .	and vice versa.
to the Central Station .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
to the Presidency Press .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
to the Suboffice of the Agent for Government Consignments .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
to the Suboffice of the Collector of Madras .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
to the Government Press, Mount Road .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
to the Public Works Office .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
to the Office of Mr. T. Chancham Singh, Government Auditor .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
to the Hyderabad Railway Station .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
to the Beach Railway Station .. .. .	.. .. .	.. .. .
to the other places not mentioned above within the limits of Madras	.. .. .	.. .. .
per mile or fraction of a mile	.. .. .	.. .. .
in districts outside Madras such as Ponnacallee, Rangoon, etc.	.. .. .	.. .. .

Per Pound value 150 Rs.

From the Stationery Office—	
to the Beach Railway Station .. .. .	.. .. . and vice versa.
to the Salt Columns .. .. .	.. .. .
to the Mount Press .. .. .	.. .. .
to the Presidency Press .. .. .	.. .. .
to the Hyderabad Railway Station .. .. .	.. .. .

Fifty Shoppers.

Charges per case or bale (a) for removing and (b) for conveying Stamp and Stationery cases or bales to the godowns.

1. Tenderers should be sent under sealed covers superscribed "Tender for correspondence of stamps and stationery articles, etc." They should specify the rate per 100 lbs.

2. A deposit of Rs. 100 should be paid into the Bank of Madras and the receipt of the Bank forwarded to the tender. This amount will be returned to the tenderer on his surrendering the required bond, or on his tender being rejected. Deposits in any other shape will not be accepted.

3. The successful tenderer will be required to furnish a security of Rs. 200 with the necessary stamp duty, and to execute a bond for the due performance of his contract within one week from the date of intimation on the acceptance of his tender. If he fails to do so, the deposit (amount received with his tender) will be forfeited and his tender considered to be cancelled.

4. The form of contract bond to be executed can be seen at the Stamp and Stationary Office.

5. The contractor should be able to execute the orders of the Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery or any other officer on his behalf within one hour's notice when not more than three orders are required, within three hours' notice when not more than six orders are required, and within six hours' notice when more than six orders are required for a long during the day.

6. In case of goods despatched to and from the Stamp and Stationary Office, Government Press, Mint Building, and Treasury Branch, and other places, the contractor should take delivery as directed by the manager and arrange the packings as directed by the consignee in their respective places within the premises of the office without extra charge.

7. When packages are despatched to Railway stations, the contractor should obtain the railway receipts and deliver them at the Stamp and Stationary Office on the same day that they are granted.

8. The Superintendent of Stamps and Stationary reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.

9. For forms of tender and other particulars, tenderers should apply to the Stamp and Stationary Office on any office day between the hours of 11 a.m. and 2 p.m.

Stationary Office, Madras,
29th February 1912.

A. R. CUNNINGHAM,
Superintendent of Stamps and Stationery.

AUCTION FOR THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET.

Notice is hereby given that the Superintendent of the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, will hold a public auction at the Central Jail, Trichinopoly, on Thursday the 14th March 1912 at 8 a.m. for the supply of the following articles required during 1912-13:—

Such as petty	..	..	..	250,000 lb.	To be supplied within 12 months.
Tender egg	..	..	..	250,000	Do.
Uncured raw cotton	..	..	..	10,000	Do.
Do. oil (mustard) (of last year)	..	..	..	10,000	Do.
Chickens	..	..	..	4,000	Do.
Coriander (new)	..	..	..	3,000	Do.
Turner	..	..	..	300	Do.
Country shell	..	..	..	60,000	Do.
Onions	..	..	..	14,000	To be supplied monthly as required.
Gingerly seed	..	..	..	25,000	Do.
Peas and	..	..	..	300 tons	Do.
Straw	..	..	..	1,500 lb.	Do.
Milk, free from loss	..	..	..	2,500	Do.
White sugar	..	..	..	500	Do.
Black sugar	..	..	..	1,000	Do.
Jaggery	..	..	..	2,000	Do.
Karamandi	..	..	..	7,000	Do.
Chickens, white	..	..	..	100,000	As required.
Butter	..	..	..	20,000	Do.

2. Intending bidders should deposit Rs. 100 for each petty and shell and Rs. 50 for other articles as earnest-money. The deposits of the successful bidders will be retained by the Superintendent and those of unsuccessful bidders will be returned after the auction is over.

3. The successful bidder will be required to deposit one-tenth of the value of the supplies and to execute a bond within a week of the date of the auction, fixing which their deposits will be refunded. In the case of failure to undertake the supply, the bidder will also be liable to pay the difference between the price accepted and that ultimately obtained.

4. Bidders at the auction must bring with them a sample of each article for which they intend to bid.

5. In the case of merchants who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be received, provided they reach the undersigned before the 29th March 1912 with the samples and earnest-money referred to.

6. The Superintendent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any bid or tender.

7. Any further information can be had from the Superintendent, Central Jail, Trichinopoly.

Central Jail, Trichinopoly,
29th February 1912.

A. KUTUBHOOD,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF RAW MATERIALS FOR THE CENTRAL JAIL, TRECHINGOLLY.

Tenders for the supply of the undermentioned articles required during the period from April 1912 to 31st December 1912 will be received by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Trechingolly, up to the 5th April 1912—

Description of articles	Quantity or weight required, more or less	Remarks.
Black chevron wool, superior quality ..	lb. 8,000	
Grey chevron wool, superior quality ..	" 8,000	
Isfahan black chevron wool ..	" 28,000	
Isfahan white chevron wool ..	" 8,000	
Grey mill spun wool ..	" 8,000	
White mill spun wool ..	" 15,000	
Wool, white, 48 ..	" 500	
" " 18" ..	" 12,000	
Oil gun ..	yards. 4,500	
Cowh grass, 24 inch long, more or less ..	lb. 10,000	Should be clean and dry
Cement masonry ..	" 100,000	
Cut hair ..	lb. 8,000	
Cel studs with complete materials ..	yards. 8,000	The studs will be given when ordering
Cement oil ..	lb. 70	
Caster oil ..	" 70	
Copper rivets and machine ..	yards. 150	
Choccol ..	lb. 18,000	
Alco fibre ..	" 3,500	
Empty gunnies ..	" 400	
Flaxseed ..	lb. 30,000	
Indigo ..	" 200	
Turner's seeds ..	" 14,000	
Tapioca seeds ..	measures 500	
Caroline yams ..	" 100	
Twist, 48, orange colour ..	lb. 40	
Edelweiss hats ..	" 40	
Chiffon ..	" 15	
Cotton ..	" 30	
Cassia, brown ..	yards. 10	
Chester ..	yards. 30	
Algerie baskets ..	" 300	
Empty kerosene tins ..	" 30	
Fossil, polish ..	bottles. 10	
Green powder ..	lb. 10	
Red powder ..	" 10	
Glass ..	" 10	
Iron chains, 12" x 6" x 4" each sheet ..	" 10	
Eyes lenses ..	lb. 50	
Kerith lambs ..	" 100	
Lambed ribs ..	bottles 10	
Morocco leather ..	skins 10	
Lard for soldering ..	lb. 50	
Madras cloth, white ..	yards 5	
Raw silk ..	lb. 100	
Easton ..	" 10	
Red cloth ..	yards 10	
Red paper ..	sheets 40	
Tapioca ..	bottles 8	
White lead ..	lb. 20	
Flaxseed ..	lb. 40	
Red tanning cloth ..	" 100	
Quilt cloth ..	" 100	
Unbleached cloth 18 yards wide ..	" 100	

The articles to be delivered as required.

General Conditions.

1. Tenders should specify in words as well as in figures the rate at which each description of article will be supplied.
2. No tenders will be received unless accompanied by a deposit of £5 per cent. on the total value of articles tendered for.
3. Tenders not complying with the above conditions will be rejected.
4. Tenders may be for one or more articles and may be for all.
5. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning any reason for so doing.
6. The successful tenderer will be required to pay a security of 10 per cent. on the value of his tender together with necessary stamp duty and sign a contract bond within fifteen days from

the date of his being informed of the acceptance of the tender. In case of failure, his deposit of 2 per cent delivered with the tender will be forfeited and awarded to Government.

² An advance of cash will be made to the author(s); payment for the articles supplied will be made by the Superintendent, Central Jail, Varanasi, after the receipt of the articles.

8. A line not exceeding 30, 000 will be taken by the Superintendent for any infringement of the provisions of the contract or for the supply of inferior articles or if frequently repeated, the contract may be annulled and the penalty refunded to Government.

20. Any further information may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.

20. Any further information may be obtained on application to the Superintendent.

11. Supplies of articles must be produced with the tenders, and no tender will be accepted unless so accompanied. They should be distinctly described and marked with the name of the tenderer or labels attached to them.

Madison, 24th February 1912.

B. SHUTWACK,
Superintendent

TESTERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF ARTICLES TO THE DISTRICT JAIL, CUDDAHORE

Notice is hereby given that the sealed tenders will be received by the Superintendent, District Jail, Cuddalore, at 11 A.M. on the 25th March 1912 and will not be received after that hour for the supply of the following articles required for the use of the District Jail, Cuddalore, for the year 1912-1913:-

Names of articles.	Quantity required.	Names of articles.	Quantity required.
Rice	14 lbs in two instalments.	Heavy bags ..	No 1,500 t.
Pepper (black) ..	12,000	Tannin	10,000
Dried	do	Onions	2,000 monthly 100 lb.
Wheat	50,000	Firewood (more or less) (monthly) ..	max. 120 t.
Chickens	2,000	Jaggery	No. 400 at 55 lb. per month.
Curries	1,500	Cotton seeds ..	10,000 at 150 lb. per month.
Tomatoes	500	Tamar	25,000 at 1,500 in 100 lbs. per month.
Grass seed	25,000		
Mutton (more or less)	200 * per week.		

2. Traders should quote rate in Rs. per rupee delivered at the toll in the case of local contractors and at the Railway Station, Cuddalore Old Town, in the case of other contractors.

3. Dealers should be accompanied by a deposit of \$5.00 and the samples of the articles tendered for. No dealer will be accepted if not accompanied with samples and deposit.

4. The deposits of the successful tenders will be retained by the Superintendent and those of the unsuccessful will be returned.

5. The successful bidder will be required to deposit a security for the due performance of his contract, a sum equivalent to 5 per cent. of the value of the articles tendered for and to execute a bond

⁴ All the articles are to be supplied by the contractor in two or three instalments or as required by the Superintendent as specified above.

1. The Superintendent reserves to himself the right of rejecting any tender without assigning reasons for so doing.

6. Any further information can be obtained from the Bayerisches Institut

District Jail, Calhoun,
29th February 1922.

C. A. KERR,
As. Lecturer in Charge

GOVERNMENT OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL

UNDERS FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES

Letters are hereby given that sealed orders, in duplicate, will be received up to 10 A.M. on Wednesday the 6th March 1913 by the Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, for the supply of optician's articles and non-proprietary articles in bulk, as detailed in Schedules A and B, for the Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Madras.

* As required for a grant

¹ As required by the Department Act.

1 To be supplied monthly at the rate of 10 tons per month.

7. A separate binder must be used for each group of articles.

5. Tenders will be opened by the Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Nerbuddi Road, Nagpur, at the appointed time in the presence of those interested who may choose to attend.

4. Tenders to be submitted showing the number of the groups or articles and schedule. Each tender must contain not only the rates, but the total value of the each item of supply entered in a separate column, the items in which must be detailed as:

8. Each tender must be accompanied by a deposit in Government Promissory notes or Bank receipts not payable to each group of the schedule, and in default of such deposit the tender will be rejected, nor will any tender be received after the time fixed for the opening of tenders. No work will be received. The deposit will be returned to successful tenderers respectively.

8. The successful tenderer for non-periodicals articles shall be required to deliver the articles in bulk one week after acceptance of tender. Payment will be made as soon as possible after delivery.

7. The successful tenderer for perishable articles shall be required to deliver daily at 7.30 a.m. the day's supply for the inspection of the Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital. He will find out daily the requirements of the following day.

8. The successful tenderer for non-perishable articles exceeding Groups Nos. 3 and 2, after receiving information that his tender has been accepted, must supply the articles in bulk before the prescribed date, failing which his earnest-money will be forfeited to Government.

8. The successful tenderer for publishable articles must, within three days from date of receiving intimation that his tender has been accepted, lodge security, viz., 10 per cent on the total value of the articles, failing which his deposit shall be forfeited to Government.

10. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor.

11. A Sum not exceeding 10 percent of the deposit money will be kept from the successful contractor of perishable articles for any infringement of the stipulations of the bond, and if frequently repeated the contract will be cancelled and the security considered as forfeited. The contract must not be relied. The contractor's security will be returned to him on completion of his contract.

12. Samples of the different articles must be furnished by each tenderer along with his tender. The samples of the accepted tenders will be tested and lodged in the office of the Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital.

12. The Surgeon-in-Chief, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, reserves to himself the right to decline to accept the tender for any or more of the articles tendered for by the successful tenderer without assigning any reason for doing so.

14. The Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, also reserves to himself the right of selecting teachers without sanctioning any wages for duties as

18. Tenders remaining well markedly below the market value of artists will be summarily rejected.

16. Every correction to the tender must invariably be initialed by the tenderer, listing which the tender will be accepted.

17. The successful contractor will be required to sign a bond and to pay the value of the proper stamp duty on the contract only in case of verifiable articles.

28. Government's Preliminary rules lodged as annexed security treaty or security deposit for a period of 12 months or less shall not be subject to the Superfund, but shall remain in the same of the deposit. Government will appropriate or amend the rules as per G.D. No. 1043 of 21st March 1989, whereby the effect being fully entered in the contract or other agreement executed by the Government.

19 The tenderer should attach a certificate in his tender to the following effect :—
 "I, the tenderer, agree to have the earnest-money forfeited to Government in case of my failure to execute the tender."

BCHBDD07E A.

Non-identifiable Actions are

[illegible]

REFERENCES

Non-Fertilizable: Azygous—dead

[illegible]

* Groups Nos. 8 and 9 to be supplied monthly or seasonally as required from 1st April 1958 to 31st March 1959

[illegible]

Potential Analysis

[illegible]

SCHEDULE B—cont.

PERISHABLE ARTICLES—cont.

Description of article	Probable quantity required.	Estimated amount.	Period of delivery.	Remarks.
Group No. 2.				
Butter, fresh, best quality	Rs.	900	41	To be ready at the hospital at 8 o'clock in the morning and at 4 o'clock in the evening.
Milk, sweet, of good and standard quality, price of 1½ in milk. Cream to be skived at the required, fresh specific gravity not less than 1030°.	Pis.	15,000		
Group No. 3.				
Eggs, whole, not to weigh less than 2 oz each	Rs.	20,000	10	To be ready at the hospital at 6-10 a.m.
Group No. 4.				
Apples, sweet, good size	Rs.	20	40	Vegetables should be varied so as to supply according to season.
Almonds, Orizaba, 12½ and over ..	Rs.	60		
Custards, fresh, 1½ pint each	Rs.	40		
Grapes, fresh, not sweet	Rs.	2,000		
Guavas, fresh	Rs.	100		
Oranges, fresh	Rs.	10		
Lemon	Rs.	2,000		
Limes	Rs.	2,000		
Kiwifruit, brown	Rs.	100		
Lemon, fresh, good size	Rs.	200		
Oranges, good, full size	Rs.	100		
Apple and pear, fresh	Rs.	2		
Oranges, fresh	Rs.	100		
Plum, fresh, good size, 1½	Rs.	10,000		
Plum, fresh and sweet	Rs.	100		
Plum, fresh, not to weigh less than 2 oz each	Rs.	1,000		
Vegetables, sweet, fresh, suitable for use	Rs.	5,000		
Vegetables, sweet, fresh, suitable for use	Rs.	10		
Vegetables, sweet, fresh, suitable for use	Rs.	10		
Vegetables, sweet, fresh, suitable for use	Rs.	10		
Group No. 5.				
Tea, 4 oz, 4 oz, and 1 lb., white, best quality	Rs.	5,000	10	To be supplied in such quantities as may be required daily at 7 a.m. from 1st April 1912 to 15th April 1912.
First, white	Rs.	100		
Second	Rs.	10		
Group No. 6.				
Timing sugar, price of 1 lb. to be three times as much as that of a pound ..	Rs.	100	5	

Madras, 19th February 1912.

R. H. ELLIOT, *Local Com. L.M.S.*
Superintendent, Government Ophthalmic Hospital.

NOTICE FOR SUPPLY OF ARTICLES OF DIET AND MANUFACTURES.

Notice is hereby given that the Superintendent of the District Jail, Madras, will hold a public auction at the Jail Office, Madras, on Saturday the 24th March 1912 at 9 a.m. for the supply of the following articles required for the use of the Madras District Jail during 1912-1913.

Articles	Probable quantity	Remarks.
Bags	Rs. 2,50,000	To be delivered in such quantities as will be required from time to time, free of break, and the quantity to be sold will not be new goods.
Thresh	Rs. 25,000	Clear and free of stones and mud.
Timothy	Rs. 5,000	New clean and free of seeds and stems.
Chaff	Rs. 2,000	New and dried.
Timothy	Rs. 500	Of good quality.
Currier	Rs. 2,000	To be free from weed and mud.
Field	Rs. 10,000	To be sold, grass, and delivered in such quantities as will be required.

8. The successful tenderer will be required to pay a security of 10 per cent. on the value of his tender together with the necessary stamp duty, and to sign a contract bond within fifteen days from the date of his being informed of the acceptance of his tender. In the case of failure his deposit of 5 per cent. delivered with the tender will be forfeited and credited to Government.
9. No advance of cash will be made to the contractor; payment for the articles supplied will be made by the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, as soon as the articles are received.
10. The contract must not be sublet.
11. A fee not exceeding Rs. 5 will be levied at the discretion of the Superintendent for an infringement of stipulations of the contract, or for the supply of inferior articles, or if frequently reported, the contract may be annulled and security submitted to Government.
12. The decision of the Inspector-General of Prisons will be final in all questions of indigement of contract.
13. The contract is subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.
14. In case the contractor after taking the contract is not willing to carry out his agreement, he shall give at least one month's notice and shall forthwith the security money to Government; the contractor will also be bound to make good to Government any loss which may arise from his failure or by Government having to purchase the articles specified in the contract in the local market at higher rates than those estimated for.
15. Any further information can be obtained from the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, on application at any office day between the hours of 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.
16. Government Provisionary notes lodged as security deposit (for a period of twelve months as last) will not be endorsed over to the Superintendent of Prisons, Madras, but will remain in the name of the depositor. Government will appropriate or award the notes as per G.O. No. 1331, dated 1st March 1912, authority to that effect being duly entered in the contract executed by the depositor.

The Secretary Office, Madras,
20th February 1912.

J. J. ROBB, Captain, I.M.S.,
Superintendent of Prisons.

CENTRAL JAIL, CANNANORE.

Notice is hereby given that an auction will be held at the Central Jail, Cannanore, on Saturday, 16th March 1912, at 3 p.m. for the supply of the following articles of first required for the year 1912-13.

	Estimated quantity.
Paddy	225,000 lb.
Wool (Bassore)	200,000 "
Shall (country variety)	60,000 — (Three times a year).
Cheated (unbleached)	10,000 "
Chilms (new)	4,000 "
Carandor (china)	3,000 "
Tarmeric	400 "
Onions	10,000 — (Three times a year).
Paper	400 "
Galls	50 "

5. Bidding bidders should deposit Rs. 100 as earnest-money which, in the case of unsuccessful bidders, will be returned immediately after the auction is over.

6. In the case of paddy, rugi and shall the successful bidders will be required to execute a bond within seven days from the date of auction and to deposit in addition to the earnest-money already deposited a sum of Rs. 250 for rugi, Rs. 100 for shall and Rs. 100 for paddy, failing which their earnest-money will be confiscated. In case of failure to undertake the supply, they will also be liable to pay the difference between the price accepted and that ultimately obtained.

7. In the case of merchants who may be unable to attend the auction, sealed tenders will be received provided they reach the undersigned on or before the date and date fixed for the auction and are accompanied by the required earnest-money, viz., Rs. 100. These tenders will be opened only at the time of auction.

8. The contract will be subject to the confirmation of the Inspector-General of Prisons.

Cannanore, 14th February 1912.

W. CHAMBER,
Superintendent.

TENDERS FOR SUPPLY OF INDIAN COAL.

Sealed tenders for the supply by contract from 1st April 1912 to 31st March 1913 of Indian Steam Coal of the estimated quantities specified below, at the ports mentioned, will be received by the Director of the Royal Indian Marine at his office in the S.E.M. Dockyard, Bombay, up to 5 p.m. (standard time) on Wednesday the 20th March 1912 after which hour no tender will be received:—

	Estimated quantity tons.
Bombay	15,500
Calcutta	11,400
Columbo	400
Kanachi	1,700
Pargson	8,500
Madras	700

2. It will not be necessary for tenders to tender for all ports, but for each port or ports as they may desire.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY TICK SUPPLEMENTED, GOVERNMENT PRESS, WINT BUILDINGS, MADRAS,
AND BY THE FOLLOWING:

January 14, 1958.

Messrs. H. Overly & Co., Calcutta.
 Messrs. Thacker, Spink & Co., Calcutta.
 Messrs. D. B. Tyronemahle & Co., Bombay.
 Messrs. Thacker & Co., Ltd., Bombay.
 Messrs. Connelley & Co., Mount Road, Madras.
 Messrs. H. Jagannathan & Co., Mount Road, Madras.
 Messrs. V. K. Ramaswami Iyer & Co., Fyzabad, Madras.

[illegible]

Apostrophe to Erasmus

Messrs. Christie & Co., 18, Orange Street, London,
 Messrs. Goring & Co., 40, Parkman Street, London,
 Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., 98, Cornhill, London, E.C.
 Messrs. P. & R. King & Sons, 1 & 4, Great South Street,
 Westminster, London, W.C.
 Messrs. Rogers, Paul, Thomas, Withers & Co., 45-54,
 Foster Lane, London, E.C.
 Sir E. Shackel, 11, Grafton Street, New Bond Street,
 London, W.

Mr. E. Fisher, Oulton, 1, Ashfield Terrace, London, W. 8
 Messrs W. Thacker & Co., 5, Great Street, London, W. 1
 Mr. E. M. Mackay, 18 & 19, Piccadilly, London, W. 1
 Messrs. Deighton, Bell & Co., Cambridge
 Messrs. Friedman & Sons, 11, Colindale Avenue, London, N. 4
 Mr. C. H. Harcourt, Leamington
 Mr. Earl W. Harcourt, Leamington
 Mr. Ernest Lupton, 10, Elm Buildings, Finsbury
 Mr. Marjorie G. Pratt, 10, Elm Buildings, Finsbury
 Messrs. Lucas & Co., 40, Great Bedford Street, London, W. 1

[A Catalogue of all Indian Government Publications available for sale may be obtained gratis from the Government Press, Madras.]

[The example within parentheses are for pushing and pulling.]

List of Books, etc., published during the Current Quarter.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT

Records of Fort St. George. Diary and Correspondence Book, 1679-1689, containing Narratives by the Agents visiting Matherupalam and Marampal and the pictures in the Bay. *Palimpsest* (Edn. 1940). Vols. 1-4 or 20. 44. (New)

DIARY AND COMPENSATION REPORT MILITARY DEPARTMENT, 1784. Folio; 160 pp. bound. No. 2-12 of

REPORT OF THE AGENT-GENERAL OF THE MARINE PHOSPHATE FOR 1910-11. February 1912, 401A, 401B, 401C. 10 p. 1-3. [8 vo.]

Maximum Test of Comp. Services of the Marine Fisheries, corrected up to 1st January and
1st February 1912. Royal Soc. Wash. No 5-8-92 (1-c.)

Quadrangle Civ. Maracaibo Dist., mounted up to 18th December 1944. Royal Soc. paper cover.
As 12. (26.)

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT

LIST OF THE NAMES OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN THE REGISTRATION DISTRICT OF SALTER. Footings

LIST OF CORRECTIONS No. 20 TO THE LIST SHOWING THE NAMES OF TOWNS AND VILLAGES IN THE
REGISTRATION DISTRICT OF COMPTON. LIST Nos. 1 TO 19 TO THE LIST SEE THE TOWNSHIPS
DISTRICT. (P. 2/4) (P. 2/4)

QUARTERLY LIST OF THE ENLISTMENT OF THE JAIL DEPARTMENT COMMITTEE RE TO DIST MARCH
1901. Book 40, page 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 91

QUARTERLY LIST OF THE ESTABLISHMENTS OF THE ROYAL NAVALY DEPARTMENT CORRESPONDING TO THE
JANUARY 1915. (Special No. 8) (1 a.)

Journal of Civil Justice is the National Forefront, 1810, Folsom Tolls, bond. No. 16.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

FOUR LIST OF CORRESPONDENCE TO THE NATIONAL ANTHROPOLOGICAL ARCHIVES. Vol. 2. (6 p.)
 Approved for Correspondence as the Supplement to the Civil Service Regulations No. 10. Vol. 4

ALBERTA. BY CORRIGENDUM. IN THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE CITY OF ALBERTA, 1900, THE
(8 p.)
ALBERTA. BY CORRIGENDUM. IN THE SUPPLEMENT TO THE CITY OF ALBERTA, 1900, THE

By, 1-11.

DEFINITION: TROPICAMPHORIN

Cases of SILL—Vivian Savatier. Heral Soc, paper read—
Savannah Evening Star, 1. 11. 1884

Средняя Азия. Вып. 1. 1988.
Средняя Азия. Вып. 2. 1989.

Будем благодарны, если вы сообщите нам, как вы оцениваете эти материалы.

СОВЕТСКИЕ ДИПЛОМАТЫ. Зн. 1-2. [16]

Ergodic Dynam. Sys. 3, (1983)

Модель 02000. В. 1-2. (1а)

Университет Регенсбург, в. Мюнхен. Фонд хранения нон-дато. Royal Bro. Coll. № 1-4 of V.
(4 ex.)

REPORTS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF JUDICIAL BUSINESS FOR 1916-17. Pondicherry, India. No. 10 (2 vols.)

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CO-OPERATIVE CREDIT SOCIETIES, 1915-1916. Pondicherry, India. No. 1 (1 pt.)

BOARD OF REVENUE (LAND REVENUE).

STATISTICAL OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF REVENUE. (1907-1908). LIST OF COLLECTIONS No. 31 To Vol. I and II ENCL. Part 6. (6 p.)

BOARD OF REVENUE (LAND REVENUE—FOREST).

CLASSIFIED LIST OF FOREST OFFICIALS, SUBMITTED UP TO 1st JANUARY 1915. Royal Sec. Annex 1 (6 p.)

BOARD OF REVENUE (SEPARATE REVENUE).

INDIAN TAXES, SUMMARY. Pondicherry, India. Annex 1. (8 p.)

REVIEW AND SUMMARY OF REVENUE TAXES, 1915-1916. Pondicherry, India. Board. No. 2. (4 pt.)

INDIAN TAX MANUAL: THIRD LIST OF COLLECTIONS TO THE —. Part 6. (4 p.)

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

LIST OF FIVE ROOMS FOR THE ULTIMATE EXAMINATIONS FOR 1916. Pondicherry, India. No. 2-4. (8 p.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACTS.

ACT XIV OF 1911. AN ACT TO AMEND THE CHARTERS ACT, 1826. Pondicherry, India. Hindustani Part 2. (6 p.)

ACT XVII OF 1911. AIRWAYS. Pondicherry, India. Hindustani. Part 6. (8 p.)

GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS ACTS.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT. Utiya. Royal Sec. No. 2-3. (8 p.)

MADRAS REGULATION XXV OF 1902.

REGULATION XXIX OF 1902. KANAKAM. Utiya. Royal Sec. No. 2-3. (6 p.)

REGULATION VII OF 1912. JUDICIALMANSAB AND EMBLEM. Utiya. Royal Sec. No. 2-3. (8 p.)

REGULATION IX OF 1912. REVENUE MANAGEMENT. Utiya. Royal Sec. No. 4. (1 p.)

ACT I OF 1902. COURT OF WARREN. Utiya. Royal Sec. No. 2 (1 p.)

ACT III OF 1901. EVANGELICAL SOCIETY. Utiya. Royal Sec. No. 2-6 (1 p.)

ACT IV OF 1900. LAND ENCLOSURES. Utiya. Royal Sec. No. 2-3 (6 p.)

ACT I OF 1907. PONDICHERRY RULES. Utiya. Royal Sec. No. 2-3. (8 p.)

QUARTERS AND AMENDMENTS AT THE RESIDENCE OF THE GOVERNOR OF THE GOVERNMENT OF PORT ST. GEORGE ANNEXED FOR THE PURPOSE OF MAKING LAWS AND REGULATIONS (1898-1906) (in two Volumes). Pondicherry, India. Board. Volume I (1898-1906) with index; No. 2 and 3. 6d (4 p.). Volume II (1906-1907) with index; No. 4-6. 6d or 7d. 6d (4 p.). Volume III (1908-1909) with index; No. 4-6. 6d or 7d. 6d (4 p.).

List of Books published from 1st July to 31st December 1911.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

ANNUAL REPORT ON CIVIL DISSENTS AND DISSENTS FOR 1910. Pondicherry, India. No. 2-3. (8 p.); 10 p. (2 vols.)

ANNUAL REPORT ON CIVIL DISSENTS AND DISSENTS FOR 1910. Pondicherry, India. No. 2-3. (8 p.)

REPORT AND CONCLUSIONS OF THE CIVIL DISSENTS AND DISSENTS FOR 1910. Pondicherry, India. No. 2-3. (8 p.)

REPORT ON THE CIVIL DISSENTS AND DISSENTS FOR 1910. Pondicherry, India. No. 2-3. (8 p.)

REPORT ON THE CIVIL DISSENTS AND DISSENTS FOR 1910. Pondicherry, India. No. 2-3. (8 p.)

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REPORT ON THE CIVIL DISSENTS AND DISSENTS FOR 1910. Pondicherry, India. No. 2-3. (8 p.)

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

- CHINESE AND CHINESE-INDIAN EDUCATION FOR 1911-1912. Royal Dec. issued. Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)
 List of Students of the Educational Department, presented up to 31st January 1911. Royal Dec. paper issue.
 Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)
 ADDRESS AND COMMUNICATIONS FOR NOV. 1 AND 2 OF 1911 TO THE MAHARAJA OF BARODA. Royal Dec. issued.
 Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)
 DEPARTMENTAL CATALOGUE OF LIBRARY MANUSCRIPTS OF THE CHINESE-INDIAN EDUCATION DEPARTMENT, BARODA.
 Vol. XI. Printed in Indian Department—west. By M. Hargreaves, Esq., Bar. Baroda. Royal Dec. issued.
 Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)
 GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS, CALCUTTA. 1911-12. Royal Dec. Rs. 2. (2 p.)
 GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS, CALCUTTA. 1911-12. Royal Dec. Rs. 2. (2 p.)
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 GOVERNMENT PRINTING PRESS, CALCUTTA. 1911-12. Royal Dec. Rs. 2. (2 p.)

LOCAL AND MUNICIPAL DEPARTMENT.

- ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ANTI-EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SERVICE OF THE KING DOMAINS OF THE MAHARAJA OF BARODA, FOR
 1910. (By the Assistant). Fuzing Bib. issued. Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)
 REPORT FOR THE YEAR OF THE ANTI-EPIDEMIOLOGICAL SERVICE OF THE MAHARAJA OF BARODA, FOR THE YEAR
 1910. (By the Assistant). Fuzing Bib. issued. Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)
 LIST OF COLLECTORS No. 2 of the MAHARAJA OF BARODA'S DEPARTMENT OF THE MAHARAJA OF BARODA. Issued
 up to 31st March 1911. Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)

FUNGUS WORKS DEPARTMENT.

- ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FUNGUS WORKS DEPARTMENT, BARODA, FOR THE YEAR 1910-11. Vol. 1.
 Fuzing Bib. issued. Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)
 ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FUNGUS WORKS DEPARTMENT, BARODA, FOR THE YEAR 1910-11. Vol. 2.
 Fuzing Bib. issued. Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

- LIST OF ACTS AND REGULATIONS IN FORCE IN THE MAHARAJA OF BARODA, FOR THE YEAR 1911. Royal Dec. paper
 issue. Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACTS.

- ACT XV OF 1911. AMENDMENT OF THE INDIA PUBLIC ACT. English. Fuzing Bib. Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)
 ACT XII OF 1911. JUDICIAL ACT. Urdu. Royal Dec. Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)
 ACT XIII OF 1911. JUDICIAL ACT. Urdu. Royal Dec. Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)
 ACT XIV OF 1911. JUDICIAL ACT. Urdu. Royal Dec. Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)
 ACT XV OF 1911. JUDICIAL ACT. Urdu. Royal Dec. Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)
 ACT XVI OF 1911. JUDICIAL ACT. Urdu. Royal Dec. Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)
 ACT XVII OF 1911. JUDICIAL ACT. Urdu. Royal Dec. Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)
 ACT XVIII OF 1911. JUDICIAL ACT. Urdu. Royal Dec. Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)
 ACT XIX OF 1911. JUDICIAL ACT. Urdu. Royal Dec. Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)
 ACT XX OF 1911. JUDICIAL ACT. Urdu. Royal Dec. Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)

GOVERNMENT OF BARODA ACTS.

- BARODA ACT NO. 1 OF 1911. Modified in October 1910. Urdu. Royal Dec. Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)
 BARODA ACT NO. 2 OF 1911. Modified in October 1910. Urdu. Royal Dec. Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)
 ACT IV OF 1911. BARODA ACT. Urdu. Royal Dec. Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)
 ACT V OF 1911. BARODA ACT. Urdu. Royal Dec. Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)
 ACT VI OF 1911. BARODA ACT. Urdu. Royal Dec. Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)
 ACT VII OF 1911. BARODA ACT. Urdu. Royal Dec. Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)
 ACT VIII OF 1911. BARODA ACT. Urdu. Royal Dec. Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)
 ACT IX OF 1911. BARODA ACT. Urdu. Royal Dec. Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)
 ACT X OF 1911. BARODA ACT. Urdu. Royal Dec. Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)
 ACT XI OF 1911. BARODA ACT. Urdu. Royal Dec. Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)
 ACT XII OF 1911. BARODA ACT. Urdu. Royal Dec. Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)
 ACT XIII OF 1911. BARODA ACT. Urdu. Royal Dec. Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)
 ACT XIV OF 1911. BARODA ACT. Urdu. Royal Dec. Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)
 ACT XV OF 1911. BARODA ACT. Urdu. Royal Dec. Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)
 ACT XVI OF 1911. BARODA ACT. Urdu. Royal Dec. Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)
 ACT XVII OF 1911. BARODA ACT. Urdu. Royal Dec. Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)
 ACT XVIII OF 1911. BARODA ACT. Urdu. Royal Dec. Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)
 ACT XIX OF 1911. BARODA ACT. Urdu. Royal Dec. Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)
 ACT XX OF 1911. BARODA ACT. Urdu. Royal Dec. Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

BY THE SUPERINTENDENT OF GOVERNMENT PRINTING, INDIA,
 1, HASTINGS STREET, CALCUTTA

[A General Catalogue of all Government Publications may be obtained gratis from the Superintendent
 General Press, Calcutta.]

[The annuals under publication are for printing and postage.]

List of new books published during the current quarter.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT. 1911-12. Vol. II. Edition 1911. Royal Dec.
 Rs. 1-4 (4 m.)

Applications are invited from candidates who are qualified for Draftsman posts for the following vacancies in the office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation:-

- One Computing Clerk on Rs. 30.
- One Draftsman on Rs. 45.
- One Draftsman on Rs. 55.

The appointments are given permanent.

Applications, which will be received up to 15th March, should be in the applicants' own hand, writing accompanied with copies of testimonials.

Office of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation,
Madras, 27th February 1912.

F. E. MORGAN
Assistant Chief Engineer for Irrigation.

Applications are invited from candidates who are qualified under the Examination rules for the post of a temporary Tracer on Rs. 30 per mensem in the office of the Superintending Engineer, I Circle, Yangonpet.

Office of the Superintending Engineer, I Circle,
Yangonpet, 25th February 1912.

A. C. LANCASTON,
Superintending Engineer, I Circle.

Applications are invited from graduates for appointment as a temporary Clerk on Rs. 40 per mensem in the office of the Executive Engineer, Kurnool Division, at Kurnool. The appointment is likely to last for about six months, at the end of which it may be possible to find a permanent appointment on Rs. 20-2-10 to which the successful candidate will be appointed if his work is satisfactory.

Bellary, 14th February 1912.

P. R. ALLEN,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Applications are invited from candidates who have passed the Lower Subordinate, Draftsman or Surveyor and Sub-Inspector examination of the Madras College of Engineering or who held group certificate in mechanical drawing under the Government Technical Examinations for employment as temporary draftsmen on Rs. 40 per mensem in the Kurnool and Tank Restoration Reserve Division of this circle. The appointments are given permanent and will last for some long time to come.

Bellary, 26th February 1912.

P. R. ALLEN,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Applications are invited from candidates who have passed the present Lower Subordinate Test or the old Sub-Inspector and Surveyor's Test of the College of Engineering, Madras, for the post of a permanent Sub-Inspector, III Grade (Rs. 20-3-35) now vacant in the Kurnool Division.

2. Applications should reach the office of the undersigned on or before the 15th March 1912.

Office of the Superintending Engineer, III Circle,
Bellary, 2nd March 1912.

P. R. ALLEN,
Superintending Engineer, III Circle.

Wanted a temporary Draftsman for the Executive Engineer's Office, West Coast Division. Pay Rs. 30 per mensem. None but qualified men need apply.

Executive Engineer's Office, West Coast Division,
Colicut, 29th February 1912.

A. CAMPBELL,
Executive Engineer.

Applications are invited for the acting post of a Draftsman from candidates who have passed the examination prescribed for the post.

Applications with copies of testimonials, if any, should reach the undersigned not later than the 28th March 1912.

Executive Engineer's Office, Coimbatore Division,
Tanjore, 22nd February 1912.

A. V. RAMALINGA AYYAR,
Executive Engineer, Coimbatore Division.

Applications are invited from candidates who possess the certificate of the College of Engineering granted on completion of the course prescribed for the Lower Subordinate class, College of Engineering, Madras, for the Draftsman's post on Rs. 30 per mensem in the undersigned's office which is likely to last some short period. The post is temporary but likely to last for a considerable period. The selected candidate will be appointed on six months' probation. A good working knowledge of English is also necessary.

22nd February 1912.

A. W. LUSHINGTON,
Executive Engineer, Northern Circle.

Applications are invited from trained teachers of the Secondary Grade with Urdu for second language, for the post of Acting Deputy Assistant, Training Station, attached to the Government Mohammedan Training School, Madras. Salary Rs. 25-0-20. The vacancy is likely to become permanent. Note that those who are below 25 years of age need apply. The applications should reach this office on or before the 25th of March 1912.

Office of the Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle,
Madras, 2nd March 1912.

A. C. PRANATARTINARA AYYAR,
Inspector of Schools, Fourth Circle.

Applications are invited for the post of a Typist permanently posted in the District Police Office, Anantapur. Pay Rs. 25-0-25, Rs. 25-0-25, Rs. 25-0-25 according to qualifications.

Candidates who have passed the Matriculation and the Advanced Test in Typewriting and who have had previous office experience will be preferred.

Applications will be received up to the 15th March 1912.

Office of the Dist. Supdt. of Police, Anantapur,
15th February 1912.

E. SWINE,
District Superintendent of Police.

Applications are invited from qualified candidates for appointment as clerks in temporary vacancies in the District Police Office, Kurnool.

The applicants must be able to read Telugu manuscripts.

Copies of any testimonials should be forwarded with each application.

Office of the Superintendent of Police, Kurnool,
15th February 1912.

L. WITHINGHAM,
Sd. Superintendent of Police.

Applications are invited from qualified candidates who have passed the Typewriting Examination and are well acquainted with office routine for Typist Clerk's place on Rs. 35 per mensem under the Additional Superintendent of this Department. The applicant must be a good typist and be able to keep accounts and prepare bills neatly and accurately. He must also be strong, active and fit for hard hour work throughout the Presidency.

Archaeological Department, Madras,
25th February 1912.

A. HRA,
Superintendent.

Wanted a certificated, Sundry Inspector, temporarily for four and a half months from 1st April 1912. The pay for the first one and a half months will be at Rs. 25 per mensem and the remaining three months at Rs. 22-0-0. Applications should reach the undersigned on or before the 15th instant.

Headquater Office, Salem,
15th February 1912.

E. S. RAMASWAMI AYYAR,
Collector.

Applications will be received up to 1st April 1912 for two second-class Vaccinator's posts permanent and sitting on Rs. 30-0-30 and one District Vaccinator's post on Rs. 30 in this district. The posts are not permanent and the selected candidate should subscribe to the provident fund. Note that those that are qualified under the vaccination rules need apply.

Chiefquater District Board's Office, Suleyapet,
15th February 1912.

L. THORPE,
President, District Board.

PRIVATE ADVERTISEMENTS.

I, S. SIVAKUMAR, son of Srinivasan Rangachariar, Enkavay, Tanjore district, intend charging my name as V. S. RAGHAYACHARY.

Udipi, 17th February 1912.

V. S. RAGHAYACHARY.

Notice is hereby given that the insolvency petition No. 8 of 1911 filed by Parthasarathi Adinarayan washe posted to 14th March 1912 in the District Court, Guntur.

Guntur, 25th February 1912.

D. V. NARASIMHA SASTRI,
Advocate for Petitioner.

TAKE NOTICE *Gundur*, Kandipura, 1st is L.F. No. 2 of 1912 is the Principal District Munsif's Court, Gundur. Objections will be heard on 5th March 1912. All the creditors are hereby informed to give objections, if any.

R. DEVAL RAJ,
Plaintiff.

Gundur, 20th February 1912.

TAKE NOTICE *Gundur* 1st is J.F. No. 2 of 1912 is the Principal District Munsif's Court, Gundur. Objections will be heard on 5th March 1912. All the creditors are hereby informed to give objections, if any.

R. DEVAL RAJ,
Plaintiff.

Gundur, 20th February 1912.

NOTICE

HERBERT DOUGLAS TAYLOR, L.S. (deceased).

THE Administrator of the estate and effects bequeathed to the Presidency of Madras of Herbert Douglas Taylor, late of Sturveson, West Endon, in the County of Sussex, formerly a member of the Indian Civil Service, retired but now deceased, who died at Parkside House, Marlborough, in the County of Wilt, on or about the 17th day of September 1911, being about to close the accounts of the deceased's estate, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands against the said estate are required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned on or before the 15th day of March 1912 at the undersigned address after which date the said administrator will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereby, having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and the said administrator will not be liable for the assets of the said Herbert Douglas Taylor (deceased) or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

No. 1, ARCADE STREET, MADRAS,
20th February 1912.

D. ANNAN,
Administrator of the Estate of H. D. Taylor (deceased).

NOTICE

ROBERT PHILLIP GANESSETT, deceased.

THE Executors with Probate, to have effect throughout the whole of British India, of the Will and Central of ROBERT PHILLIP GANESSETT, late of No. 4, Interest Road, Baling, in the County of Middlesex, and of Madras, who died on the 20th day of September 1911, at No. 2, Hill Street, Madras, are about to close the accounts of the deceased's estate, notice is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having claims or demands against the said estate are required to send particulars in writing of their claims or demands to the undersigned, on or before the 15th day of March 1912, at the undersigned address, after which date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said deceased amongst the parties entitled thereby having regard only to the claims and demands of which he shall then have had notice and the said Executors will not be liable for the assets of the said Robert Philip Ganessett, deceased, or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose claims or demands he shall not then have had notice.

Spencer's Buildings, Madras,
21st February 1912.

J. H. THONGER,
Attorney for Executors.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OF

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 183

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, 1912

[Price, 2 annas.]

TABLE OF RAINFALL

RECORDED AT

STATIONS IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY

FOR THE MONTH OF

JANUARY 1912.

Table of Bernfell recorded at Stations in the Midway

[illegible]

Presidency for the month of January 1912.

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Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras

Project		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Project		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Project		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Project		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Project		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Project		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Project		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
Project		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100
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Project		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	5																																											

Presidency for the month of January 1912—cont.

No.	Name	Age	Sex	Religion	Profession	Education	Marital Status	Place of Birth	Date of Arrival	Date of Departure	Duration of Stay	Remarks
1	John Smith	35	M	Anglican	Teacher	High School	Married	London, England	Jan. 1, 1912	Jan. 15, 1912	14 days	...
2	Mary Jones	28	F	Roman Catholic	Housewife	Elementary	Single	New York, U.S.A.	Jan. 5, 1912	Jan. 20, 1912	15 days	...
3	Robert Brown	42	M	Methodist	Engineer	University	Married	Manchester, England	Jan. 10, 1912	Jan. 25, 1912	15 days	...
4	Elizabeth White	30	F	Anglican	Nurse	High School	Single	London, England	Jan. 12, 1912	Jan. 27, 1912	15 days	...
5	William Black	38	M	Roman Catholic	Merchant	University	Married	Bombay, India	Jan. 15, 1912	Jan. 30, 1912	15 days	...
6	Anna Green	25	F	Anglican	Teacher	High School	Single	London, England	Jan. 18, 1912	Feb. 2, 1912	15 days	...
7	James Hall	40	M	Methodist	Engineer	University	Married	Manchester, England	Jan. 20, 1912	Feb. 4, 1912	15 days	...
8	Charlotte King	27	F	Roman Catholic	Housewife	Elementary	Single	New York, U.S.A.	Jan. 22, 1912	Feb. 6, 1912	15 days	...
9	Thomas Lee	33	M	Anglican	Teacher	High School	Married	London, England	Jan. 25, 1912	Feb. 9, 1912	15 days	...
10	Elizabeth Scott	31	F	Methodist	Nurse	High School	Single	London, England	Jan. 28, 1912	Feb. 12, 1912	15 days	...
11	Richard Adams	36	M	Roman Catholic	Merchant	University	Married	Bombay, India	Jan. 30, 1912	Feb. 14, 1912	15 days	...
12	Frances Baker	24	F	Anglican	Teacher	High School	Single	London, England	Feb. 1, 1912	Feb. 16, 1912	15 days	...
13	George Clark	41	M	Methodist	Engineer	University	Married	Manchester, England	Feb. 3, 1912	Feb. 18, 1912	15 days	...
14	Henrietta Evans	29	F	Roman Catholic	Housewife	Elementary	Single	New York, U.S.A.	Feb. 5, 1912	Feb. 20, 1912	15 days	...
15	Henry Fisher	37	M	Anglican	Teacher	High School	Married	London, England	Feb. 7, 1912	Feb. 22, 1912	15 days	...
16	Isabella Gray	26	F	Methodist	Nurse	High School	Single	London, England	Feb. 9, 1912	Feb. 24, 1912	15 days	...
17	John Harris	39	M	Roman Catholic	Merchant	University	Married	Bombay, India	Feb. 11, 1912	Feb. 26, 1912	15 days	...
18	Martha Hill	23	F	Anglican	Teacher	High School	Single	London, England	Feb. 13, 1912	Feb. 28, 1912	15 days	...
19	William King	43	M	Methodist	Engineer	University	Married	Manchester, England	Feb. 15, 1912	Feb. 30, 1912	15 days	...
20	Elizabeth Knight	32	F	Roman Catholic	Housewife	Elementary	Single	New York, U.S.A.	Feb. 17, 1912	Mar. 3, 1912	16 days	...
21	Thomas Lamb	34	M	Anglican	Teacher	High School	Married	London, England	Feb. 19, 1912	Mar. 4, 1912	16 days	...
22	Charlotte Lewis	28	F	Methodist	Nurse	High School	Single	London, England	Feb. 21, 1912	Mar. 6, 1912	16 days	...
23	Richard Martin	35	M	Roman Catholic	Merchant	University	Married	Bombay, India	Feb. 23, 1912	Mar. 8, 1912	16 days	...
24	Frances Nash	25	F	Anglican	Teacher	High School	Single	London, England	Feb. 25, 1912	Mar. 10, 1912	16 days	...
25	George Owen	40	M	Methodist	Engineer	University	Married	Manchester, England	Feb. 27, 1912	Mar. 12, 1912	16 days	...
26	Henrietta Palmer	29	F	Roman Catholic	Housewife	Elementary	Single	New York, U.S.A.	Feb. 29, 1912	Mar. 14, 1912	16 days	...
27	Henry Quinn	37	M	Anglican	Teacher	High School	Married	London, England	Mar. 1, 1912	Mar. 16, 1912	16 days	...
28	Isabella Reed	26	F	Methodist	Nurse	High School	Single	London, England	Mar. 3, 1912	Mar. 18, 1912	16 days	...
29	John Shaw	39	M	Roman Catholic	Merchant	University	Married	Bombay, India	Mar. 5, 1912	Mar. 20, 1912	16 days	...
30	Martha Stone	23	F	Anglican	Teacher	High School	Single	London, England	Mar. 7, 1912	Mar. 22, 1912	16 days	...
31	William Taylor	43	M	Methodist	Engineer	University	Married	Manchester, England	Mar. 9, 1912	Mar. 24, 1912	16 days	...
32	Elizabeth Turner	32	F	Roman Catholic	Housewife	Elementary	Single	New York, U.S.A.	Mar. 11, 1912	Mar. 26, 1912	16 days	...
33	Thomas Wall	34	M	Anglican	Teacher	High School	Married	London, England	Mar. 13, 1912	Mar. 28, 1912	16 days	...
34	Charlotte West	28	F	Methodist	Nurse	High School	Single	London, England	Mar. 15, 1912	Mar. 30, 1912	16 days	...
35	Richard Wood	35	M	Roman Catholic	Merchant	University	Married	Bombay, India	Mar. 17, 1912	Apr. 1, 1912	16 days	...
36	Frances Wright	25	F	Anglican	Teacher	High School	Single	London, England	Mar. 19, 1912	Apr. 3, 1912	16 days	...
37	George Young	40	M	Methodist	Engineer	University	Married	Manchester, England	Mar. 21, 1912	Apr. 5, 1912	16 days	...
38	Henrietta Zane	29	F	Roman Catholic	Housewife	Elementary	Single	New York, U.S.A.	Mar. 23, 1912	Apr. 7, 1912	16 days	...
39	Henry Bell	37	M	Anglican	Teacher	High School	Married	London, England	Mar. 25, 1912	Apr. 9, 1912	16 days	...
40	Isabella Bell	26	F	Methodist	Nurse	High School	Single	London, England	Mar. 27, 1912	Apr. 11, 1912	16 days	...

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras

Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	Index	
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Presidency for the month of January 1912—cont.

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Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras

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Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras.

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Presidency for the month of January 1912—cont.

[illegible]

Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Madras

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574	575	576	577	578	579	580	581	582	583	584	585	586	587	588	589	590	591	592	593	594	595	596	597	598	599	600	601	602	603	604	605	606	607	608	609	610	611	612	613	614	615	616	617	618	619	620	621	622	623	624	625	626	627	628	629	630	631	632	633	634	635	636	637	638	639	640	641	642	643	644	645	646	647	648	649	650	651	652	653	654	655	656	657	658	659	660	661	662	663	664	665	666	667	668	669	670	671	672	673	674	675	676	677	678	679	680	681	682	683	684	685	686	687	688	689	690	691	692	693	694	695	696	697	698	699	700	701	702	703	704	705	706	707	708	709	710	711	712	713	714	715	716	717	718	719	720	721	722	723	724	725	726	727	728	729	730	731	732	733	734	735	736	737	738	739	740	741	742	743	744	745	746	747	748	749	750	751	752	753	754	755	756	757	758	759	760	761	762	763	764	765	766	767	768	769	770	771	772	773	774	775	776	777	778	779	780	781	782	783	784	785	786	787	788	789	790	791	792	793	794	795	796	797	798	799	800	801	802	803	804	805	806	807	808	809	810	811	812	813	814	815	816	817	818	819	820	821	822	823	824	825	826	827	828	829	830	831	832	833	834	835	836	837	838	839	840	841	842	843	844	845	846	847	848	849	850	851	852	853	854	855	856	857	858	859	860	861	862	863	864	865	866	867	868	869	870	871	872	873	874	875	876	877	878	879	880	881	882	883	884	885	886	887	888	889	890	891	892	893	894	895	896	897	898	899	900	901	902	903	904	905	906	907	908	909	910	911	912	913	914	915	916	917	918	919	920	921	922	923	924	925	926	927	928	929	930	931	932	933	934	935	936	937	938	939	940	941	942	943	944	945	946	947	948	949	950	951	952	953	954	955	956	957	958	959	960	961	962	963	964	965	966	967	968	969	970	971	972	973	974	975	976	977	978	979	980	981	982	983	984	985	986	987	988	989	990	991	992	993	994	995	996	997	998	999	1000
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88	89	90	91	92	93	94	95	96	97	98	99	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117	118	119	120	121	122	123	124	125	126	127	128	129	130	131	132	133	134	135	136	137	138	139	140	141	142	143	144	145	146	147	148	149	150	151	152	153	154	155	156	157	158	159	160	161	162	163	164	165	166	167	168	169	170	171	172	173	174	175	176	177	178	179	180	181	182	183	184	185	186	187	188	189	190	191	192	193	194	195	196	197	198	199	200	201	202	203	204	205	206	207	208	209	210	211	212	213	214	215	216	217	218	219	220	221	222	223	224	225	226	227	228	229	230	231	232	233	234	235	236	237	238	239	240	241	242	243	244	245	246	247	248	249	250	251	252	253	254	255	256	257	258	259	260	261	262	263	264	265	266	267	268	269	270	271	272	273	274	275	276	277	278	279	280	281	282	283	284	285	286	287	288	289	290	291	292	293	294	295	296	297	298	299	300	301	302	303	304	305	306	307	308	309	310	311	312	313	314	315	316	317	318	319	320	321	322	323	324	325	326	327	328	329	330	331	332	333	334	335	336	337	338	339	340	341	342	343	344	345	346	347	348	349	350	351	352	353	354	355	356	357	358	359	360	361	362	363	364	365	366	367	368	369	370	371	372	373	374	375	376	377	378	379	380	381	382	383	384	385	386	387	388	389	390	391	392	393	394	395	396	397	398	399	400	401	402	403	404	405	406	407	408	409	410	411	412	413	414	415	416	417	418	419	420	421	422	423	424	425	426	427	428	429	430	431	432	433	434	435	436	437	438	439	440	441	442	443	444	445	446	447	448	449	450	451	452	453	454	455	456	457	458	459	460	461	462	463	464	465	466	467	468	469	470	471	472	473	474	475	476	477	478	479	480	481	482	483	484	485	486	487	488	489	490	491	492	493	494	495	496	497	498	499	500	501	502	503	504	505	506	507	508	509	510	511	512	513	514	515	516	517	518	519	520	521	522	523	524	525	526	527	528	529	530	531	532	533	534	535	536	537	538	539	540	541	542	543	544	545	546	547	548	549	550	551	552	553	554	555	556	557	558	559	560	561	562	563	564	565	566	567	568	569	570	571	572	573	574																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										

Presidency for the month of January 1912—cont.

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Table of Rainfall recorded at Stations in the Maroon.

[illegible]

Metropolitan Office, Madras,
10th January 1962.

Presidency for the month of January 1912-1911.

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SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 15.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, 1901.

[Price, 1 anna.]

UNCLAIMED FUNDS IN THE COURT OF SMALL CAUSES, MADRAS.

NOTICE.

Under the authority conferred by section 6 of the Presidency Small Causes Act, XV of 1880, the Small Causes Court at Madras has, with the previous sanction of the High Court, made various rules to regulate the mode of ascertaining for and dealing with amounts paid into Court, and notice is hereby given, under rule 16 of the said rules, that, unless the parties interested in the undermentioned sums prefer their claims on or before the 5th March ensuing, the same will become liable to be credited to Government.

DEBTS ON ORDER.

Volume number of the Decree Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Debt number.	Amount.	Volume number of the Decree Register.	Date of payment into Court.	Debt number.	Amount.
49 Q ₁ ..	1st Feb. 1900 ..	14888-07 ..	7 0 0	74 R ₁ ..	11th Dec. 1900 ..	7677-07 ..	5 0 0
106 Q ₁ ..	2nd	18759-01 ..	1 0 0	209 ..	.. ..	8485-00 ..	4 0 0
107 Q ₁ ..	2nd	18828-07 ..	7 0 0	30 R ₁ ..	24th	8279-07 ..	3 0 0
2nd ..	2nd	13315-07 ..	7 0 0	31 R ₁ ..	.. ..	8145-30 ..	2 0 0
122 Q ₁ ..	2nd	17790-01 ..	8 0 0	32 R ₁ ..	.. ..	8719-06 ..	4 0 0
123 Q ₁ ..	2nd	18250-04 ..	7 0 0	37 R ₁ ..	.. ..	11750-06 ..	12 0 0
2nd ..	2nd	18665-07 ..	8 0 0	40 R ₁ ..	.. ..	12475-04 ..	1 0 0
115 Q ₁ ..	2nd	2053-04 ..	1 0 0	41 R ₁ ..	.. ..	14815-01 ..	5 0 0
194 Q ₁ ..	2nd	18134-05 ..	1 0 0	42 R ₁ ..	.. ..	1596-07 ..	4 0 0
120 Q ₁ ..	2nd	13375-01 ..	30 10 0	43 R ₁ ..	.. ..	16704-01 ..	1 0 0
124 Q ₁ ..	2nd	4225-00 ..	4 0 0	50 R ₁ ..	.. ..	16704-01 ..	1 0 0
124 Q ₁ ..	2nd	16440-00 ..	.. ..	51 R ₁ ..	.. ..	18231-00 ..	4 0 0
122 Q ₁ ..	2nd	16598-05 ..	8 0 0	52 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17795-08 ..	3 0 0
144 Q ₁ ..	2nd	11747-00 ..	6 0 0	57 R ₁ ..	.. ..	1449-00 ..	2 0 0
147 Q ₁ ..	2nd	12843-07 ..	8 0 0	58 R ₁ ..	.. ..	1449-06 ..	2 0 0
188 Q ₁ ..	2nd	4031-10 ..	10 0 0	59 R ₁ ..	.. ..	1670-07 ..	1 0 0
8 R ₁ ..	2nd	17105-00 ..	1 0 0	60 R ₁ ..	.. ..	1670-07 ..	1 0 0
9 R ₁ ..	2nd	17018-00 ..	7 0 0	61 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17238-03 ..	9 0 0
10 R ₁ ..	2nd	17425-00 ..	4 0 0	62 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17425-00 ..	9 0 0
12 R ₁ ..	2nd	17425-00 ..	4 0 0	63 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17425-00 ..	9 0 0
13 R ₁ ..	2nd	17425-00 ..	4 0 0	64 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17425-00 ..	9 0 0
14 R ₁ ..	2nd	17425-00 ..	4 0 0	65 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17425-00 ..	9 0 0
15 R ₁ ..	2nd	17425-00 ..	4 0 0	66 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17425-00 ..	9 0 0
16 R ₁ ..	2nd	17425-00 ..	4 0 0	67 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17425-00 ..	9 0 0
17 R ₁ ..	2nd	17425-00 ..	4 0 0	68 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17425-00 ..	9 0 0
18 R ₁ ..	2nd	17425-00 ..	4 0 0	69 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17425-00 ..	9 0 0
19 R ₁ ..	2nd	17425-00 ..	4 0 0	70 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17425-00 ..	9 0 0
20 R ₁ ..	2nd	17425-00 ..	4 0 0	71 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17425-00 ..	9 0 0
21 R ₁ ..	2nd	17425-00 ..	4 0 0	72 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17425-00 ..	9 0 0
22 R ₁ ..	2nd	17425-00 ..	4 0 0	73 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17425-00 ..	9 0 0
23 R ₁ ..	2nd	17425-00 ..	4 0 0	74 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17425-00 ..	9 0 0
24 R ₁ ..	2nd	17425-00 ..	4 0 0	75 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17425-00 ..	9 0 0
25 R ₁ ..	2nd	17425-00 ..	4 0 0	76 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17425-00 ..	9 0 0
26 R ₁ ..	2nd	17425-00 ..	4 0 0	77 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17425-00 ..	9 0 0
27 R ₁ ..	2nd	17425-00 ..	4 0 0	78 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17425-00 ..	9 0 0
28 R ₁ ..	2nd	17425-00 ..	4 0 0	79 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17425-00 ..	9 0 0
29 R ₁ ..	2nd	17425-00 ..	4 0 0	80 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17425-00 ..	9 0 0
30 R ₁ ..	2nd	17425-00 ..	4 0 0	81 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17425-00 ..	9 0 0
31 R ₁ ..	2nd	17425-00 ..	4 0 0	82 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17425-00 ..	9 0 0
32 R ₁ ..	2nd	17425-00 ..	4 0 0	83 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17425-00 ..	9 0 0
33 R ₁ ..	2nd	17425-00 ..	4 0 0	84 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17425-00 ..	9 0 0
34 R ₁ ..	2nd	17425-00 ..	4 0 0	85 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17425-00 ..	9 0 0
35 R ₁ ..	2nd	17425-00 ..	4 0 0	86 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17425-00 ..	9 0 0
36 R ₁ ..	2nd	17425-00 ..	4 0 0	87 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17425-00 ..	9 0 0
37 R ₁ ..	2nd	17425-00 ..	4 0 0	88 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17425-00 ..	9 0 0
38 R ₁ ..	2nd	17425-00 ..	4 0 0	89 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17425-00 ..	9 0 0
39 R ₁ ..	2nd	17425-00 ..	4 0 0	90 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17425-00 ..	9 0 0
40 R ₁ ..	2nd	17425-00 ..	4 0 0	91 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17425-00 ..	9 0 0
41 R ₁ ..	2nd	17425-00 ..	4 0 0	92 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17425-00 ..	9 0 0
42 R ₁ ..	2nd	17425-00 ..	4 0 0	93 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17425-00 ..	9 0 0
43 R ₁ ..	2nd	17425-00 ..	4 0 0	94 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17425-00 ..	9 0 0
44 R ₁ ..	2nd	17425-00 ..	4 0 0	95 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17425-00 ..	9 0 0
45 R ₁ ..	2nd	17425-00 ..	4 0 0	96 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17425-00 ..	9 0 0
46 R ₁ ..	2nd	17425-00 ..	4 0 0	97 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17425-00 ..	9 0 0
47 R ₁ ..	2nd	17425-00 ..	4 0 0	98 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17425-00 ..	9 0 0
48 R ₁ ..	2nd	17425-00 ..	4 0 0	99 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17425-00 ..	9 0 0
49 R ₁ ..	2nd	17425-00 ..	4 0 0	100 R ₁ ..	.. ..	17425-00 ..	9 0 0

* Balance.

+ Attached to S. No. 1812-01.

CHOICE OF ORDER—cont.

Volume number of the Register.	Date of payment into Cash.	Vault number.	Amount.	Volume number of the Register.	Date of payment into Cash.	Vault number.	Amount.
100 R ₁	27th Jan 1909	14417-87	2 0 0	127 R ₁	12th Mar. 1910	14501-87	2 0 0
100 R ₂	27th Jan	D. No. 66-8	4 0 0	128 R ₁	"	14502-87	2 0 0
100 R ₃	27th Jan	12211-87	4 0 0	129 R ₁	"	14503-87	2 0 0
100 R ₄	27th Jan 1909	14418-87	10 0 0	130 R ₁	"	14504-87	2 0 0
100 R ₅	2nd Feb	14419-87	8 0 0	131 R ₁	"	14505-87	2 0 0
100 R ₆	4th Feb	14420-87	7 0 0	132 R ₁	"	14506-87	2 0 0
100 R ₇	4th Feb	14421-87	7 0 0	133 R ₁	"	14507-87	2 0 0
100 R ₈	4th Feb	14422-87	7 0 0	134 R ₁	"	14508-87	2 0 0
100 R ₉	4th Feb	14423-87	7 0 0	135 R ₁	"	14509-87	2 0 0
100 R ₁₀	4th Feb	14424-87	7 0 0	136 R ₁	"	14510-87	2 0 0
100 R ₁₁	4th Feb	14425-87	7 0 0	137 R ₁	"	14511-87	2 0 0
100 R ₁₂	4th Feb	14426-87	7 0 0	138 R ₁	"	14512-87	2 0 0
100 R ₁₃	4th Feb	14427-87	7 0 0	139 R ₁	"	14513-87	2 0 0
100 R ₁₄	4th Feb	14428-87	7 0 0	140 R ₁	"	14514-87	2 0 0
100 R ₁₅	4th Feb	14429-87	7 0 0	141 R ₁	"	14515-87	2 0 0
100 R ₁₆	4th Feb	14430-87	7 0 0	142 R ₁	"	14516-87	2 0 0
100 R ₁₇	4th Feb	14431-87	7 0 0	143 R ₁	"	14517-87	2 0 0
100 R ₁₈	4th Feb	14432-87	7 0 0	144 R ₁	"	14518-87	2 0 0
100 R ₁₉	4th Feb	14433-87	7 0 0	145 R ₁	"	14519-87	2 0 0
100 R ₂₀	4th Feb	14434-87	7 0 0	146 R ₁	"	14520-87	2 0 0
100 R ₂₁	4th Feb	14435-87	7 0 0	147 R ₁	"	14521-87	2 0 0
100 R ₂₂	4th Feb	14436-87	7 0 0	148 R ₁	"	14522-87	2 0 0
100 R ₂₃	4th Feb	14437-87	7 0 0	149 R ₁	"	14523-87	2 0 0
100 R ₂₄	4th Feb	14438-87	7 0 0	150 R ₁	"	14524-87	2 0 0
100 R ₂₅	4th Feb	14439-87	7 0 0	151 R ₁	"	14525-87	2 0 0
100 R ₂₆	4th Feb	14440-87	7 0 0	152 R ₁	"	14526-87	2 0 0
100 R ₂₇	4th Feb	14441-87	7 0 0	153 R ₁	"	14527-87	2 0 0
100 R ₂₈	4th Feb	14442-87	7 0 0	154 R ₁	"	14528-87	2 0 0
100 R ₂₉	4th Feb	14443-87	7 0 0	155 R ₁	"	14529-87	2 0 0
100 R ₃₀	4th Feb	14444-87	7 0 0	156 R ₁	"	14530-87	2 0 0
100 R ₃₁	4th Feb	14445-87	7 0 0	157 R ₁	"	14531-87	2 0 0
100 R ₃₂	4th Feb	14446-87	7 0 0	158 R ₁	"	14532-87	2 0 0
100 R ₃₃	4th Feb	14447-87	7 0 0	159 R ₁	"	14533-87	2 0 0
100 R ₃₄	4th Feb	14448-87	7 0 0	160 R ₁	"	14534-87	2 0 0
100 R ₃₅	4th Feb	14449-87	7 0 0	161 R ₁	"	14535-87	2 0 0
100 R ₃₆	4th Feb	14450-87	7 0 0	162 R ₁	"	14536-87	2 0 0
100 R ₃₇	4th Feb	14451-87	7 0 0	163 R ₁	"	14537-87	2 0 0
100 R ₃₈	4th Feb	14452-87	7 0 0	164 R ₁	"	14538-87	2 0 0
100 R ₃₉	4th Feb	14453-87	7 0 0	165 R ₁	"	14539-87	2 0 0
100 R ₄₀	4th Feb	14454-87	7 0 0	166 R ₁	"	14540-87	2 0 0
100 R ₄₁	4th Feb	14455-87	7 0 0	167 R ₁	"	14541-87	2 0 0
100 R ₄₂	4th Feb	14456-87	7 0 0	168 R ₁	"	14542-87	2 0 0
100 R ₄₃	4th Feb	14457-87	7 0 0	169 R ₁	"	14543-87	2 0 0
100 R ₄₄	4th Feb	14458-87	7 0 0	170 R ₁	"	14544-87	2 0 0
100 R ₄₅	4th Feb	14459-87	7 0 0	171 R ₁	"	14545-87	2 0 0
100 R ₄₆	4th Feb	14460-87	7 0 0	172 R ₁	"	14546-87	2 0 0
100 R ₄₇	4th Feb	14461-87	7 0 0	173 R ₁	"	14547-87	2 0 0
100 R ₄₈	4th Feb	14462-87	7 0 0	174 R ₁	"	14548-87	2 0 0
100 R ₄₉	4th Feb	14463-87	7 0 0	175 R ₁	"	14549-87	2 0 0
100 R ₅₀	4th Feb	14464-87	7 0 0	176 R ₁	"	14550-87	2 0 0
100 R ₅₁	4th Feb	14465-87	7 0 0	177 R ₁	"	14551-87	2 0 0
100 R ₅₂	4th Feb	14466-87	7 0 0	178 R ₁	"	14552-87	2 0 0
100 R ₅₃	4th Feb	14467-87	7 0 0	179 R ₁	"	14553-87	2 0 0
100 R ₅₄	4th Feb	14468-87	7 0 0	180 R ₁	"	14554-87	2 0 0
100 R ₅₅	4th Feb	14469-87	7 0 0	181 R ₁	"	14555-87	2 0 0
100 R ₅₆	4th Feb	14470-87	7 0 0	182 R ₁	"	14556-87	2 0 0
100 R ₅₇	4th Feb	14471-87	7 0 0	183 R ₁	"	14557-87	2 0 0
100 R ₅₈	4th Feb	14472-87	7 0 0	184 R ₁	"	14558-87	2 0 0
100 R ₅₉	4th Feb	14473-87	7 0 0	185 R ₁	"	14559-87	2 0 0
100 R ₆₀	4th Feb	14474-87	7 0 0	186 R ₁	"	14560-87	2 0 0
100 R ₆₁	4th Feb	14475-87	7 0 0	187 R ₁	"	14561-87	2 0 0
100 R ₆₂	4th Feb	14476-87	7 0 0	188 R ₁	"	14562-87	2 0 0
100 R ₆₃	4th Feb	14477-87	7 0 0	189 R ₁	"	14563-87	2 0 0
100 R ₆₄	4th Feb	14478-87	7 0 0	190 R ₁	"	14564-87	2 0 0
100 R ₆₅	4th Feb	14479-87	7 0 0	191 R ₁	"	14565-87	2 0 0
100 R ₆₆	4th Feb	14480-87	7 0 0	192 R ₁	"	14566-87	2 0 0
100 R ₆₇	4th Feb	14481-87	7 0 0	193 R ₁	"	14567-87	2 0 0
100 R ₆₈	4th Feb	14482-87	7 0 0	194 R ₁	"	14568-87	2 0 0
100 R ₆₉	4th Feb	14483-87	7 0 0	195 R ₁	"	14569-87	2 0 0
100 R ₇₀	4th Feb	14484-87	7 0 0	196 R ₁	"	14570-87	2 0 0
100 R ₇₁	4th Feb	14485-87	7 0 0	197 R ₁	"	14571-87	2 0 0
100 R ₇₂	4th Feb	14486-87	7 0 0	198 R ₁	"	14572-87	2 0 0
100 R ₇₃	4th Feb	14487-87	7 0 0	199 R ₁	"	14573-87	2 0 0
100 R ₇₄	4th Feb	14488-87	7 0 0	200 R ₁	"	14574-87	2 0 0
100 R ₇₅	4th Feb	14489-87	7 0 0	201 R ₁	"	14575-87	2 0 0
100 R ₇₆	4th Feb	14490-87	7 0 0	202 R ₁	"	14576-87	2 0 0
100 R ₇₇	4th Feb	14491-87	7 0 0	203 R ₁	"	14577-87	2 0 0
100 R ₇₈	4th Feb	14492-87	7 0 0	204 R ₁	"	14578-87	2 0 0
100 R ₇₉	4th Feb	14493-87	7 0 0	205 R ₁	"	14579-87	2 0 0
100 R ₈₀	4th Feb	14494-87	7 0 0	206 R ₁	"	14580-87	2 0 0
100 R ₈₁	4th Feb	14495-87	7 0 0	207 R ₁	"	14581-87	2 0 0
100 R ₈₂	4th Feb	14496-87	7 0 0	208 R ₁	"	14582-87	2 0 0
100 R ₈₃	4th Feb	14497-87	7 0 0	209 R ₁	"	14583-87	2 0 0
100 R ₈₄	4th Feb	14498-87	7 0 0	210 R ₁	"	14584-87	2 0 0
100 R ₈₅	4th Feb	14499-87	7 0 0	211 R ₁	"	14585-87	2 0 0
100 R ₈₆	4th Feb	14500-87	7 0 0	212 R ₁	"	14586-87	2 0 0
100 R ₈₇	4th Feb	14501-87	7 0 0	213 R ₁	"	14587-87	2 0 0
100 R ₈₈	4th Feb	14502-87	7 0 0	214 R ₁	"	14588-87	2 0 0
100 R ₈₉	4th Feb	14503-87	7 0 0	215 R ₁	"	14589-87	2 0 0
100 R ₉₀	4th Feb	14504-87	7 0 0	216 R ₁	"	14590-87	2 0 0
100 R ₉₁	4th Feb	14505-87	7 0 0	217 R ₁	"	14591-87	2 0 0
100 R ₉₂	4th Feb	14506-87	7 0 0	218 R ₁	"	14592-87	2 0 0
100 R ₉₃	4th Feb	14507-87	7 0 0	219 R ₁	"	14593-87	2 0 0
100 R ₉₄	4th Feb	14508-87	7 0 0	220 R ₁	"	14594-87	2 0 0
100 R ₉₅	4th Feb	14509-87	7 0 0	221 R ₁	"	14595-87	2 0 0
100 R ₉₆	4th Feb	14510-87	7 0 0	222 R ₁	"	14596-87	2 0 0
100 R ₉₇	4th Feb	14511-87	7 0 0	223 R ₁	"	14597-87	2 0 0
100 R ₉₈	4th Feb	14512-87	7 0 0	224 R ₁	"	14598-87	2 0 0
100 R ₉₉	4th Feb	14513-87	7 0 0	225 R ₁	"	14599-87	2 0 0
100 R ₁₀₀	4th Feb	14514-87	7 0 0	226 R ₁	"	14600-87	2 0 0
100 R ₁₀₁	4th Feb	14515-87	7 0 0	227 R ₁	"	14601-87	2 0 0
100 R ₁₀₂	4th Feb	14516-87	7 0 0	228 R ₁	"	14602-87	2 0 0
100 R ₁₀₃	4th Feb	14517-87	7 0 0	229 R ₁	"	14603-87	2 0 0
100 R ₁₀₄	4th Feb	14518-87	7 0 0	230 R ₁	"	14604-87	2 0 0
100 R ₁₀₅	4th Feb	14519-87	7 0 0	231 R ₁	"	14605-87	2 0 0
100 R ₁₀₆	4th Feb	14520-87	7 0 0	232 R ₁	"	14606-87	2 0 0
100 R ₁₀₇	4th Feb	14521-87	7 0 0	233 R ₁	"	14607-87	2 0 0
100 R ₁₀₈	4th Feb	14522-87	7 0 0	234 R ₁	"	14608-87	2 0 0
100 R ₁₀₉	4th Feb	14523-87	7 0 0	235 R ₁	"	14609-87	2 0 0
100 R ₁₁₀	4th Feb	14524-87	7 0 0	236 R ₁	"	14610-87	2 0 0
100 R ₁₁₁	4th Feb	14525-87	7 0 0	237 R ₁	"	14611-87	2 0 0
100 R ₁₁₂	4th Feb	14526-87	7 0 0	238 R ₁	"	14612-87	2 0 0
100 R ₁₁₃	4th Feb	14527-87	7 0 0	239 R ₁	"	14613-87	2 0 0
100 R ₁₁₄	4th Feb	14528-87	7 0 0	240 R ₁	"	14614-87	2 0 0
100 R ₁₁₅	4th Feb	14529-87	7 0 0	241 R ₁	"	14615-87	2 0 0
100 R ₁₁₆	4th Feb	14530-87	7 0 0	242 R ₁	"	14616-87	2 0 0
100 R ₁₁₇	4th Feb	14531-87	7 0 0	243 R ₁	"	14617-87	2 0 0
100 R ₁₁₈	4th Feb	14532-87	7 0 0	244 R ₁	"	14618-87	2 0 0
100 R ₁₁₉	4th Feb	14533-87	7 0 0	245 R ₁	"	14619-87	2 0 0
100 R ₁₂₀	4th Feb	14534-87	7 0 0	246 R ₁	"	14620-87	2 0 0
100 R ₁₂₁	4th Feb	14535-87	7 0 0	247 R ₁	"	14621-87	2 0 0
100 R ₁₂₂	4th Feb	14536-87	7 0 0	248 R ₁	"	14622-87	2 0 0
100 R ₁₂₃	4th Feb	14537-87	7 0 0	249 R ₁	"	14623-87	2 0 0
100 R ₁₂₄	4th Feb	14538-87	7 0 0	250 R ₁	"	14624-87	2 0 0
100 R ₁₂₅	4th Feb	14539-87	7 0 0	251 R ₁	"	14625-87	2 0 0
100 R ₁₂₆	4th Feb	14540-87	7 0 0</				

DECIDEN OR ORDER *—used*

Vol. no. number of the Deposit Register.	Re-let pay-ment info. Cont.	Book number.	Amount.	Volume number of the Deposit Register.	Date of payment info. Cont.	Book number.	Amount.
40 V	1876 April 1886	1492-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876 Jan 1886	4422-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1493-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4423-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1494-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4424-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1495-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4425-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1496-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4426-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1497-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4427-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1498-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4428-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1499-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4429-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1500-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4430-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1501-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4431-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1502-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4432-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1503-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4433-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1504-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4434-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1505-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4435-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1506-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4436-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1507-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4437-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1508-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4438-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1509-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4439-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1510-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4440-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1511-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4441-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1512-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4442-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1513-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4443-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1514-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4444-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1515-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4445-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1516-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4446-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1517-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4447-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1518-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4448-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1519-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4449-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1520-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4450-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1521-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4451-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1522-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4452-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1523-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4453-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1524-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4454-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1525-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4455-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1526-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4456-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1527-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4457-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1528-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4458-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1529-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4459-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1530-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4460-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1531-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4461-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1532-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4462-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1533-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4463-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1534-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4464-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1535-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4465-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1536-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4466-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1537-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4467-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1538-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4468-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1539-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4469-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1540-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4470-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1541-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4471-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1542-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4472-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1543-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4473-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1544-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4474-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1545-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4475-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1546-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4476-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1547-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4477-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1548-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4478-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1549-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4479-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1550-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4480-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1551-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4481-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1552-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4482-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1553-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4483-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1554-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4484-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1555-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4485-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1556-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4486-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1557-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4487-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1558-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4488-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1559-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4489-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1560-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4490-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1561-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4491-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1562-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4492-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1563-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4493-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1564-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4494-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1565-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4495-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1566-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4496-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1567-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4497-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1568-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4498-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1569-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4499-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1570-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4500-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1571-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4501-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1572-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4502-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1573-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4503-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1574-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4504-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1575-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4505-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1576-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4506-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1577-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4507-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1578-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4508-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1579-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4509-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1580-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4510-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1581-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4511-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1582-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4512-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1583-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4513-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1584-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4514-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1585-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4515-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1586-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4516-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1587-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4517-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1588-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4518-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1589-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4519-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1590-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4520-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1591-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4521-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1592-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4522-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1593-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4523-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1594-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4524-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1595-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4525-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1596-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4526-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1597-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4527-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1598-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4528-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1599-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4529-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1600-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4530-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1601-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4531-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1602-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4532-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1603-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4533-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1604-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4534-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1605-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4535-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1606-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4536-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1607-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4537-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1608-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4538-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1609-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4539-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1610-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4540-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1611-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4541-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1612-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4542-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1613-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4543-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1614-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4544-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1615-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4545-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1616-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4546-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1617-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4547-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1618-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4548-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1619-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4549-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1620-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4550-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1621-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4551-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1622-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4552-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1623-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4553-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1624-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4554-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1625-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4555-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1626-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4556-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1627-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4557-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1628-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4558-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1629-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4559-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1630-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4560-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1631-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4561-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1632-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4562-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1633-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4563-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1634-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4564-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1635-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4565-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1636-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4566-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1637-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4567-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1638-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4568-00	2 0 0
40 V	1876	1639-00	2 0 0	118 V	1876	4569-00	

* Delecto—granted in D.S. No. 481-88, District Court, Kansas.
† Delecto as per order of U. H. Canfield Judge, filed Jan. 1991.

⁴ *in Typage*.

EPOCHEN OU ORDRE—*conf.*

Yr.	Month	Day	Time number of the Baptist Register.	Date of payment (date cert.)	Roll number.	Amount.	Yr.	Month	Day	Time number of the Baptist Register.	Date of payment (date cert.)	Roll number.	Amount.
17	July	1868	11	1868-07	10	0 00	18	Sept	1868	10	00 00	10	0 00
18	July	1868	12	1868-07	11	0 00	19	Sept	1868	11	00 00	11	0 00
19	July	1868	13	1868-07	12	0 00	20	Sept	1868	12	00 00	12	0 00
20	July	1868	14	1868-07	13	0 00	21	Sept	1868	13	00 00	13	0 00
21	July	1868	15	1868-07	14	0 00	22	Sept	1868	14	00 00	14	0 00
22	July	1868	16	1868-07	15	0 00	23	Sept	1868	15	00 00	15	0 00
23	July	1868	17	1868-07	16	0 00	24	Sept	1868	16	00 00	16	0 00
24	July	1868	18	1868-07	17	0 00	25	Sept	1868	17	00 00	17	0 00
25	July	1868	19	1868-07	18	0 00	26	Sept	1868	18	00 00	18	0 00
26	July	1868	20	1868-07	19	0 00	27	Sept	1868	19	00 00	19	0 00
27	July	1868	21	1868-07	20	0 00	28	Sept	1868	20	00 00	20	0 00
28	July	1868	22	1868-07	21	0 00	29	Sept	1868	21	00 00	21	0 00
29	July	1868	23	1868-07	22	0 00	30	Sept	1868	22	00 00	22	0 00
30	July	1868	24	1868-07	23	0 00	31	Sept	1868	23	00 00	23	0 00
31	July	1868	25	1868-07	24	0 00	32	Sept	1868	24	00 00	24	0 00
32	July	1868	26	1868-07	25	0 00	33	Sept	1868	25	00 00	25	0 00
33	July	1868	27	1868-07	26	0 00	34	Sept	1868	26	00 00	26	0 00
34	July	1868	28	1868-07	27	0 00	35	Sept	1868	27	00 00	27	0 00
35	July	1868	29	1868-07	28	0 00	36	Sept	1868	28	00 00	28	0 00
36	July	1868	30	1868-07	29	0 00	37	Sept	1868	29	00 00	29	0 00
37	July	1868	31	1868-07	30	0 00	38	Sept	1868	30	00 00	30	0 00
38	July	1868	32	1868-07	31	0 00	39	Sept	1868	31	00 00	31	0 00
39	July	1868	33	1868-07	32	0 00	40	Sept	1868	32	00 00	32	0 00
40	July	1868	34	1868-07	33	0 00	41	Sept	1868	33	00 00	33	0 00
41	July	1868	35	1868-07	34	0 00	42	Sept	1868	34	00 00	34	0 00
42	July	1868	36	1868-07	35	0 00	43	Sept	1868	35	00 00	35	0 00
43	July	1868	37	1868-07	36	0 00	44	Sept	1868	36	00 00	36	0 00
44	July	1868	38	1868-07	37	0 00	45	Sept	1868	37	00 00	37	0 00
45	July	1868	39	1868-07	38	0 00	46	Sept	1868	38	00 00	38	0 00
46	July	1868	40	1868-07	39	0 00	47	Sept	1868	39	00 00	39	0 00
47	July	1868	41	1868-07	40	0 00	48	Sept	1868	40	00 00	40	0 00
48	July	1868	42	1868-07	41	0 00	49	Sept	1868	41	00 00	41	0 00
49	July	1868	43	1868-07	42	0 00	50	Sept	1868	42	00 00	42	0 00
50	July	1868	44	1868-07	43	0 00	51	Sept	1868	43	00 00	43	0 00
51	July	1868	45	1868-07	44	0 00	52	Sept	1868	44	00 00	44	0 00
52	July	1868	46	1868-07	45	0 00	53	Sept	1868	45	00 00	45	0 00
53	July	1868	47	1868-07	46	0 00	54	Sept	1868	46	00 00	46	0 00
54	July	1868	48	1868-07	47	0 00	55	Sept	1868	47	00 00	47	0 00
55	July	1868	49	1868-07	48	0 00	56	Sept	1868	48	00 00	48	0 00
56	July	1868	50	1868-07	49	0 00	57	Sept	1868	49	00 00	49	0 00
57	July	1868	51	1868-07	50	0 00	58	Sept	1868	50	00 00	50	0 00
58	July	1868	52	1868-07	51	0 00	59	Sept	1868	51	00 00	51	0 00
59	July	1868	53	1868-07	52	0 00	60	Sept	1868	52	00 00	52	0 00
60	July	1868	54	1868-07	53	0 00	61	Sept	1868	53	00 00	53	0 00
61	July	1868	55	1868-07	54	0 00	62	Sept	1868	54	00 00	54	0 00
62	July	1868	56	1868-07	55	0 00	63	Sept	1868	55	00 00	55	0 00
63	July	1868	57	1868-07	56	0 00	64	Sept	1868	56	00 00	56	0 00
64	July	1868	58	1868-07	57	0 00	65	Sept	1868	57	00 00	57	0 00
65	July	1868	59	1868-07	58	0 00	66	Sept	1868	58	00 00	58	0 00
66	July	1868	60	1868-07	59	0 00	67	Sept	1868	59	00 00	59	0 00
67	July	1868	61	1868-07	60	0 00	68	Sept	1868	60	00 00	60	0 00
68	July	1868	62	1868-07	61	0 00	69	Sept	1868	61	00 00	61	0 00
69	July	1868	63	1868-07	62	0 00	70	Sept	1868	62	00 00	62	0 00
70	July	1868	64	1868-07	63	0 00	71	Sept	1868	63	00 00	63	0 00
71	July	1868	65	1868-07	64	0 00	72	Sept	1868	64	00 00	64	0 00
72	July	1868	66	1868-07	65	0 00	73	Sept	1868	65	00 00	65	0 00
73	July	1868	67	1868-07	66	0 00	74	Sept	1868	66	00 00	66	0 00
74	July	1868	68	1868-07	67	0 00	75	Sept	1868	67	00 00	67	0 00
75	July	1868	69	1868-07	68	0 00	76	Sept	1868	68	00 00	68	0 00
76	July	1868	70	1868-07	69	0 00	77	Sept	1868	69	00 00	69	0 00
77	July	1868	71	1868-07	70	0 00	78	Sept	1868	70	00 00	70	0 00
78	July	1868	72	1868-07	71	0 00	79	Sept	1868	71	00 00	71	0 00
79	July	1868	73	1868-07	72	0 00	80	Sept	1868	72	00 00	72	0 00
80	July	1868	74	1868-07	73	0 00	81	Sept	1868	73	00 00	73	0 00
81	July	1868	75	1868-07	74	0 00	82	Sept	1868	74	00 00	74	0 00
82	July	1868	76	1868-07	75	0 00	83	Sept	1868	75	00 00	75	0 00
83	July	1868	77	1868-07	76	0 00	84	Sept	1868	76	00 00	76	0 00
84	July	1868	78	1868-07	77	0 00	85	Sept	1868	77	00 00	77	0 00
85	July	1868	79	1868-07	78	0 00	86	Sept	1868	78	00 00	78	0 00
86	July	1868	80	1868-07	79	0 00	87	Sept	1868	79	00 00	79	0 00
87	July	1868	81	1868-07	80	0 00	88	Sept	1868	80	00 00	80	0 00
88	July	1868	82	1868-07	81	0 00	89	Sept	1868	81	00 00	81	0 00
89	July	1868	83	1868-07	82	0 00	90	Sept	1868	82	00 00	82	0 00
90	July	1868	84	1868-07	83	0 00	91	Sept	1868	83	00 00	83	0 00
91	July	1868	85	1868-07	84	0 00	92	Sept	1868	84	00 00	84	0 00
92	July	1868	86	1868-07	85	0 00	93	Sept	1868	85	00 00	85	0 00
93	July	1868	87	1868-07	86	0 00	94	Sept	1868	86	00 00	86	0 00
94	July	1868	88	1868-07	87	0 00	95	Sept	1868	87	00 00	87	0 00
95	July	1868	89	1868-07	88	0 00	96	Sept	1868	88	00 00	88	0 00
96	July	1868	90	1868-07	89	0 00	97	Sept	1868	89	00 00	89	0 00
97	July	1868	91	1868-07	90	0 00	98	Sept	1868	90	00 00	90	0 00
98	July	1868	92	1868-07	91	0 00	99	Sept	1868	91	00 00	91	0 00
99	July	1868	93	1868-07	92	0 00	100	Sept	1868	92	00 00	92	0 00
100	July	1868	94	1868-07	93	0 00	101	Sept	1868	93	00 00	93	0 00
101	July	1868	95	1868-07	94	0 00	102	Sept	1868	94	00 00	94	0 00
102	July	1868	96	1868-07	95	0 00	103	Sept	1868	95	00 00	95	0 00
103	July	1868	97	1868-07	96	0 00	104	Sept	1868	96	00 00	96	0 00
104	July	1868	98	1868-07	97	0 00	105	Sept	1868	97	00 00	97	0 00
105	July	1868	99	1868-07	98	0 00	106	Sept	1868	98	00 00	98	0 00
106	July	1868	100	1868-07	99	0 00	107	Sept	1868	99	00 00	99	0 00
107	July	1868	101	1868-07	100	0 00	108	Sept	1868	100	00 00	100	0 00
108	July	1868	102	1868-07	101	0 00	109	Sept	1868	101	00 00	101	0 00
109	July	1868	103	1868-07	102	0 00	110	Sept	1868	102	00 00	102	0 00
110	July	1868	104	1868-07	103	0 00	111	Sept	1868	103	00 00	103	0 00
111	July	1868	105	1868-07	104	0 00	112	Sept	1868	104	00 00	104	0 00
112	July	1868	106	1868-07	105	0 00	113	Sept	1868	105	00 00	105	0 00
113	July	1868	107	1868-07	106	0 00	114	Sept	1868	106	00 00	106	0 00
114	July	1868	108	1868-07	107	0 00	115	Sept	1868	107	00 00	107	0 00
115	July	1868	109	1868-07	108	0 00	116	Sept	1868	108	00 00	108	0 00
116	July	1868	110	1868-07	109	0 00	117	Sept	1868	109	00 00	109	0 00
117	July	1868	111	1868-07	110	0 00	118	Sept	1868	110	00 00	110	0 00
118	July	1868	112	1868-07	111	0 00	119	Sept	1868	111	00 00	111	0 00
119	July	1868	113	1868-07	112	0 00	120	Sept	1868	112	00 00	112	0 00
120	July	1868	114	1868-07	113	0 00	121	Sept	1868	113	00 00	113	0 00
121	July	1868	115	1868-07	114	0 00	122	Sept	1868				

* Filed in Atlanta in C.B. No. 438-23. Federal District Court.
† Filed in Atlanta in 1962-63.

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† *As of 12/31/2006.*

² Proceedings relate to 2163—22, 2122—24 and 2112—23.

DRAWN OR ORDER—cont.

Value number of the Deposit Receipt.	Date of payment into Court.	Full name for amount.	Amount.	Value number of the Deposit Receipt.	Date of payment into Court.	Full name for amount.	Amount.
			Rs. a p.				Rs. a p.
127 A ₁	101 Nov 1908	1000-00	2 0 0	17 A ₁	248 Mar 1908	1141-07	1 0 0
118 A ₁	102	1150-00	2 0 0	18 A ₁	1719-00	1719-00	2 0 0
119 A ₁	103	1150-00	2 0 0	19 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
120 A ₁	104	1000-00	2 0 0	20 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
121 A ₁	105	1000-00	2 0 0	21 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
122 A ₁	106	1000-00	2 0 0	22 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
123 A ₁	107	1000-00	2 0 0	23 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
124 A ₁	108	1000-00	2 0 0	24 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
125 A ₁	109	1000-00	2 0 0	25 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
126 A ₁	110	1000-00	2 0 0	26 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
127 A ₁	111	1000-00	2 0 0	27 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
128 A ₁	112	1000-00	2 0 0	28 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
129 A ₁	113	1000-00	2 0 0	29 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
130 A ₁	114	1000-00	2 0 0	30 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
131 A ₁	115	1000-00	2 0 0	31 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
132 A ₁	116	1000-00	2 0 0	32 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
133 A ₁	117	1000-00	2 0 0	33 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
134 A ₁	118	1000-00	2 0 0	34 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
135 A ₁	119	1000-00	2 0 0	35 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
136 A ₁	120	1000-00	2 0 0	36 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
137 A ₁	121	1000-00	2 0 0	37 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
138 A ₁	122	1000-00	2 0 0	38 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
139 A ₁	123	1000-00	2 0 0	39 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
140 A ₁	124	1000-00	2 0 0	40 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
141 A ₁	125	1000-00	2 0 0	41 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
142 A ₁	126	1000-00	2 0 0	42 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
143 A ₁	127	1000-00	2 0 0	43 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
144 A ₁	128	1000-00	2 0 0	44 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
145 A ₁	129	1000-00	2 0 0	45 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
146 A ₁	130	1000-00	2 0 0	46 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
147 A ₁	131	1000-00	2 0 0	47 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
148 A ₁	132	1000-00	2 0 0	48 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
149 A ₁	133	1000-00	2 0 0	49 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
150 A ₁	134	1000-00	2 0 0	50 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
151 A ₁	135	1000-00	2 0 0	51 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
152 A ₁	136	1000-00	2 0 0	52 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
153 A ₁	137	1000-00	2 0 0	53 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
154 A ₁	138	1000-00	2 0 0	54 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
155 A ₁	139	1000-00	2 0 0	55 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
156 A ₁	140	1000-00	2 0 0	56 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
157 A ₁	141	1000-00	2 0 0	57 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
158 A ₁	142	1000-00	2 0 0	58 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
159 A ₁	143	1000-00	2 0 0	59 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
160 A ₁	144	1000-00	2 0 0	60 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
161 A ₁	145	1000-00	2 0 0	61 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
162 A ₁	146	1000-00	2 0 0	62 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
163 A ₁	147	1000-00	2 0 0	63 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
164 A ₁	148	1000-00	2 0 0	64 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
165 A ₁	149	1000-00	2 0 0	65 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
166 A ₁	150	1000-00	2 0 0	66 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
167 A ₁	151	1000-00	2 0 0	67 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
168 A ₁	152	1000-00	2 0 0	68 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
169 A ₁	153	1000-00	2 0 0	69 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
170 A ₁	154	1000-00	2 0 0	70 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
171 A ₁	155	1000-00	2 0 0	71 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
172 A ₁	156	1000-00	2 0 0	72 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
173 A ₁	157	1000-00	2 0 0	73 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
174 A ₁	158	1000-00	2 0 0	74 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
175 A ₁	159	1000-00	2 0 0	75 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
176 A ₁	160	1000-00	2 0 0	76 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
177 A ₁	161	1000-00	2 0 0	77 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
178 A ₁	162	1000-00	2 0 0	78 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
179 A ₁	163	1000-00	2 0 0	79 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
180 A ₁	164	1000-00	2 0 0	80 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
181 A ₁	165	1000-00	2 0 0	81 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
182 A ₁	166	1000-00	2 0 0	82 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
183 A ₁	167	1000-00	2 0 0	83 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
184 A ₁	168	1000-00	2 0 0	84 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
185 A ₁	169	1000-00	2 0 0	85 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
186 A ₁	170	1000-00	2 0 0	86 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
187 A ₁	171	1000-00	2 0 0	87 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
188 A ₁	172	1000-00	2 0 0	88 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
189 A ₁	173	1000-00	2 0 0	89 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
190 A ₁	174	1000-00	2 0 0	90 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
191 A ₁	175	1000-00	2 0 0	91 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
192 A ₁	176	1000-00	2 0 0	92 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
193 A ₁	177	1000-00	2 0 0	93 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
194 A ₁	178	1000-00	2 0 0	94 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
195 A ₁	179	1000-00	2 0 0	95 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
196 A ₁	180	1000-00	2 0 0	96 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
197 A ₁	181	1000-00	2 0 0	97 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
198 A ₁	182	1000-00	2 0 0	98 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
199 A ₁	183	1000-00	2 0 0	99 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0
200 A ₁	184	1000-00	2 0 0	100 A ₁	1807-00	1807-00	2 0 0

* Drawn—Affixed to G.R. No. 400-01, District Board, Sumo.

† Drawn—per order of G.R. the Registrar, dated 14th November 1908

‡ Drawn.

§ Drawn by 1800-11.

ATTACHMENT OF HALF SALARIES

Volume number of the Deposit Register	Date of payment or of Cert.	Staff number.	Amount.	Volume number of the Deposit Register	Date of payment or of Cert.	Staff number.	Amount.
							Rs. & P.
1184	2nd Feb. 1909.	2008-34	1 8 0	83	2nd July 1909	317-35, South	2 2 4
1185	"	1800-04	1 8 4			Town Court,	
1186	"	1645-06	1 8 4			Bombay.	
1187	"	2nd May 1909	2 8 0				
1188	"	1200-07	4 0 4	84	"	357-37	22 2 2
1189	"	2004-08	1 8 0		"	42 Ave. 1908	3 2 2
1190	"	2003-08	8 6 4	85	"	3125-07	3 2 2
1191	"	4002-08	1 3 8	86	"	4103-08	3 2 2
1192	"	1108-08	1 3 8	87	"	2010-07	2 2 2
1193	"	2004-08	1 3 8	88	"	217-39, Dis-	2 10 9
8 H	2nd Feb. 1909	5015-10	1 6 4			trib. (Mand.)	
9 H	"	5015-10	1 6 4			Bombay	
10 H	"	7114-10	1 3 2	89	10th Sept. 1909	1807-07	2 8 0
11 H	"	647-25, Dis-	2 8 0	90	"	1531-08	1 8 0
		trib. Mand.,		91	"	3015-07	1 34 8
		Bombay		92	"	3407-07	4 0 0
81 H	19th	1703-07	2 8 0	93	"	417-08, Dis-	2 8 0
82 H	1st April 1909	1607-06	2 8 0			trib. Mand.,	
83 H	"	3470-07, Dis-	8 10 3	94	"	Bombay	
		trib. Mand.,		95	"	4084-07	2 8 0
		Bombay		96	"	3103-08	2 8 0
7 H	"	3044-07	2 8 0	97	"	3015-07	2 8 0
8 H	"	1007-08	2 8 0	98	"	3015-07	2 8 0
9 H	"	1203-07	2 8 0	99	"	3015-07	2 8 0
10 H	"	3001-07	2 8 0	100	"	3015-07	2 8 0
11 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	101	"	3015-07	2 8 0
12 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	102	"	3015-07	2 8 0
13 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	103	"	3015-07	2 8 0
14 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	104	"	3015-07	2 8 0
15 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	105	"	3015-07	2 8 0
16 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	106	"	3015-07	2 8 0
17 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	107	"	3015-07	2 8 0
18 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	108	"	3015-07	2 8 0
19 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	109	"	3015-07	2 8 0
20 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	110	"	3015-07	2 8 0
21 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	111	"	3015-07	2 8 0
22 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	112	"	3015-07	2 8 0
23 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	113	"	3015-07	2 8 0
24 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	114	"	3015-07	2 8 0
25 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	115	"	3015-07	2 8 0
26 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	116	"	3015-07	2 8 0
27 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	117	"	3015-07	2 8 0
28 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	118	"	3015-07	2 8 0
29 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	119	"	3015-07	2 8 0
30 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	120	"	3015-07	2 8 0
31 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	121	"	3015-07	2 8 0
32 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	122	"	3015-07	2 8 0
33 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	123	"	3015-07	2 8 0
34 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	124	"	3015-07	2 8 0
35 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	125	"	3015-07	2 8 0
36 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	126	"	3015-07	2 8 0
37 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	127	"	3015-07	2 8 0
38 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	128	"	3015-07	2 8 0
39 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	129	"	3015-07	2 8 0
40 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	130	"	3015-07	2 8 0
41 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	131	"	3015-07	2 8 0
42 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	132	"	3015-07	2 8 0
43 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	133	"	3015-07	2 8 0
44 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	134	"	3015-07	2 8 0
45 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	135	"	3015-07	2 8 0
46 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	136	"	3015-07	2 8 0
47 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	137	"	3015-07	2 8 0
48 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	138	"	3015-07	2 8 0
49 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	139	"	3015-07	2 8 0
50 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	140	"	3015-07	2 8 0
51 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	141	"	3015-07	2 8 0
52 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	142	"	3015-07	2 8 0
53 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	143	"	3015-07	2 8 0
54 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	144	"	3015-07	2 8 0
55 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	145	"	3015-07	2 8 0
56 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	146	"	3015-07	2 8 0
57 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	147	"	3015-07	2 8 0
58 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	148	"	3015-07	2 8 0
59 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	149	"	3015-07	2 8 0
60 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	150	"	3015-07	2 8 0
61 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	151	"	3015-07	2 8 0
62 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	152	"	3015-07	2 8 0
63 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	153	"	3015-07	2 8 0
64 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	154	"	3015-07	2 8 0
65 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	155	"	3015-07	2 8 0
66 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	156	"	3015-07	2 8 0
67 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	157	"	3015-07	2 8 0
68 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	158	"	3015-07	2 8 0
69 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	159	"	3015-07	2 8 0
70 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	160	"	3015-07	2 8 0
71 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	161	"	3015-07	2 8 0
72 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	162	"	3015-07	2 8 0
73 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	163	"	3015-07	2 8 0
74 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	164	"	3015-07	2 8 0
75 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	165	"	3015-07	2 8 0
76 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	166	"	3015-07	2 8 0
77 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	167	"	3015-07	2 8 0
78 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	168	"	3015-07	2 8 0
79 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	169	"	3015-07	2 8 0
80 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	170	"	3015-07	2 8 0
81 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	171	"	3015-07	2 8 0
82 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	172	"	3015-07	2 8 0
83 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	173	"	3015-07	2 8 0
84 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	174	"	3015-07	2 8 0
85 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	175	"	3015-07	2 8 0
86 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	176	"	3015-07	2 8 0
87 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	177	"	3015-07	2 8 0
88 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	178	"	3015-07	2 8 0
89 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	179	"	3015-07	2 8 0
90 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	180	"	3015-07	2 8 0
91 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	181	"	3015-07	2 8 0
92 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	182	"	3015-07	2 8 0
93 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	183	"	3015-07	2 8 0
94 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	184	"	3015-07	2 8 0
95 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	185	"	3015-07	2 8 0
96 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	186	"	3015-07	2 8 0
97 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	187	"	3015-07	2 8 0
98 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	188	"	3015-07	2 8 0
99 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	189	"	3015-07	2 8 0
100 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	190	"	3015-07	2 8 0
101 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	191	"	3015-07	2 8 0
102 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	192	"	3015-07	2 8 0
103 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	193	"	3015-07	2 8 0
104 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	194	"	3015-07	2 8 0
105 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	195	"	3015-07	2 8 0
106 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	196	"	3015-07	2 8 0
107 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	197	"	3015-07	2 8 0
108 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	198	"	3015-07	2 8 0
109 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	199	"	3015-07	2 8 0
110 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	200	"	3015-07	2 8 0
111 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	201	"	3015-07	2 8 0
112 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	202	"	3015-07	2 8 0
113 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	203	"	3015-07	2 8 0
114 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	204	"	3015-07	2 8 0
115 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	205	"	3015-07	2 8 0
116 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	206	"	3015-07	2 8 0
117 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	207	"	3015-07	2 8 0
118 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	208	"	3015-07	2 8 0
119 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	209	"	3015-07	2 8 0
120 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	210	"	3015-07	2 8 0
121 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	211	"	3015-07	2 8 0
122 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	212	"	3015-07	2 8 0
123 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	213	"	3015-07	2 8 0
124 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	214	"	3015-07	2 8 0
125 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	215	"	3015-07	2 8 0
126 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	216	"	3015-07	2 8 0
127 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	217	"	3015-07	2 8 0
128 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	218	"	3015-07	2 8 0
129 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	219	"	3015-07	2 8 0
130 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	220	"	3015-07	2 8 0
131 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	221	"	3015-07	2 8 0
132 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	222	"	3015-07	2 8 0
133 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	223	"	3015-07	2 8 0
134 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	224	"	3015-07	2 8 0
135 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	225	"	3015-07	2 8 0
136 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	226	"	3015-07	2 8 0
137 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	227	"	3015-07	2 8 0
138 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	228	"	3015-07	2 8 0
139 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	229	"	3015-07	2 8 0
140 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	230	"	3015-07	2 8 0
141 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	231	"	3015-07	2 8 0
142 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	232	"	3015-07	2 8 0
143 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	233	"	3015-07	2 8 0
144 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	234	"	3015-07	2 8 0
145 H	"	3123-07	2 8 0	235	"	3015-07	2 8 0
146 H	"	3123-					



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II

OR

THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

No. 103

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, 1912.

[Price, 6 pds]

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS.

FROM THE MADRAS OBSERVATORY RECORDS.

1912	Barometer reduced to 32°.	Thermometers.				Rain Gauge.	Winds.				General weather.		
		Observed Daily Means.		Observed Extremes.			Prevailing direction.		Daily velocity.	Depth in ins.		Cloudy sky.	Bright weather.
		Ery.	Wet.	Max.	Min.								
		January.	"	"	"		"	Cp.	Miles.	Feet.		Ins.	Fog.
19th Jan.	59.992	73.5	79.8	81.0	68.8	100.9	72	S.E.	81	..	4	10.8	Fog.
17th Feb.	59.1	76.8	79.0	85.4	68.8	101.7	79	S.E. by E.	88	..	4	10.3	Do.
17th Mar.	59.1	81.4	82.5	88.0	71.8	102.4	81	S.E.	114	..	11	8.8	Do.
18th Mar.	59.1	81.5	86.5	88.7	74.1	102.4	81	S.E. by S.	114	..	11	8.8	Do.
1st Feb.	59.0	82.5	79.7	85.7	74.1	102.0	81	S.E.	117	..	20	12.5	Do.
2nd Feb.	59.0	82.7	79.8	81.4	75.0	102.0	81	S.E.	117	..	20	12.5	Do.
3rd Feb.	59.0	82.8	79.7	81.8	76.0	102.4	81	S.E.	118	..	22	20.8	Do.

The Standard Barometer and Thermometer are read at 8 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., and 8 p.m., and the daily means are obtained by the application of hourly corrections, derived from twenty years' observations. The centre of the Barometer is twenty-two feet above the level of the sea, and the readings of the Rain Gauge is two feet from the ground. The wind, rain and general weather registered are for the current Civil Day—from midnight to midnight.

The total quantity of rain collected since January 1st is 2.95 inches, the average depth for the same period being 1.38 inches.

ABSTRACT of the MIAN METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS of MADRAS in February 1912
compared with the average of past years.

Mean value of	1912.	Difference from	Average.
Reduced atmospheric pressure	29.919	0.014 below	29.937
Temperature of air	78.9	0.5 above	78.7
Do. of composition	78.8	0.0 "	79.9
Percentage of humidity	78	0 "	73
Percentage solar heat in rays	135.0	0.7 below	135.7
Maximum in shade	86.5	0.2 above	86.8
Minimum in shade	71.0	3.3 "	68.0
Do. on grass	68.5	1.4 "	63.8
Rainfall in inches	6.0	3.28 below	0.23
Do. since January 1st on 3 days	2.40	3.68 above	1.17
General direction of wind	E.S.E.	2 points S	East.
Daily velocity in miles	125	7 below	150
Percentage of cloudy sky	36	same as	34
Do. of bright sunshine	70.1	2.1 below	72.2

DURATION AND QUANTITY of the Wind from different points.

From	Hours	Miles	From	Hours	Miles	From	Hours	Miles	From	Hours	Miles
North.	..	..	East.	62	260	South.	5	25	West.	3	3
N. by E.	..	..	E. by S.	368	639	S. by W.	0	10	W. by N.	..	..
N.E. by E.	..	..	E. S. E.	343	629	S.E. by S.	..	..	W. N. W.	..	..
N.E. by N.	..	..	S.E. by E.	116	679	S.W. by S.	..	..	N.W. by W.	..	..
N.E.	..	..	S. E.	85	323	S. W.	2	5	N. W.	..	..
N.E. by E.	..	..	S.E. by S.	12	168	S.W. by W.	3	6	S.W. by N.	..	..
N.E. by N.	38	71	S. S. E.	5	32	W. N. W.	4	27	N. N. W.	..	..
E. by N.	12	69	S. by E.	0	31	W. by S.	3	30	N. by W.	..	..

There were 32 calm hours during the month. The resultant corresponding to the above numbers is represented by a E.S.E. wind, blowing with a uniform daily velocity of 107 miles.

MADRAS Observatory, 4th March 1912.

R. L. JONES,
Deputy Director.



SUPPLEMENT TO PART II
OF
THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE

ABSTRACT OF SEASON REPORT FOR THE WEEK
ENDING THE 2ND MARCH 1912.

District.	Receipts for Month.			Payroll for Month (of 30 days) and Balance.									
	In the week.	Up to and in- clusive of the date.		Run.		Negl.		Chasles.		Dealers.		Total.	
		Net.	Average of 10 years.	For March.	This week.	Average for March.	This week.	Average for March.	This week.	Average for March.	This week.	Last week.	This week.
Quebec.													
Quebec	..	47.0	66.5	11.1	8.8	8.8	10.0	10.0	10.0
Yamouche	..	77.0
Yamouche	..	10.0	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Quebec	..	30.0	30.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Quebec	..	30.0	30.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Quebec	..	30.0	30.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Provinc.													
Quebec	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Quebec	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Quebec	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Quebec	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Quebec	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Quebec.													
Quebec	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Quebec	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Quebec	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Quebec	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Quebec	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Quebec.													
Quebec	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Quebec	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Quebec	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Quebec	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Quebec	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Quebec.													
Quebec	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Quebec	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Quebec	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Quebec	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Quebec	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Quebec.													
Quebec	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Quebec	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Quebec	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Quebec	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Quebec	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Quebec.													
Quebec	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Quebec	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Quebec	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Quebec	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Quebec	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Quebec.													
Quebec	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Quebec	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Quebec	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
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Quebec.													
Quebec	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
Quebec	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
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Quebec	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
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Quebec.													
Quebec	..	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0	10.0
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DISTRICT REPORTS.

GASAR.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Paddy and Ruzi-kanda rice-cult 20-7 and 20-35, feet deep, respectively. Transplanting of sugi in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested sugarcane, melugram, horsegram, ragi and greengram; cotton generally fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

VIRADAPATAN.

Water-supply insufficient. Sown singly in two taluks, rice, sugi and greengram in one taluk; transplanted sugi in two taluks. Standing crops slightly improving. Harvested sugarcane, chillies and cholum, cotton fair; greengram, fair to normal; ragi, poor; tobacco and horsegram, poor to fair. Pasture diminishing; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks generally sufficient.

GODAVARI.

Water-supply sufficient except in one division and in parts of one taluk. Godavari 2 feet above the outlet. Ploughing, manuring, weeding and transplanting continue. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, sugarcane, pulses, cholum, tobacco and cotton, cotton fair to normal; chillies, ragi and cotton, fair. Pasture sufficient except in one division and in parts of two taluks; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

KUTNA.

Water-supply sufficient in four taluks. Kutna 3-6 feet below the outlet, but supply sufficient for present requirements. Manuring and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, cotton poor to bumper; cholum, chillies and horsegram, fair to normal; cotton, milne and tobacco, fair. Pasture scanty in parts; fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

GUNTUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Preparing of lands for the next season. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested cotton, cotton fair; tobacco, tamaric, chillies, rice, ragi, sugi, pulses and horsegram, fair to normal; greengram and milne, normal. Pasture generally scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

KURNOOL.

Water-supply insufficient except under few taluks. Temperature 4-6 feet below the outlet, but supply sufficient for present requirements. Preparing of lands for the next season. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested cholum, cotton, ragi, horsegram, cotton and horsegram; cotton fair to normal. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

RANGANAPALLE.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops fair. Harvested cotton; cotton fair. Pasture scanty; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

SILLART.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing of such grain, preparing of dry lands for the next season and of wet lands for sugarcane and sown sugi paddy, sowing of second crop paddy, planting of sugarcane and weeding in progress in parts. Standing crops fair generally but dry crops are withering for want of moisture in the soil in parts of three taluks. Harvested sugarcane, cotton poor to normal; cotton, fair; white cholum, poor to fair; cotton, bad to fair. Pasture available in parts of one taluk only; fodder sufficient except in one taluk. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

SANDUR.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing in progress. Standing total crop good. Pasture scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

AMANTAPUR.

Water-supply sufficient except under some taluks and some channels in parts. Weeding of paddy, ragi, pulses, wheat and kum, planting of sugarcane and transplanting of sugi in progress in parts. Standing crops poor to fair generally, but cotton and cotton fair in parts in which cotton sown. Harvested paddy, cotton normal; melugram, ragi and sugarcane, fair; greengram, horsegram, milne and cotton, poor to fair. Pasture scarce; fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

CUDDAHUR.

Water supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, ragi, singly, kum, rice, pulses, wheat, and weeding and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops poor to fair generally, but cotton and cotton fair in parts in which cotton sown. Harvested paddy, cotton, ragi, horsegram, sugarcane, cotton, cotton, greengram and milne available. Grain stocks sufficient. Employment available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available.

NELLOR.

Water-supply sufficient. No flow over the Bellona and Sangan aithams; discharge inefficient. Sowing of second crop paddy, ragi, maize and sorghum, and transplanting of ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good. Harvested paddy, ragi and cholum, sorghum fair to normal; horsegram and arum, bad to normal; sunh, bad to fair. Pasture sufficient; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Oxen stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

CHINGALEPUT.

Water-supply sufficient. Ploughing, sowing of paddy, indigo, groundnut and gingelly, weeding of chilies and transplanting of paddy, ragi and chilies in progress in parts. Standing crops fair but withering in parts of two taluks for want of water. Harvested paddy; sorghum fair. Pasture and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Oxen stocks sufficient. Prospects good.

MADRAS.

Pasture sufficient. Employment available. Oxen stocks sufficient.

SOUTH ARCADE.

Water-supply sufficient except in parts of two taluks. Ploughing, manuring, sowing of paddy, gingelly and indigo, weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, sunh, gingelly, groundnut and sorghum; sorghum, arum good to normal; ragi, horsegram and pulses, poor to fair. Pasture scanty in these taluks and one division and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment poor. Oxen stocks sufficient for local requirements. Prospects fair.

CHITTOOR.

Water-supply insufficient except in parts. Ploughing for sowing ragi and paddy, weeding and transplanting of ragi, paddy and cholum, planting of sugarcane and being for sugarcane, paddy and being in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, groundnut and sorghum, arum good to normal; ragi, horsegram and pulses, poor to fair. Pasture scanty in these taluks and one division and fodder generally sufficient. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment poor. Oxen stocks sufficient for local requirements. Prospects fair.

NORTH ARCADE.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Ploughing for sowing, weeding and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, ragi, horsegram, sugarcane, sunh and groundnut; sorghum fair to normal. Pasture scanty in parts of two taluks and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment poor. Oxen stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

SALEM.

Water-supply insufficient. Sowing or transplanting of paddy and ragi, sowing of cholum and gingelly and planting of sugarcane in progress. Standing crops fair to good, but withering in parts of one taluk and paddy in another normal. Harvested paddy, sorghum, arum, sunh and horsegram, poor to normal; cholum and water sorghum, fair; sugarcane, fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in parts and fodder available. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Oxen stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

COIMBATORE.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Flow best of water in the Coimbatore at Erode. Transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair, but dry crops are failing in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy and cholum; sorghum fair to normal. Pasture sufficient except in parts and fodder generally available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Oxen stocks sufficient for local requirements.

TROCHINGPOLY.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Sowing of cholum, gingelly and paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair. Harvested sugarcane, paddy, cholum and sunh; sorghum fair. Pasture scanty in parts and fodder available. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Oxen stocks sufficient.

TAMPORE.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. No flow over the Grand aitham and discharge. Indigo, sowing of paddy, ragi and maize and transplanting of paddy and ragi in progress in parts. Standing crops generally fair. Harvested paddy, and cholum, sorghum fair. Pasture generally sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Oxen stocks sufficient. Prospects generally fair.

PUDUKOTTAI.

Water-supply sufficient. Standing crops good. Harvested paddy; sorghum fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient except in parts. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Oxen stocks sufficient. Prospects satisfactory.

MADRAS.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Average discharge from the Porambo 65425 mms. Ploughing, sowing of cholum and paddy and transplanting of paddy in progress in parts. Standing crops fair, but paddy withering and withered in one taluk. Harvested paddy, cholum, and sunh; sorghum generally fair. Pasture insufficient except in one taluk, and fodder available except in parts of two taluks. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Oxen stocks generally sufficient. Prospects fair except in one taluk.

PANNAD

Water-supply sufficient except in five taluks and in parts of two taluks. Ploughing of wet and dry lands, weeding of cotton and jute, transplanting of paddy and sowing of cholera, and generally in progress in parts. Standing crops fair to good, but paddy withering and withered in parts of one taluk. Harvested paddy, ragi, ryala, cholera, cotton, others and groundnuts; cotton poor to fair. Pasture generally available in five taluks and fodder available except in one taluk. Condition of cattle fair. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient for local requirements. Prospects fair.

TINNEVELLY.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. No flow over Srirangapatam falls, but discharge adequate for requirements. Ploughing, sowing of cholera and generally and transplanting of paddy in parts. Standing crops generally good, but paddy in parts of one taluk withering for want of water. Harvested paddy and ragi, cotton fair; cholera, poor. Pasture sufficient and fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks generally sufficient.

MALABAR

Water-supply sufficient except in three taluks. Pasture sufficient except in four taluks; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair except in one taluk.

SOUTH CANARA.

Water-supply generally sufficient. Ploughing, sowing for food rice crop progressing in five taluks and transplanting in one taluk. Standing second rice crop fair. Harvesting of second rice crop complete in three taluks and nearing in other taluks. Paddy mostly; fodder available. Condition of cattle generally good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

THIRUVARUR.

Water-supply sufficient. Pasture sufficient. Harvest over. Condition of cattle good.

COCHIN.

Water-supply insufficient in parts. Third crop cultivation progressing. Standing crops fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good.

THE NILGIRIS.

Water-supply sufficient. Weeding, pruning and manuring of main crops in progress. Standing crops fair. Harvested coffee and tea; cotton fair. Pasture and fodder sufficient. Condition of cattle good. Employment available. Grain stocks sufficient. Prospects fair.

SEASON TELEGRAM TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, REVENUE AND AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT, CALCUTTA

Week ending 2nd March 1912.—Light rain in Anantapur, Salem, Tinnevely, Nilgiris; not elsewhere. Irrigation supplies sufficient in Qazim, Guntur, Bellary, Chingleput, South Canara, Nilgiris; insufficient in parts of other districts. Ploughing, manuring, sowing, weeding and transplanting in progress in parts except in Malabar. Standing crops fair to good generally but require rain in parts Bellary, Chingleput, Salem, Coimbatore, Madras, Mysore, Tinnevely and withered in parts of two taluks in Coimbatore and one taluk each in Madras and Mysore; cholera and cotton failed in parts on black cotton soils Anantapur; cotton diseased in one taluk Coimbatore. Harvests continue except in Malabar; cotton fair to normal. Pasture sufficient in Qazim, Coimbatore, Tanjore, Tinnevely, Nilgiris; insufficient in parts of other districts; fodder insufficient in parts Bellary, Madras, Mysore. Condition of cattle generally good. Price of rice stationary 12 districts, fallen 5, risen 8; ragi stationary 10 districts, fallen 7, risen 6; cholera stationary 6 districts, fallen 4, risen 5; comba stationary 6 districts, fallen 6, risen 5. Public health generally good. Prospects generally fair. Condition of labouring classes generally satisfactory and employment available. Grain stocks sufficient.

DEPT. OF REV. SECY., SEC., LAND REV. & AGRI.,
BOARD OF REVENUE, MADRAS,
14th March 1912.

S. VENKATARAMAN,
Secretary.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 23

KADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, 1902.

[Price, 1 s. 3 p.]

Part XXX.—Proceedings of the Imperial Legislature.

CONTENTS.

Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1889, with the Bill as amended.	107
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Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1868, with the Bill as amended.	16
Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the inspection, manufacture and sale of matches made with waste glassware, with the Bill as amended.	17

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT.

Bills introduced in the Council of the Governor General of India for making Laws and Regulations, Reports of Select Committees presented to the Council, and Bills published under Rule 23.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1889, was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 23rd February 1902:—

Paper No. 1.—From Government, Madras, No. 4568, dated 30 November 1901, and enclosure.

Paper No. 2.—From Joint Select Committee on Education, No. 4192, dated 20th October 1901, 1901; from Chief Commissioners and Agents to Governor General, with West Frontier Province, No. 1 00-0, dated 18 November 1901; from Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 372—X 7-134, dated 19th November 1901; from Chief Commissioner, Compt. No. 2688, dated 20th November 1901; from Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 1 000, dated 10 December 1901.

Paper No. 3.—From Government, Bombay, No. 11189, dated 6th December 1901, and enclosure.

Paper No. 4.—From Government, Madras, No. 5118—11-4-01, dated 24 November 1901.

Paper No. 5.—From Government, United Provinces, No. 367, dated 17th November 1901, and enclosure.

Paper No. 6.—From High Court, Calcutta, No. 4515, dated 21st December 1901.

Paper No. 7.—From Government, Victoria Design and Stamp, No. 794, dated 19th December 1901, and enclosure.

Paper No. 8.—From Government, Punjab, No. 1928, dated 20th December 1901, and enclosure.

Paper No. 9.—From Government, United Provinces, No. 752, dated 21st December 1901.

Paper No. 10.—From Government, Bengal, No. 4 0 0 N, dated 6th January 1902.

We also acknowledge the receipt of the Report of the Select Committee to which the Bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1889, was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers sent in the margin, and have now the honor to submit this report, with the Bill as amended by the Committee.

3. The only amendment we have made is an addition to clause 1 of the Bill. In the clause as framed all notes for amounts exceeding Rs. 500 and not exceeding Rs. 1,000 were shown together, with the result that the duty on a note for Rs. 500 was the same as the duty on a note for Rs. 1,000, namely, 15 annas. For the convenience of the public we have introduced an intermediate grade for bills exceeding Rs. 500 but not exceeding Rs. 800, on which the duty will now be 12 annas.

4. The publication referred to by the Council has been made as follows:-

In English.		Date.
Gazette.		
Gazette of India .. .. .	.. .. .	5th September 1911.
Fort St. George Gazette .. .. .	.. .. .	10th October 1911.
Moulvey Government Gazette .. .. .	.. .. .	25th September 1911.
Colombo Gazette .. .. .	.. .. .	1st November 1911.
United Provinces Gazette .. .. .	.. .. .	4th November 1911.
Punjab Government Gazette .. .. .	.. .. .	2nd November 1911.
Burma Gazette .. .. .	.. .. .	18th November 1911.
Central Provinces Gazette .. .. .	.. .. .	11th November 1911.
Eastern Bengal and Assam Gazette .. .. .	.. .. .	29th October 1911.
Coast District Gazette .. .. .	.. .. .	2nd November 1911.
South Africa Gazette .. .. .	.. .. .	4th October 1911.
North-West Frontier Province Gazette .. .. .	.. .. .	8th November 1911.
In the Vernacular.		Date.
Province.	Language.	
Madras	Tamil	31st October 1911.
	Telugu	
	English	
	Malayalam	
Bombay	Urdu	14th November 1911.
	Hindi	
	Gujarati	
	Kanarese	
Bengal	Bengali	7th November 1911.
	Urdu	
	Hindi	
	English	
United Provinces	Urdu	10th November 1911.
	Bengali	
	English	
	Hindi	
Birma	Burmese	12th November 1911.
	English	
	Arakanese	
	Sinhalese	
Eastern Bengal and Assam	Bengali	10th November 1911.
	English	
	Assamese	
	Sinhalese	
Coast	Malay	2nd December 1911.
	English	
	Arakanese	
	Sinhalese	

4. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON.
 SYED ALI IMAM.
 JAS. S. MERTON.
 SYED SHAMSUL HUDA.
 M. B. DADABHAI.
 KHUPENDRAKANTH BASU.
 F. C. GAYE.
 C. H. ARMSTRONG.
 R. O. C. CARR.

The 10th February 1912.

[As amended by the Select Committee.]

[The portions printed in italics denote the alterations proposed by the Select Committee.]

A bill further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1909

11 of 1909. Whereas it is expedient further to amend the Indian Stamp Act, 1909; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. This Act may be called the Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1912

21 of 1912.

Amendment of Act
XI, 1909, Schedule I,
as amended by Act
VI, 1909

2. In Article No. 35 of Schedule I of the Indian Stamp Act, 1909 (hereinafter referred to as the said Act), as amended by the Indian Stamp (Amendment) Act, 1909, the words (B) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

	If drawn simply.	If drawn in aid of law, for each part of the act.	If drawn in aid of (B), for each part of the act.
(A) where payable otherwise than as directed, but not more than the sum after date or right—	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
If the amount of the Bill or note does not exceed Rs. 100 and does not exceed Rs. 100	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 100	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 200	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 300	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 400	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 500	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 600	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 700	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 800	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 900	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 1,000	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 1,100	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 1,200	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 1,300	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 1,400	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 1,500	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 1,600	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 1,700	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 1,800	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 1,900	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 2,000	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 2,100	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
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Rs. 2,600	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 2,700	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 2,800	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 2,900	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 3,000	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 3,100	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 3,200	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 3,300	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 3,400	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 3,500	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 3,600	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 3,700	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 3,800	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 3,900	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 4,000	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 4,100	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 4,200	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 4,300	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 4,400	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 4,500	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 4,600	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 4,700	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 4,800	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 4,900	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 5,000	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
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Rs. 5,600	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
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Rs. 7,100	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 7,200	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 7,300	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 7,400	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
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Rs. 7,600	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 7,700	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
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Rs. 8,000	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
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Rs. 8,900	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
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Rs. 14,000	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 14,100	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
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Rs. 14,600	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 14,700	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 14,800	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 14,900	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
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Rs. 15,200	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
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Rs. 15,600	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
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Rs. 16,000	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
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Rs. 16,300	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 16,400	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 16,500	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 16,600	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 16,700	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
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Rs. 17,900	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
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Rs. 18,200	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 18,300	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 18,400	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 18,500	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 18,600	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 18,700	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 18,800	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 18,900	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 19,000	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 19,100	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 19,200	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 19,300	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 19,400	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 19,500	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 19,600	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 19,700	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 19,800	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 19,900	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 20,000	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 20,100	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 20,200	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 20,300	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 20,400	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 20,500	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 20,600	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 20,700	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 20,800	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 20,900	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 21,000	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 21,100	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 21,200	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 21,300	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 21,400	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 21,500	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 21,600	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
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Rs. 21,900	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 22,000	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 22,100	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 22,200	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 22,300	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 22,400	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
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Rs. 22,600	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 22,700	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 22,800	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 22,900	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 23,000	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 23,100	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 23,200	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 23,300	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs. 23,400	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0
Rs.			

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to amend the law relating to Co-operative Societies was presented to the Council of the Governor General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 31st February 1913—

Paper No. 1.—From Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 1150, dated 25th April 1911; from High Court, Cochin, No. 1119, dated 25th April 1911.

Paper No. 2.—From Chief Commissioner, and Agent in Coorgs District, North-West Frontier Province, No. 485, dated 25th May 1911; from District, No. 128, dated 19th June 1911.

Paper No. 3.—From Government, Burma, No. 4970—25.5, dated 25th May 1911.

Paper No. 4.—From Government, Bombay, No. 3275, dated 21st May 1911; from District, No. 1415, dated 25th October 1911.

Paper No. 5.—From Government, Punjab, No. 3024, dated 1st June 1911, and enclosure.

Paper No. 6.—From Agent in Coorgs District in Baluchistan, No. 3202, dated 24th June 1911.

Paper No. 7.—From Government, Punjab, No. 312-6, dated 24th June 1911, and enclosure.

Paper No. 8.—From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 120—2111—545, dated 19th July 1911, and enclosure.

Paper No. 9.—From Chief Commissioner, Ajmer-Merwara, No. 195, dated 24th June 1911.

Paper No. 10.—From Secretary to Government, Eastern Bengal and Assam, dated 2nd June 1911, and enclosure.

Paper No. 11.—From Government, Madras, No. 5215, dated 26th June 1911.

Paper No. 12.—From Government, Madras, No. 1902 T.S., dated 2nd July 1911, and enclosure.

Paper No. 13.—From Government, Madras, No. 1902 T.S., dated 2nd July 1911, and enclosure.

Paper No. 14.—From Government, Madras, No. 1902 T.S., dated 2nd July 1911, and enclosure.

Paper No. 15.—From Government, Madras, No. 1902 T.S., dated 2nd July 1911, and enclosure.

Paper No. 16.—From Government, Madras, No. 1902 T.S., dated 2nd July 1911, and enclosure.

Paper No. 17.—From Government, Madras, No. 1902 T.S., dated 2nd July 1911, and enclosure.

Paper No. 18.—From Government, Madras, No. 1902 T.S., dated 2nd July 1911, and enclosure.

Paper No. 19.—From Government, Madras, No. 1902 T.S., dated 2nd July 1911, and enclosure.

Paper No. 20.—From Government, Madras, No. 1902 T.S., dated 2nd July 1911, and enclosure.

Paper No. 21.—From Government, Madras, No. 1902 T.S., dated 2nd July 1911, and enclosure.

Paper No. 22.—From Government, Madras, No. 1902 T.S., dated 2nd July 1911, and enclosure.

Paper No. 23.—From Government, Madras, No. 1902 T.S., dated 2nd July 1911, and enclosure.

Paper No. 24.—From Government, Madras, No. 1902 T.S., dated 2nd July 1911, and enclosure.

Paper No. 25.—From Government, Madras, No. 1902 T.S., dated 2nd July 1911, and enclosure.

Paper No. 26.—From Government, Madras, No. 1902 T.S., dated 2nd July 1911, and enclosure.

Paper No. 27.—From Government, Madras, No. 1902 T.S., dated 2nd July 1911, and enclosure.

Paper No. 28.—From Government, Madras, No. 1902 T.S., dated 2nd July 1911, and enclosure.

Paper No. 29.—From Government, Madras, No. 1902 T.S., dated 2nd July 1911, and enclosure.

Paper No. 30.—From Government, Madras, No. 1902 T.S., dated 2nd July 1911, and enclosure.

We, the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee on

which the Bill is amended the law

relating to Co-operative Societies

are referred, have considered the

Bill and the papers stated in the

margin, and have now the honour

to submit this our report

with the Bill as amended by us

assented thereto.

1. We have preferred a preamble to the Bill which follows the wording of the preamble to the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904, in order to afford registering officers some reference to the class of society which may validly be registered under the Act.

2. We have made certain changes in the language of clause 5 with the same object and we have amended that clause so as to make it clear that a society the object of which is the promotion of their members which may be registered under the Bill is itself a society which may be registered under the Bill although it cannot be said to have as its object the promotion of the interests of its own members. We have further provided that where one of the members of a society is itself a registered society the liability of the society must ordinarily be limited.

3. We have rephrased and rearranged clauses 6, 8 and 7. In clause 6 (now clause 8) we have provided for a class of society which it is desirable to bring within the provisions of the clause, namely, a society made up of a registered society or societies and individual members. We have made it clear (now clause 8) that a society must submit its by-laws at the same time as it makes its application for registration, and we have provided that the by-laws shall be registered when the society is registered (now clause 9).

4. We have inserted a new clause 11 providing that resolutions of the by-laws of a society must be registered in order to be valid. We consider this to be an important matter which should not be left to the rules and we are strengthened in this view by a recommendation of section 16 of the Industrial and Provident Societies Act, 1904.

5. We have modified clause 11 of the Bill (now clause 14) in order to remove certain restrictions on the transfer of shares in the case of societies with limited liability which may be expected to increase in numbers and importance when the Bill becomes law.

6. We have amended clause 16 (now clause 17) so as to end the duty of auditing the accounts of a society in the registers or some person authorized by law, and we have required the authority in the latter case to be given by order in writing which has been so as to dispose with the conflicting words of the second and third clauses of that clause.

7. In deference to suggestions which have been made by persons connected in the Bill we have amended clause 18 (now clause 19) by including within its provisions the supply, or loans for the supply, of fodder for cattle and of agricultural or industrial machinery.

8. We have rephrased clause 19 (now clause 20) in order to make it clear that the members of a demand notice may claim the right to be paid the value of the shares or interest of the deceased in the case of a society with unlimited liability, and to remove the case of a society with limited liability that the member if duly qualified for membership may claim transfer of the share or interest of the deceased.

9. We have added the period for which the liability of a past member (now clause 21) is to continue from one to two years. In the case of a demand notice (now clause 21) we have retained the period of not more than three months in the case of resignation by a member which may be left out of event in dealing with the case of a demand notice.

10. We have inserted a new clause 27, so provide for the exemption from compulsory registration of instruments relating to the shares and debentures of registered societies, thus placing registered societies on the same footing in this respect as Joint Stock Companies.

12. We have inserted a new clause 34, giving power to the Local Government to restrict the transactions, other than as regard to loans and borrowing, of registered societies with persons who are not members of the society. We consider that it may be necessary in view of the extended scope of the Bill to impose such restrictions in certain cases, but we think that in view of our present limited experience, it would be wiser to defer to a later date definite restrictions in the Bill itself.

13. We have amended clause 25 (now clause 34) so as to permit distribution of profits not only from the profits of a single year but also from the accumulation of profits which might have been distributed in previous years but were not so distributed. By this means it will be open to societies to provide for the equalisation of dividends.

14. We have amended clause 31 (now clause 36) so as to render it possible for a creditor (independently of the amount of his debt) to move the Registrar to take action, while on the other hand we have made it necessary for him to satisfy the Registrar that his debt is for a sum due at the time of his application, that he has demanded payment of his debt and that payment has not been made within a reasonable time.

15. We have amended clause 38 (now clause 39) in order to allow Local Governments to delegate their appellate authority to subordinate commissioners, and we have embedded sub-clause (4) of that clause in a new clause 41, which is applicable to all cases of registration under the Bill.

16. We have slightly amended sub-clause (1) of clause 34 (now clause 42) to meet a doubt which has been suggested in some of the opinions which have been expressed on the Bill.

17. We have reorganised the rule-making power in new clause 43 (1) for the control by rule of societies. We have added special powers providing for the control by rule of the maximum rate of dividend which may be paid by societies and of their power to restrict the number of their members.

18. We have inserted a new clause 47 prohibiting the use of the word "co-operative" as part of the trade name of any body other than a registered society under the Bill, but we have felt it necessary to restrict this prohibition to trade names which are in use when this prohibition becomes law.

19. We have made several small changes in the language of the Bill in the interests of uniformity and brevity in which we need not refer in detail.

20. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.

Gazette	Date.
Gazette of India	6th March 1911.
Port St. George Gazette	10th March 1911.
Bombay Government Gazette	10th March 1911.
Calcutta Gazette	4th March 1911.
United Provinces Gazette	11th March 1911.
Punjab Government Gazette	17th March 1911.
Burma Gazette	10th March 1911.
Central Provinces Gazette	11th March 1911.
Revenue Bengal and Assam Gazette	10th March 1911.
Cowp District Gazette	1st April 1911.
Madras Official Gazette	10th March 1911.

In the Vernacular.

Province.	Language.	Date.
Madras	Tamil	12th April 1911.
	Telugu	
	Kannara	
	Malayalam	
Bombay	Marathi	19th May 1911.
	Gujarathi	
	Kanara	
Bengal	Urdu	6th May 1911.
	Urdu	11th May 1911.
	Bengali	2nd May 1911.
United Provinces	Urdu	1st July 1911.
Punjab	Parsi	17th March 1911.
Burma	Burmese	10th April 1911.
Cowp	Kanara	1st May 1911.
Madras	Tamil	27th April 1911.

21. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-publication, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

B. W. CARLYLE.
 SYED ALI IMAM.
 G. M. CHUDNABEY.
 G. K. GOKHALE.
 V. B. THACKERSEY.
 F. C. GATE.
 G. D. NACTAGAN.
 E. M. MUDGOLKAR.
 N. H. FREMANTLE.

THE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES BILL.

[As AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

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6. Conditions of registration.
7. Power of Registrar to decide certain questions.
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9. Registration.
10. Evidence of registration.
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[AN ADDENDUM TO THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

[The portions printed in Italics denote the alterations proposed by the Select Committee.]

A Bill to amend the Law relating to Co-operative Societies.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to facilitate the formation of Co-operative Societies for the promotion of trade and industry among agriculturists, artisans and persons of limited means, and for that purpose to amend the law relating to Co-operative Societies; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Provisory.

Short title and extent. 1. (1) This Act may be called the Co-operative Societies Act, 1902, and extend

(2) It extends to the whole of British India.

Definitions. 2. In this Act, unless there is anything repugnant to the subject or context,—

(a) "by-laws" means the registered by-laws for the time being in force and includes a registered amendment of the by-laws;

(b) "committee" means the governing body of a registered society so when the management of its affairs is entrusted;

(c) "member" includes a person joining in the application for the registration of a society and a person admitted to membership after registration in accordance with the by-laws and any rules;

(d) "office" includes a chairman, secretary, treasurer, manager or clerk, or other person empowered under the rules or the by-laws to give directions in regard to the business of the society;

(e) "registered society" means a society registered or deemed to be registered under this Act;

(f) "Registrar" means a person appointed to perform the duties of a Registrar of Co-operative Societies under this Act; and

(g) "rules" means rules made under this Act.

Registration.

3. The Local Government may appoint a person to be Registrar of Co-operative Societies for the Territories. Persons or any portion of it, and may appoint persons to assist such Registrar, and may, by general or special order, confer on any such persons all or any of the powers of a Registrar under this Act.

4. Subject to the provisions hereinafter contained, a society which has as its object the promotion of the economic interests of its members in accordance with co-operative principles, or a society established with the object of facilitating the operations of such a society may be registered under this Act with or without limited liability.

Provided that under the Local Government by general or special order otherwise directs:—

(1) The liability of a society of which a member is a registered society shall be limited;

(2) The liability of a society of which the object is the creation of funds to be lent to its members, and of which the majority of the members are agriculturists, and of which no member is a registered society, shall be unlimited.

Restrictions on interest of members of society with limited liability and a share capital. 5. Where the liability of the members of a society is limited by shares, as usual or other than a registered society shall:—

(a) hold more than one share of the share capital of the society, subject to a maximum of one-third, as may be prescribed by the rules; or

(b) have no claim any interest in the shares of the society exceeding one thousand rupees.

6. No society, other than a society of which a member is a registered society, shall be registered under this Act which does not consist of at least ten persons above the age of eighteen years and, where the object of the society is the creation of funds to be lent to its members, unless such persons:—

(a) reside in the same town or village, or in the same group of villages; or,

(b) are whom the Registrar otherwise directs, are members of the same tribe, class, caste or occupation.

(2) The word "limited" shall be the last word in the name of every society with limited liability registered under this Act.

7. Where any question arises whether for the purposes of this Act a person is an agriculturist, or a non-agriculturist, or whether any person is a resident in a town or village or group of villages, or whether two or more villages shall be considered to form a group, or whether any person brings to any particular tribe, class, caste or occupation, the question shall be decided by the Registrar, whose decision shall be final.

8. (1) For purposes of registration an application to register shall be made in the Registrar for registration.

(2) The application shall be signed:—

(a) in the case of a society of which no member is a registered society, by, at least, ten persons qualified as members with the requirements of section 6, sub-section (1); and

(b) in the case of a society of which a member is a registered society, by a duly authorized person on behalf of every non-registered society, and, where all the members of the society are not registered societies, by the other members, when there are less than ten other members, by all of them.

(3) The application shall be accompanied by a copy of the proposed by-laws of the society, and the person by whom or on whose behalf such application is made shall furnish such information as regards the society as the Registrar may require.

9. If the Registrar is satisfied that a society has complied with the provisions of this Act and the rules and Regulations, that its proposed by-laws are not contrary to the Act or to the rules, he may, if he thinks fit, register the society and its by-laws.

10. A certificate of incorporation signed by the Registrar shall be conclusive evidence that the society therein mentioned is duly registered unless it is proved that the registration of the society has been cancelled.

11. (1) The cancellation of the by-laws of a registered society shall be void until the same has been registered under this Act, for which purpose a copy of the amendment shall be forwarded to the Registrar.

(2) If the Registrar is satisfied that any amendment of the by-laws is not contrary to the Act or to the rules, he may, if he thinks fit, register the amendment.

(3) When the Registrar registers an amendment of the by-laws of a registered society, he shall issue to the society a copy of the amendment provided by him, which shall be conclusive evidence that the same is duly registered.

Rights and liabilities of members.

12. No member of a registered society shall exercise the rights of a member (Art. X of section 104, Companies Act, 1906.) or until he has made such payment to the society in respect of membership as may be prescribed by the rules or by laws.

13. (1) Where the liability of the members of a registered society is not limited by shares, each member shall, notwithstanding the amount of his interest in the society, have one vote only as a member in the affairs of the society. (Art. X of section 104, Companies Act, 1906.)

(2) Where the liability of the members of a registered society is limited by shares, each member shall have as many votes as may be prescribed by the by-laws.

(3) A registered society which has received any part of the funds in the shares of any other registered society, may appoint one or more persons, for the purpose of voting in the affairs of such other registered society, any one of its members.

14. (1) The transfer or charge of the share or interest of a member in the capital or of share or of a restricted liability shall be subject to such conditions as to notice and filing as may be prescribed by the Act or by the rules.

(2) In case of a society registered with unlimited liability, a member shall not transfer any share held by him or his transferee as the capital of the society or any part thereof unless—

- (a) he has held such share or interest for not less than one year; and
- (b) the transfer or charge is made to the society or to a member of the society.

Duties of registered societies.

15. Every registered society shall have an address, registered in accordance with the rules, to which all notices and communications may be sent, and shall send to the Registrar (Art. X of section 104, Companies Act, 1906.) notice of every change thereof.

16. Every registered society shall keep a copy of this Act and of the rules and by-laws in its possession, and of its by-laws open to inspection free of charge at all reasonable times at the registered address of the society. (B. s. 27 of Act, 1906.)

17. (1) The Registrar shall cause to be printed by some person authorized by him by general or special order in writing in this behalf the amounts of every registered society and at least in every year. (B. s. 10, of Act, 1906.)

(2) The notice under sub-section (1) shall include an enumeration of overdue debts, if any, and a valuation of the assets and liabilities of the society.

(3) The Registrar, the Collector or any person authorized by general or special order in writing in this behalf by the Registrar shall at all times have access to all the books, accounts, papers and documents of a society, and every officer of the society shall furnish such information as regards the transactions and working of the society as the person making such inspection may require.

Provisions of registered societies.

18. The registration of a society shall render it a body corporate by the name under which it is registered, with perpetual succession and a common seal, and with power to hold property, to enter into contracts, to sue and defend suits and other legal proceedings and to do all things necessary for the purposes of its constitution. (B. s. 8 of Act, 1906.)

19. Subject to any prior claim of the Government in respect of land revenues or any money payable as land-revenue or of a land-tax in respect of land or any money recoverable in rent, a registered society shall be entitled in priority to other creditors to enforce any outstanding demand due to the society from a member or part member—

- (a) in respect of the supply of seed or manure or of the loan of money for the purchase of seed or manure—such the crops or other agricultural produce of such member or person at any time within eighteen months from the date of such supply or loan;
- (b) in respect of the supply of cattle, poultry or fish, agricultural or industrial implements or machinery, or raw materials for manufactures, or of the loan of money for the purchase of any of the foregoing things—upon any such things so supplied, or purchased in whole or in part from any such loan, or on any articles manufactured from raw materials so supplied or purchased.

[Art. I of
1964, s. 20.]

20. A registered society shall have a charge upon the share or interest in the capital and on the deposits of a member or past member and upon any dividend, bonus or profits payable to a member or past member in respect of any debt due from such member or past member to the society, and may set-off any sum payable or payable to a member or past member in or towards payment of any such debt.

[19, s. 18.]

21. Subject to the provisions of section 20, the share or interest of a member in the capital of a registered society shall not be liable to attachment or sale under any decree or order of a Court of Justice in respect of any debt or liability incurred by such member, and neither the Official Assignee under the Presidency Insolvency Act, 1907, nor a receiver under the Particular Insolvency Act, 1907, shall be entitled to or have any claim on such share or interest.

[Art. I of 1964,
s. 19.]

22. (1) On the death of a member a registered society may transfer the share or interest of the deceased member to the person nominated in accordance with the rules made in this behalf, or, if there is no person so nominated, to such person as may appear to the Committee to be the heir or legal representative of the deceased member, or pay in full cash, here or legal representative, as the case may be, a sum representing the value of such member's share or interest, as ascertained in accordance with the rules or by-laws.

Provided that—

(a) in the case of a society with unlimited liability, such person, heir or legal representative, as the case may be, may require payment by the society of the value of the share or interest of the deceased member ascertained as aforesaid;

(b) in the case of a society with limited liability, the society shall transfer the share or interest of the deceased member to such person, heir or legal representative, as the case may be, being qualified in accordance with the rules and by-laws for membership of the society, or in his application within one month of the death of the deceased member to any person specified in the application rules or as aforesaid.

(2) A registered society may pay off other moneys due to the deceased member from the society in such manner, here or legal representative, as the case may be.

(3) All moneys and payments made by a registered society in accordance with the provisions of this section shall be valid and effectual against any demand made upon the society by any other person.

[Art. I of
1964, s. 17.]

23. The liability of a past member for the debts of a registered society as they existed at the time when he ceased to be a member shall continue for a period of five years from the date of his ceasing to be a member.

[20, s. 18.]

24. The estate of a deceased member shall be liable for a period of one year from the time of his decease for the debts of a registered society as they existed at the time of his decease.

[Art. I of 1964,
s. 18, 19, and 20,
and Particular
Insolvency Act.]

25. Any register or list of members or shares kept by any registered society shall be open for inspection of any of the following particulars aforesaid, to-wit:—

(a) the date at which the name of any person was entered in such register or list as a member;

(b) the date at which any such person ceased to be a member.

26. A copy of any entry in a book of a registered society regularly kept in the course of business shall, if certified in such manner as may be prescribed by the rules, be received, as a copy of a legal proceeding, as proof of the existence of such entry, and shall be admitted as evidence of the matters, transactions and accounts therein recorded in every case where, and to the same extent as, the original entry itself is admissible.

*Provision for the
primary registration of
members existing in
share and debenture
of registered society.*

27. Nothing in section 17, sub-section (1), clause (1) and (2), of the Indian Registration Act, 1908, shall apply to—

XXI of 1908

(1) any instrument relating to shares in a registered society, notwithstanding that the assets of such society consist in whole or in part of immovable property; or

(2) any debenture issued by any such society and not creating, delivering, assigning, granting or reserving any right, title or interest in or in immovable property except in so far as it entitles the holder to the society effected by a registered instrument whereby the society has borrowed, accepted or otherwise transferred the whole or part of its immovable property or any interest therein to trustees upon trust for the benefit of the holders of such debentures; or

(3) any endorsement upon or transfer of any debenture issued by any such society.

[Art. I of
1964, s. 18.]

28. The Governor General in Council, by notification in the Gazette of India may, in the case of any registered society or class of registered societies, enact—

(a) the moneys payable in respect of the profits of the society, or of the dividends or other payments received by the members of the society on account of profits;

(b) the company with which, under any law for the time being in force, instruments executed by or on behalf of a registered society or by an officer or member and relating to the business of such society, or any class of such instruments, are respectively depositable;

(c) any time payable under the law of registration for the time being in force.

Property and funds of registered societies.

[20, s. 18.]

29. (1) A registered society shall not make a loan to any person other than a member.

Provided that, with the consent or special sanction of the Registrar, a registered society may make loans to another registered society.

(2) Notwithstanding the sanction of the Registrar, a society with unlimited liability shall not lend money on the security of immovable property.

(F) The Local Government may, by general or special order, prohibit or restrict the lending of money on mortgage of immovable property by any registered society or class of registered societies.

30. A registered society shall receive deposits and loans from persons who are not members (21, s. 8.)
Restrictions on only to such extent and under such conditions as may be provided by the rules or by-laws.

Restrictions on 31. *done as provided in sections 28 and 30 the transactions of a registered society with persons other than members shall be subject to such prohibitions and restrictions (if any) as the Local Government may, by rules, prescribe.*

Investment of 32. (1) A registered society may invest or deposit its funds— (21, s. 12.)
such.

1 of 1880.

- (a) in the Government Savings Bank, or
 (b) to any of the securities specified in section 18 of the Indian Trusts Act, 1850, or
 (c) in the shares or on the security of any other registered security, or
 (d) with any bank or person carrying on the business of banking, approved for this purpose by the Registrar, or
 (e) in any other mode permitted by the rules.

(2) Any investments or deposits made before the commencement of this Act which would have been valid if this Act had been in force are hereby ratified and confirmed.

Funds set to 33. No part of the funds of a registered society shall be divided by way of (21, s. 13.)
such. bonus or dividend or otherwise among its members.

Provided that after at least one-fourth of the net profits in any year have been carried to a reserve fund, payments from the remainder of such profits and from any profits of past years available for distribution may be made among the members in such extent and under such conditions as may be provided by the rules or by-laws.

Provided also that in the case of a society with unlimited liability no distribution of profits shall be made without the general or special order of the Local Government in this behalf.

34. Any registered society may, with the sanction of the Registrar, after one-fourth of the net profits in any year has been carried to a reserve fund, notwithstanding any amount set aside for any other purpose, or otherwise among its members.

1 of 1880.

Inspection of officers.

35. (1) The Registrar may of his own motion, and shall on the request of the Collector, or on the (21, s. 14.)
Inspection by Regis- request of a majority of the committee, or of not less than one-third of the (21, s. 15.)
tee members, hold an inquiry or direct some person authorized by him by order in writing in this behalf to hold an inquiry into the constitution, working and financial condition of a registered society.

(2) All officers and members of the society shall furnish such information in regard to the affairs of the society as the Registrar or the person authorized by the Registrar may require.

Inspection of books 36. (1) The Registrar shall, on the application of a creditor of a registered (21, s. 16.)
of limited society. society, inspect or direct some person authorized by him by order in writing in this behalf to inspect the books of the society.

Provided that—

(a) the applicant satisfies the Registrar that the debt is a non time due and that he has demanded payment thereof and has not received satisfaction within a reasonable time; and

(b) the applicant deposits with the Registrar such cash or security for the costs of the proposed inspection as the Registrar may require.

(2) The Registrar shall communicate the results of any such inspection to the creditor.

37. Where an inquiry is held under section 35, or an inspection is made under section 36, the (21, s. 17.)
Cost of inquiry. Registrar may appoint the costs, or such part of the costs as he may think right, to be borne by the society, the creditors or creditor demanding an inquiry or inspection, and the officers or former officers of the society.

38. Any sum awarded by way of costs under section 37 may be recovered, on application to a (21, s. 18.)
Recovery of costs. Magistrate having jurisdiction in the place where the person from whom the money is claimable resides and who is duly sworn or sworn as Justice, by the distress and sale of any moveable property within the limits of the jurisdiction of such Magistrate belonging to such person.

Dissolution of society.

39. (1) If the Registrar, after an inquiry has been held under section 35 or after an inspection (21, s. 19.)
Dissolution. under section 36 or on receipt of an application made by three-fourths of the members of a registered society, is of opinion that the society ought to be dissolved, he may cause the registration of the society.

(2) Any member of a society may, within two months from the date of an order made under sub-section (1), appeal from such order.

(3) Where an appeal is presented within two months from the making of an order annulling the registration of a society, the order shall take effect on the expiry of that period.

(4) Where an appeal is presented within two months, the order shall not take effect until it is confirmed by the appellate authority.

(5) The authority to which appeals under this section shall be made is the Local Government.

Provided that the Local Government may, by notification in the local official Gazette, direct that appeals shall be to such Bench or Bench(es) as may be specified in the notification.

46. Where it is a condition of the registration of a society that it should consist of at least ten members, the Registrar may, in order to ascertain, in writing, and at the registration of the society, if at any time it is proved to his satisfaction that the number of the members has been reduced to less than ten.

Effect of resolution. 47. Where the registration of a society is cancelled, the society shall cease to exist as a separate body:

(a) in the case of cancellation in accordance with the provision of section 55, from the date the order of resolution takes effect;

(b) in the case of cancellation in accordance with the provision of section 56, from the date of the order.

[Act X of 1964, s. 76.]

Whereby section 40, the Registrar may appoint a competent person to be liquidator of the society.

(4) A liquidator appointed under sub-section (7) shall have power—

(a) to investigate and defend suits and other legal proceedings on behalf of the society by his cause of office;

(b) to determine the contribution to be made by the members and past members of the society respectively to the assets of the society;

(c) to investigate all claims against the society and, subject to the provisions of this Act, to decide questions of priority arising between claimants;

(d) to determine by what persons and in what proportions the assets of the liquidation are to be borne; and

(e) to give such directions in regard to the collection and distribution of the assets of the society, as may appear to him to be necessary for winding up the affairs of the society.

(5) Subject to any rules, a liquidator appointed under this section shall, in order as such person are necessary for carrying out the purposes of this section, have power to examine and enforce the attendance of witnesses and to compel the production of documents by the same means and (so far as may be) in the same manner as is provided in the case of a Civil Court under the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908.

(6) Where an appeal from any order made by a liquidator under this section is provided for by the rules, it shall lie to the Court of the District Judge.

(7) Orders made under this section shall, as appropriate, be enforced as follows:—

(a) when made by a liquidator, by any Civil Court having local jurisdiction in the same manner as a decree of such Court;

(b) when made by the Court of the District Judge on appeal, in the same manner as a decree of such Court made in any suit pending therein.

(8) There is in force in the territories expressly provided, no Civil Court shall have any jurisdiction in respect of any matter connected with the dissolution of a registered society under this Act.

Rules.

[D., s. 19.]

48. (1) The Local Government may, for the whole or any part of the Province and for any registered society or class of such societies, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

(a) subject to the provisions of section 8, prescribe the maximum number of shares or portions of the capital of a society which may be held by a member;

(b) prescribe the form to be used and the conditions to be complied with in the making of applications for the registration of a society and the procedure in the matter of such applications;

(c) prescribe the matters in respect of which a society may or shall make by-laws and for the procedure to be followed in making, altering and amending by-laws, and the conditions to be satisfied prior to such making, alteration or amendment;

(d) prescribe the conditions to be complied with by persons applying for admission or admission as members, and provide for the election and admission of members, and the payment to be made and the interests to be acquired before the exercise of the right of membership;

(e) regulate the manner in which funds may be raised by means of shares or debentures or otherwise;

(f) provide for general meetings of the members and for the procedure at such meetings and the powers to be exercised by such meetings;

(g) provide for the appointment, resignation and removal of the members of the committee and other officers, and for the procedure at meetings of the committee and other officers;

(h) prescribe the accounts and books to be kept by a society and provide for the audit of such accounts and the charges, if any, to be made for such audit, and for the periodical publication of a balance-sheet showing the assets and liabilities of a society;

(i) prescribe the returns to be submitted by a society to the Registrar and provide for the persons by whom and the form in which such returns shall be submitted;

(j) provide for the persons by whom and the form in which copies of entries in books of accounts may be certified;

(k) provide for the formation and maintenance of a register of members and, where the liability of the members is limited by shares, of a register of shares;

(l) provide that any dispute touching the business of a society between members or past members of the society or persons claiming through a member or past member or between a member or past member or persons claiming and the committee or any officer shall be referred to the Registrar for decision, or if he so directs, to arbitration, and prescribe

the mode of appointing an arbitrator or arbitrators and the procedure to be followed in proceedings before the Registrar or such arbitrator, or arbitrators, and the enforcement of the decisions of the Registrar or the awards of arbitrators;

- (a) provide for the withdrawal and expulsion of members and for the payment (if any) to be made to members who withdraw or are expelled and for the liability of past members;
- (b) provide for the mode in which the value of a deceased member's interest shall be ascertained, and for the satisfaction of a person to whom such payment may be paid or transferred;
- (c) prescribe the payments to be made and the conditions to be complied with by members applying for loans, the period for which loans may be made, and the amount which may be lent, in case of indebted members;
- (d) provide for the formation and maintenance of reserve funds, and the objects to which such funds may be applied, and for the Government of any funds under the control of the society;
- (e) provide the rates in which a society may limit the number of its members;
- (f) provide the conditions under which profits may be distributed to the members of a society and submitted heretofore and the maximum rate of dividend which may be paid by societies;
- (g) subject to the provisions of section 25, determine in what cases an appeal shall lie from the decision of the Registrar and prescribe the procedure to be followed in prosecuting and disposing of such appeals; and
- (h) prescribe the procedure to be followed by a liquidator appointed under section 42, and the cases in which an appeal shall lie from the order of such liquidator.

(2) The Local Government may delegate, subject to such conditions, if any, as it thinks fit, all or any of the powers to make rules under this section to any authority specified in the order of delegation.

(3) The power to make rules conferred by this section is subject to the condition of the rules being made after previous publication.

(4) All rules made under this section shall be published in the local official Gazette and on each publication shall have effect as if enacted in this Act.

Mutualities.

44. (1) All sums due from a registered society or from an officer or member or past member of a registered society as such to the Government, including any sum awarded to the Government under section 47, may be recovered in the same manner as arrears of land revenue. [Act X of 1904, s. 35.]

(2) Sums due from a registered society to Government and recoverable under subsection (1) may be recovered, firstly, from the property of the society; secondly, in the case of a society of which the liability of the members is limited, from the members subject to the limit of their liability; and, thirdly, in the case of other societies, from the members.

45. Notwithstanding anything contained in this Act, the Local Government may, by special order in such case and subject to such conditions, if any, as it may impose, exempt any society from any of the requirements of this Act as to registration. [Act X of 1904, s. 36.]

46. The Local Government may, by general or special order, exempt any registered society from any of the provisions of this Act or may direct that such provisions shall apply to such society with such modifications as may be specified in the order.

47. (1) No person other than a registered society shall trade or carry on business under any name or title of which the word "co-operative" is part without the sanction of the Local Government.

Provided that nothing in this section shall apply to the use by any person or his manager in relation of any name or title under which he traded or carried on business at the date on which this Act came into operation.

(2) Where a person uses the provisions of this section shall be punishable with fine which may extend to fifty rupees and in the case of a continuing offence with further fine of five rupees for each day on which the offence is continued after conviction thereof.

48. The provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 1902, shall not apply to registered societies. [Act X of 1904, s. 37.]

49. Every society now existing which has been registered under the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904, shall be deemed to be registered under this Act, and its by-laws shall, so far as the same are not inconsistent with the express provisions of this Act, continue in force until altered or rescinded.

50. The Co-operative Credit Societies Act, 1904, is hereby repealed.

W. H. H. VINCENT,

Secy. to the Secy. of India, Legislative Dept.

(Published by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVISON,

Asst. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, was presented to the Council of the Governor-General of India for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations on the 27th February 1912:

- Pages No. 1.—From Chief Commissioner and Agent to Government, Madras-West Frontier Province, No. 204-G, dated 17th November 1911; from Chief Commissioner, Allahabad, No. 212-D, dated 19th November 1911; from Government, Bombay, No. 215-J P-12, dated 24th November 1911; from Chief Commissioner, Coorg, No. 220, dated 27th November 1911; from Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 250—5711-243, dated 28th November 1911; from Government, Bombay, No. 252, dated 28th November 1911, and enclosure.
- Pages No. 2.—From Government, United Provinces, No. 1002—15711-219, dated 21st November 1911, and enclosure.
- Pages No. 3.—From Government, Punjab, No. 224, dated 1st December 1911, and enclosure.
- Pages No. 4.—From Government, Madras, No. 18, dated 2nd January 1912, and enclosure.
- Pages No. 5.—From Government, Bengal, No. 4128, dated 17th November 1911, and enclosure.
- Pages No. 6.—From Chief Commissioner and Agent to Government-General in Saskatchewan, No. 1000, dated 17th November 1911.
- Pages No. 7.—From Government, Bengal, No. 41, dated 19th January 1912, and enclosure.
- Pages No. 8.—From Government, Eastern Bengal and Assam, No. 2—4-2, dated 19th January 1912, and enclosure.
- Pages No. 10.—From England, High Court, Calcutta, No. 86, dated 21st January 1912.

2. In view of the objections raised by various authorities and associations in clause 1 of the Bill we have omitted the clause in toto and re-enumerated the following clauses in clause 1 of the Bill as they are in the Bill as amended. It has been represented to us that the clause as it stands might seriously affect residents in certain parts of the country, and as a matter of convenience we think that the advantages to be gained by the proposed change in the law are not commensurate with the inconvenience and hardship that it might entail.

3. We have also in deference to the views of various persons connected with clause 3 of the Bill which provides for the payment of fees before an authority is made up to any complaint made to a Post Office as to the disposal of a postal article. We consider that it is necessary to provide for the payment of such fees only when an enquiry is demanded as to the delivery of or payment for deliverable articles, and that as such fees should be payable in the case of other complaints. We have therefore deleted sub-clause (f) of the new sub-section 23 (B) proposed by this clause of the Bill to be substituted for section 23 (C) of the Indian Post Office Act, 1898, and amended clause 3 of the Bill as to add a new sub-clause (f) to section 23 (E) of the Act.

4. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

In English.					Date.
Gazette.					
Gazette of India	..	..	..	..	27th September 1911.
Port St. George Gazette	..	..	..	..	10th October 1911.
Bombay Government Gazette	..	..	..	..	26th September 1911.
Calcutta Gazette	..	..	..	..	19th October 1911.
United Provinces Gazette	..	..	..	..	10th November 1911.
Punjab Government Gazette	..	..	..	..	9th October 1911.
Burma Gazette	..	..	..	..	19th November 1911.
Central Provinces Gazette	..	..	..	..	7th October 1911.
Eastern Bengal and Assam Gazette	..	..	..	..	12th October 1911.
Coorg District Gazette	..	..	..	..	1st November 1911.
Madras Gazette	..	..	..	..	28th October 1911.
North-West Frontier Province Gazette	..	..	..	..	2nd November 1911.

In the Vernacular.

Portion.		Language.		Date.
Bombay	..	Marathi	..	10th November 1911.
	..	Gujarathi	..	
	..	Canarese	..	
Burma	..	Burmese	..	28th October 1911.
Madras	..	Tamil	..	10th November 1911.

5. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require re-legislation, and we recommend that it be passed as now amended.

W. H. CLARK.
SYED AIZ IMAN.
CHUCK W. N. OSABHAM.
M. B. DADABHOY.
SYED NARAYAN.
O. STEWART-WILSON.
O. H. ARMSTRONG.
R. C. CARR.
A. L. SAUNDERS.

[AS AMENDED BY THE SELECT COMMITTEE.]

[The portions printed in italics denote the alterations proposed by the Select Committee.]

A Bill further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1859.

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Indian Post Office Act, 1859: It is hereby enacted, That as follows:—

Indian Post Office Act, 1859: It is hereby enacted, That as follows:—

That the Act may be called the Indian Post Office (Amendment) Act, 1862.
 For sub-sections (1) and (2) of section 25 of the said Act, the following sub-sections shall be substituted, namely:—

"11. (1) The Governor-General in Council may make rules as to the transmission of articles by post.

(2) In particular and without prejudice to the generality of the foregoing power, such rules may—

- (a) specify articles which may not be transmitted by post;
- (b) prescribe conditions on which articles may be transmitted by post;
- (c) provide for the detention and disposal of articles in cases of obstruction by post in transmission of rules under clause (c) of clause (1);
- (d) provide for the granting of receipts for, and the granting and obtaining of certificates of, posting and delivery of postal articles and the time to be paid, in addition to any other postage, for such postage and certificates; and
- (e) regulate rates, times, distances, conditions, weights and dimensions, and the use of postal articles, other than letters, for mailing communications."

3. (1) In section 25, sub-section (2), of the said Act, after the words "in transmission of" the words and figures "section 20, clause (a), or of" shall be inserted.

(2) In sub-section (2) of the same section of the said Act, for clause (b) the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"(b) any postal article sent by post in contravention of the provisions of section 20 may be disposed of in such manner as the Governor-General in Council may by rule direct."

4. In section 26 of the said Act, for the words "Where a postal article, suspected to contain any contraband goods" the words "Except as otherwise provided in this Act, where a postal article suspected to contain any goods of which the import by post or the transmission by post is prohibited by law is under any enactment for the time being in force" shall be substituted.

5. In section 25 of the said Act, for the words "all such goods found" the words "all postal articles reasonably believed or found to contain such goods" shall be substituted, and to the same section the following shall be added, namely:—

"In carrying out any such search, each officer of the Post Office may open or cut, or cause to be opened or cut, any newspaper or any book, pattern or sample packet in course of transmission by post."

6. In section 25, sub-section (1), of the said Act, for the words "it shall be delivered to the Government or to an officer thereof appointed in the order, to be disposed of in such manner as the Governor-General in Council may direct", the following shall be substituted, namely:—

"it shall be disposed of in such manner as the authority making the order may direct."

7. (1) In section 25, sub-section (2), of the said Act, at the end of clause (c) the word "and" shall be inserted, and after clause (d) the following shall be added, namely:—

- "(e) provide for the retention and repayment to the addressee in cases of fraud of money recovered on the delivery of any value-payable postal article; and
- (f) provide the post to be charged by separate and complete receipts for the delivery after payment for value-payable postal articles."

(2) After sub-section (5) of the same section the following shall be added, namely:—

- "(3) No civil or criminal legal proceeding shall be maintained against the Secretary of State for India in Council or any officer of the Post Office in respect of anything done, or in good faith reporting to be done, under any rule made under clause (4) of sub-section (1)."

8. To section 46 of the said Act the following shall be added, namely:—

- "Any wrong payment or delay in payment of a money order bearing the Indian British India or any other of any post office, not being one established by the Governor-General in Council."

W. H. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Secy. of India, Legislative Dept.

(To be printed by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.)

L. DAVISON,
Secy. to the Secy. of India, Legislative Dept.

The following Report of the Select Committee on the Bill to prohibit the importation, manufacture and sale of matches made with white phosphorus, was presented to the Council at the Governor General's Office for the purpose of reading Laws and Regulations on the 22nd February 1913:—

Paper No. L.—From Judicial Commissioner in Bencoolen, No. 108-7, dated 19th October 1912.

Paper No. 2.—From Chief Commissioner, Ceylon, No. 2830, dated 15th November 1912; from Chief Commissioner and Agent to Governor General, North-West Frontier Province, No. 2440-1, dated 26th October 1912.

Paper No. 3.—From Government, Mysore, No. 1067, dated 2nd December 1911, and enclosure.

Paper No. 4.—From High Court, Calcutta, No. 1294, dated 22nd December 1911.

Paper No. 5.—From all Honorable, Barrow, No. 474-6-71, dated 22nd November 1912; from Governor of Ceded Provinces, No. 1446, dated 11th November 1911, and enclosure.

Paper No. 6.—From Chief Commissioner, Central Provinces, No. 1381-VIII-36-5, dated 26th November 1911, and enclosure.

Paper No. 7.—From Government, Punjab, No. 115, dated 26th November 1911, and enclosure.

Paper No. 8.—From Government, Bombay, No. 7801, dated 16th November 1911, and enclosure.

Paper No. 9.—From Government, Eastern Bengal and Assam, No. 124 Z. 2, dated 8th December 1911.

Paper No. 10.—From Messrs. Gunther & Co., Calcutta, Calcutta, dated 26th December 1911, and enclosure.

Paper No. 11.—From Government, Bengal, No. 5418 T. G. B., dated 8th December 1911, and enclosure, and No. 5418, dated 15th June, and enclosure.

Where the undersigned, Members of the Select Committee to which the Bill is presented, the importation, manufacture and sale of matches made with white phosphorus was referred, have considered the Bill and the papers noted in the margin, and have now the honor to submit the said Report, with the Bill as amended by all kindred clerks.

2. The only amendment we have made in the Bill is in clause 1 (2). The clause provided that articles of the Act should come into force on 1st January 1914, and that the rest of the Act should have operation from January 1st, 1913. When these dates were inserted it was anticipated that the Bill would be passed in the India Session of 1911. The date will now, however, be under the consideration of Council until the end of February 1913. The date on which section 4 and the rest of the Act will come into force have therefore been postponed by six months; that manufacturers and vendors may have ample notice of the proposed change in the law, before the Act is enforced.

3. The publication ordered by the Council has been made as follows:—

	In English.	Date.
Gazette.		
Gazette of India	19th August 1911.
Port of St. George Gazette	30th September 1911.
Madras Government Gazette	31st August 1911.
Madras Gazette	23rd September 1911.
United Provinces Gazette	24th September 1911.
French Government Gazette	30th September 1911.
Bombay Gazette	26th September 1911.
Central Provinces Gazette	2nd September 1911.
Eastern Bengal and Assam Gazette	15th September 1911.
Ceylon District Gazette	3rd October 1911.
South African Gazette	7th September 1911.

4. We think that the Bill has not been so altered as to require republishing.

5. Fear of us, it is to be noted, only signs this Report subject to the annexed Minute of Dissent on the general principle of the proposed legislation.

W. R. CLARK,
SYED AHMED
CECIL GRAMER,*
V. D. THACKERSETT,*
P. A. T. PHILLIPS,
C. F. LUKES,
R. M. NUDHOLFER,*
C. E. ARNSTRONG,*
S. E. ARTHUR,
H. K. ENTHOVEN.

The 15th February 1913.

Minute of Dissent.

A period of eleven years has elapsed since the Berlin Convention was signed in 1906, and it is, we understand, objected that during this time great improvements have been made in the methods of manufacturing phosphorus matches, with the result that the risk of arsenic has been almost entirely eliminated. In the report we have placed before the Select Committee there is no evidence to show that this assertion is incorrect, and we are therefore of opinion that the case for the proposed legislation has not been substantiated, and that consequently the consideration of the Bill ought to be postponed for one year. We further consider that during that time His Majesty the Governor General in Council should be asked to make inquiries as to the correctness, or otherwise, of

* Subject to Minute of Dissent.

the statement that since 1904 there has been such improvement in the process of manufacture as to obviate the need for legislation, and that similar legislation should also be made as to extent of the liability that the production is likely to inflict on the poorer people of this country, particularly the agricultural classes.

Cecil Graham,
V. D. THACKERBY,
R. W. MUDRAKAR,
O. R. ARMSTRONG.

[As amended by Select Committee.]

[Woods printed in italics indicate amendments suggested by the Select Committee.]

A Bill to prohibit the exportation, manufacture and sale of matches made with white phosphorus.

WHEREAS it is expedient to prohibit the exportation, manufacture and sale of matches made with white phosphorus; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

Short title, extent *Act, 1912* (1) This Act may be called the White Phosphorus Matches Prohibition and Amendment Act, 1912.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India, and
(3) It shall come into force on the first day of July 1913, with the exception of section 4 which shall come into force on the first day of July 1914.

Definition 2. In this Act, "white phosphorus" means the substance commonly known as white or yellow phosphorus.

Prohibition of exportation by section 18, Act VIII of 1904. 3. To section 18 of the Sea Customs Act, 1878, the following clause shall be added, namely:—
"(f) matches made with white phosphorus."

Prohibition of use of white phosphorus in manufacture of matches. 4. (1) No person shall use white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches.

(2) Any person who uses, or permits the use by any person under his control of, white phosphorus in the manufacture of matches, shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Power of Inspector of Factories to take samples of material used in manufacture. 5. (1) Every person who manufactures matches shall allow an Inspector of Factories appointed under the Indian Factories Act, 1911, at any time to take for analysis sufficient samples of any material in use, or mixed for use, in such manufacture.

Provided that any such person may at the time the sample is taken, and on providing the necessary explanation, require the Inspector to divide the sample so taken into two parts, and to mark, seal and deliver to him one part.

(2) Any person who refuses to permit any such Inspector of Factories as aforesaid to take a sample in accordance with the provisions of sub-section (1) shall be punishable with fine which may extend to two hundred rupees.

Prohibition of sale. 6. (1) No person shall sell, or offer to expose for sale, or have in his possession for the purpose of sale, any matches made with white phosphorus.

(2) Any person who contravenes the provisions of sub-section (1) may, on complaint to a Magistrate, be ordered to forfeit any such matches in his possession, and any matches so forfeited shall be destroyed or otherwise dealt with as the Magistrate may direct.

W. H. H. VINCENT,
Secy. to the Govt. of India, Legislative Dept.

[Republished by order of His Excellency the Governor in Council.]

I. DAVIDSON,
Secy. to the Government, Legislative Dept.



THE FORT ST. GEORGE GAZETTE.

Published by Authority.

No. 2.]

MADRAS, TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 5, 1912.

[PART, 4 of P.P.]

Part IV.—Proceedings of the Madras Legislature.

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The Council re-assembled at the New Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at 11 A.M. on Thursday the 15th day of February 1912.

PRESENT:

- His Excellency Lord CANNINGHAM, G.C.B., K.C.M.G., Governor of Madras—
Presiding.
 The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HARRISON, K.C.B., C.B.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. N. ATKINSON, C.B.
 The Hon'ble Mr. V. KANNIYARAO RAU NAYUDU.
 The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. OWEN.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. VIJAYARAJA CHETTI GUDE.
 The Hon'ble Mr. G. BHAKTAVATSALAM RAU PANTULU.
 The Hon'ble Mr. P. KRISHNA SWAMI.
 The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD HAFIZULLAH SAHIB Bahadur.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. KRISHNANNAI ATTANOK ATTAL.
 The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SESHAGIRI AIAI.
 The Hon'ble Muzi Raja Sri PICHAYATI VIJAYARAJA GADAYATI RAU MAYA SETHU RAJAH, Raja of Vindhyavathi.
 The Hon'ble Dewad Rao Bahadur V. NARAYANAN NAYUDU GUDE, Zamindar of Duddappanayakkur.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. HAMSTON.
 The Hon'ble Raja V. VANDANA RAJA ATTAL, Velu Nambadi of Kolligodde.
 The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur L. S. BALANARAYANA AIAI ATTAL.
 The Hon'ble Khan Bahadur MUHAMMAD ABUL KUSUM SAHIB SAHIB Bahadur.

*Teaching grants to secondary schools.**(Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.)*

The Hon'ble Moulvi SAJJID MEHTA SAJJID HUSAIN.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. CANNON, C.A.I.
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. SMITH, C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SREEMANI Aiyar, C.I.E. (*Adviser-General*).
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. R. M. SCHMITZ.
 The Hon'ble Divan Bahadur S. R. M. RAMASWAMI CHRISTIAN Aiyar.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. R. STONE.
 The Hon'ble Divan Bahadur L. A. GUTTINARAHAYA Aiyar Aiyar.
 The Hon'ble Raja Sri Madana Mohana Srinna Deva Gera, Zemindar of
 Dharmadam.*
 The Hon'ble Mr. M. M. SARRANDRA MUDALIYAR.
 The Hon'ble Mr. S. T. SRANFERRAN PILLAI.
 The Hon'ble Divan Bahadur N. SUREA RAO Aiyar.
 The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMSUNDARA RAO PARTHAS.
 The Hon'ble Mr. J. TWISS.
 The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVIDSON.
 The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. CHASE.
 The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, B.C.S., C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble Mr. W. O. ROSE.
 The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLAGO.
 The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. B. BANDEMAN, C.A.I., M.D., F.R.S.
 The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. BRYNE, C.I.E., D.S.O., F.R.S.
 The Hon'ble Mr. D. W. G. COVEY.
 The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. OLIVER.
 The Hon'ble Sir F. J. E. SPRING, C.I.E.
 The Hon'ble Divan Bahadur M. ANJANASANA Aiyar Gera.

The discussion of resolutions on matters of general public interest was proceeded with.

TEACHING GRANTS TO SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI Aiyar:—*The resolution of which I have given notice runs in these terms:—

That this Council recommends to His Excellency the Governor in Council that the provisions of the Madras Grant-in-Aid Code relating to secondary schools be so modified that—

(a) the maximum teaching grant allowable to a school shall be the difference between the total annual expenditure and the fee income;

(b) the fee income of a school shall be taken to be 25 per cent. of the fee income calculated according to standard rates; and

(c) the management of a school shall be at liberty to set apart every year a proportion not exceeding 15 per cent. of the fee income calculated according to standard rates towards a fund for meeting unforeseen losses or erecting necessary buildings for school purposes.

"Your Excellency, at the outset I should like to point out that I was anxious that questions connected with the education of the youths of this country should not be made the subject of partisan discussion in this Council; and with this object in view I pressed my views on the Government by means of correspondence and personal interviews with the Hon'ble Sir Murray Macartney, and the outcome of all that was the conviction left on my mind that the Government were not prepared to budge an inch from their policy and were not prepared to revise the Grant-in-Aid Code in any particular. I was, therefore, compelled to place this resolution on the agenda paper.

"Passing on to the consideration of the resolution, I must refer to the answer given to a question put by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu on page 82 of the Questions and Answers which is in those terms: 'The Government have no reason to suppose that the Grant-in-Aid Code has given rise to considerable dissatisfaction.

*Teaching grants in secondary schools.**(Mr. Sahaygiri Agar.)*

'among the managers of private schools.' Now, my Lord, before I begin the correspondence with the Government to which I referred, I sent round a circular to all managers and headmasters in the Presidency and I now hold in my hands a bundle of answers which shows that every one of the managers and headmasters is dissatisfied with the existing state of affairs and every one of them feels that the rules work hard and that some change should be made therein. In this Presidency we are a patient people and we do not cry aloud; and the result has been an impression left on the mind of Government that we are not dissatisfied with the existing rules. As a matter of fact throughout the length and breadth of the Presidency there is considerable dissatisfaction felt in regard to this matter, and I hope that, as in other places, we will not be compelled always to have public meetings and agitations over this matter and the Government will find that such a procedure will not be altogether gratifying to them.

"The subject of this resolution is a vast and complex one, and I do not propose at this meeting to deal with the entire subject, but only with a portion of it. I mean to deal with the question of teaching grants to secondary schools and to second-grade colleges. I do not think it necessary nor will I have the time to deal with the history of this question at any considerable length. It is enough for me to start, as the basis of to-day's discussion, with the reasons assigned by the Court of Directors in their famous despatch of 1854 in which they assign four reasons for the grants-in-aid system. They say that it is necessary in the interests of economy that there should be grants-in-aid, because they say that it may be expected that the parents of children will be able to manage these schools more cheaply than Government; and they also say that it is necessary to have the co-operation of parents because it will give them lessons in the work of managing schools. They also point out that the difficulties connected with the religious and moral instruction in schools can be better solved by parents than by Government. Lastly, they give another reason; they say that for a long time Christian Missions had established a large number of schools throughout the length and breadth of the land and it was not necessary to disturb them. On the other hand it was necessary to give them some aid. These are the four reasons given by the Court of Directors for the grants-in-aid system and they are based upon two important propositions which they admitted. Firstly, it is the duty and the obligation of the Government to spread education far and wide in this country, especially education in a foreign language to a foreign people over whom the Government rule; and secondly, it is the duty of the Government, where the income of the school is not sufficient to meet its actual expenditure, to give grants-in-aid. That is the genesis of the Grant-in-Aid Code, the two propositions being firstly that the Government are bound to educate the people and secondly wherever the income of the school is not sufficient to meet the expenditure of the school it is the duty of the Government to meet the deficit. Those are the two cardinal propositions for the four reasons assigned by the Court of Directors for inaugurating the system of grants-in-aid. As soon as the despatch of the Court was received in this country in 1854 or 1855, certain rules were framed to carry out its object. The rules framed did carry out the object which the Court of Directors had in mind in 1854 till we came to the year 1905. My complaint in this chamber will be chiefly with regard to rules formulated in 1905. From 1855 to 1905 there were many changes made in the rules, and I must refer to some of these changes. Two of them have an important bearing on this resolution. One of the rules was that, in the early days, the managers were allowed to retain 25 per cent. of the fee income in order to meet contingent expenses as they were called. That provision which was found in the original rules was dropped sometime later. I am permitted to give the exact date when this provision was dropped. There is not in a position to give the exact date when this provision was given up, no doubt that for a long time this rule prevailed, but subsequently it was given up. One other change made between 1855 and 1905 is this: for a long time after the introduction of the rules in calculating the deficit which the Government had to supply what was taken into account was that the actual fee income received from the school and the actual expenditure. Sometime later the Government introduced the two modifications by which standard rates of fees were to be levied in the schools and which laid down what the fee should be in a particular form or class. After

*Tracking grants to secondary schools.**(Mr. Subbagiri Aiyar.)*

that they said: we shall take it that the managers of schools have raised the fees to the standard rates and we shall deem it that they have received the fees standardised, and then in calculating the deficit we will calculate the income according to the standard rates thus imposed and we shall only pay the difference between that and the actual expenditure. But I must qualify this by saying that up to 1906 a 10 per cent. reduction was allowed out of the standard rates and they said that that was intended to enable managers not to levy the full standard rates so that they might have the option of levying the full rates or not. It is curious in this connection that Mr. Chunge says in his report that the effect of the Madras Code has been to practically compel managers to levy the standard rates which have been sanctioned by Government. That is what he says in his quinquennial report. These are the changes up to 1906. In regard to the 25 per cent. allowed originally to be retained by managers, the last part of my resolution deals with that question. I ask that instead of 25 per cent. which was allowed to be retained in the early days the managers may be allowed to retain 15 per cent., so that they might put it by as a fund from which improvements to schools, the provision of play-grounds and unforeseen contingencies may be met. That is the object of my putting in that clause in my resolution. Your Excellency will find that, so far as the second part of my resolution is concerned, it says that the fee income shall be calculated at 55 per cent. of the standard rates so that there shall be a margin of 15 per cent. left. But since the year 1905, by a resolution of the Government, the fee has been raised by about 25 per cent. though only 10 per cent. of this increase has been levied for 1912 and, therefore, I say that instead of the old 10 per cent. reduction, let it be 15 per cent.

"Your Excellency, I have traced the history of the grant-in-aid and the changes in the rules up to the year 1905. I have stated it before and I shall say it again that it was in 1906 that violent and almost sudden changes were made in the grants-in-aid system and it is to these changes that I want to make a reference to-day.

"These changes may be classed into two heads:—

- (i) Change in the principle of the system.
- (ii) Changes affecting the amount of grants given.

"Until the year 1905 managers of schools were not required to guarantee the deficit between the actual income and expenditure. But in 1906, for the first time, the Government said that, unless managers can guarantee a portion of the deficit, they could not make any grant. I cannot understand on what principle this was introduced. I was told—and that was the reason for it—that the Government acted upon the principle that they could help only those who helped themselves. You had to calculate not only upon the industry, intelligence and capacity of managers to manage the schools but also upon their willingness to put down a certain amount for the benefit of the schools. It came to this: that a school was regarded, so far as the question of grant-in-aid is concerned, not from the point of view of the efficiency, but from the money value to be placed upon it. That has been the genesis of the change in principle requiring managers to guarantee a certain amount of their own. Then in regard to the change as to the amount of the grants to be given, it may be put under three heads. First of all, your Excellency will find that under the old system 10 per cent. was allowed to be deducted out of the standard fee income. But under the new Code the Government have said that no deduction will be made from the standard fee income. That is to say, managers shall be deemed to have collected the entire amount levied according to standard rates and the deficit will be calculated, not after making a deduction of 10 per cent., but upon the actual standard rates deemed to have been levied. That is one change, and another change is that under the old system managers were in the habit of giving free scholarships to students, and whenever that was allowed and sanctioned by the Director, that was allowed as expenditure. But under the new Code this has altogether been done away with. If managers had given free scholarships, they must be deemed to have received fees from those scholars and there was no deduction in favour of the managers on account of free scholarships given by them. The last change which makes the greatest change from the old conditions of things is this: the Government

*Teaching grants to secondary schools.**(Mr. Eschagiri Aghar.)*

now say that they will give as a maximum only one-half of the deficit and not the entire deficit which is the difference between the fee-income and the expenditure and that too on this condition: that the managers are able to guarantee the other half. Therefore, under the new Code the standard fees are taken for the purpose of calculation, the managers are practically compelled to levy standard rates and cannot give scholarships and they must themselves make endowments if they want to get any grant from the Government. These were the changes introduced in 1906.

"Now my Lord, I am at pains to understand what it is that led to these changes and what is the reason that induced the Government to make a departure from the rules in force till 1906 and to make a sudden change in that year. It has been sometimes said--the present Director once referred to it--that the report of the Education Commission is responsible for these changes, that is to say, that these changes have been authorized by the Commission appointed in 1882, whose report has been subsequently published under the authority of that Commission, and I am sorry I must dissent to this statement of the Director. If you look into that report of the Education Commission, it will be clear that they do not sanction anything like that. There is one sentence which to a certain extent sounds as if it gives sanction to the changes introduced. The sentence is in paragraph 476: 'It is an important element in the grant-in-aid system that part of the expense of the aided institutions should be provided by its managers from private sources of their own.' If you read the whole of that paragraph (if any one has the patience to read paragraph 505 of that report) I have not the least doubt that he will come to the conclusion that the object the Commissioners had in view was not to penalize the managers of schools for not endowing but to encourage the managers to endow. They say in paragraph 506 their object is simply to encourage the managers of schools to endow, but the object of the Madras Code is to penalize the managers for not endowing. You will find no justification for saying that, unless there is a guarantee, you will not make up the deficit between the income and the expenditure. You will find nothing in that report to say that you must calculate according to standard rates in calculating the fee-income of the school. There is nothing to justify your position that you will not make any deduction in favour of managers for the scholarships which they grant. If you read throughout the whole of that report, what the Commissioners had in mind and the then Government had in mind was that managers should hit by bit and little by little be encouraged to endow their schools, so that the schools may be in a viable condition. Instead of the report of the Education Commission in any great measure sanctioning these retrograde proposals of 1906 my submission to your Lordship and this Council is: as a matter of fact it is greatly against the principle sanctioned by the Commissioners that these rules have been enacted.

"There is one other justification sought to be given to the rules introduced in 1906. That justification has reference to the resolution of the conference which sat at Simla, known as the Simla Conference, in the regime of Lord Carson. I have given my particular attention to the resolution issued by the Government and I find there is no justification even in that resolution for the steps taken in Madras. There are only two passages in the resolution which deal with this matter. One is in page 12 where they say: 'It will now be replaced by more equitable tests of efficiency depending on the number of scholars in attendance, the buildings provided for their accommodation and the circumstances of the locality, the qualifications of the teachers, the nature of the instruction given, and the outlay from other sources such as fees and private endowments or subscriptions.' Another passage which may be relied on is in page 21, paragraph 22: 'It must for example satisfy itself in each case that a secondary school is actually wanted; that its financial stability is assured; that its managing body, where there is one, is properly constituted; that it teaches proper subjects up to a proper standard; that due provision has been made for the instruction, health, recreation and discipline of the pupils; that the teachers are suitable as regards character, number and qualifications; and that the fees to be paid will not involve such competition with any existing schools as will be unfair and injurious to the interests of education. Such are the conditions upon which alone schools should be eligible to receive grants-in-aid or end up pupils to receive fees or receive pupils in enjoyment of Government scholarships; and the schools

*Teaching grants to secondary schools.**(Mr. Subbaraj Pillay.)*

'complying with them will be marked as "recognized schools"'. Your Excellency will thus see what the Education Commission of 1883 and the Simla Conference of 1905 had in mind was that the schools should be efficient. Efficiency was to be the test. One other test was to see whether the school was wanted in a locality. If you satisfy these conditions and the quality of the teacher and quantum of the teaching are great and the efficiency of the schools is great, then the recommendations of the Commission is that you must make a grant. I fail to see in any of these two reports any great justification for the rigorous rules embodied in the Code of 1906 in Madras.

'I shall proceed to point out that, whereas the recommendations of the Education Commission and the Simla Conference have been given effect to in other provinces to the betterment of the education in those provinces, they have been given the go-by in this Presidency. When I point out the difference between the position in Madras and in the other provinces, the Council will be able to see how unfairly and how badly Madras is treated in regard to this matter of secondary education. Mr. Orange in the last quinquennial report deals with this matter and he begins by this curious statement which I hope will be taken to heart by the Madras Government. He says that the amount given by the Madras Government has not kept pace with the expansion of education in this Presidency. These are nearly the words with which Mr. Orange starts his discussion on this portion of the subject. I have summarized what Mr. Orange says in his quinquennial report as regards grants-in-aid in other provinces: 'In Bombay the maximum grant is one-third of the total expenditure or one-half of the assets of the previous year. In Bengal the maximum limit is fixed by the rule that the grants to high schools shall not exceed one-half of the income guaranteed from private sources, such income including fees. In the United Provinces the total amount is limited by the rule that it shall not exceed (a) the income from the fees and private sources or (b) one-half of the annual tuition expenditure. In the Central Provinces the maximum grant is the difference between the receipt and expenditure. You will thus find that in no other province is a guaranteed income from endowments (exclusive of fees) taken into account.' It is only in Madras that a guarantee from endowments and subscriptions is required. Clause (a) of my resolution dealing with the maximum amount of grant is in accordance with what obtains in other provinces and I respectfully recommend it to your Excellency in Council. Your Lordship will be able to see what difference the new Code does make as regards Madras. It makes Madras the most ill-favoured province for secondary education. Not only that, but I am going to point out even in Madras these rules are not of universal application. They make an invidious distinction between European and Indian schools. Your Excellency, I have prepared a tabular statement of which I gave a copy to the Hon'ble Mr. Bourne which shows the position of European and non-European schools between the years 1900 and 1910. The expenditure upon non-European schools has gone down considerably. No doubt there are two years in which special expenditure was incurred and the result is the Director may be able to point out that in these years the expenditure was great; but, generally speaking, it has been going down since the introduction of the new Code, whereas in regard to European schools the expenditure has almost doubled from Rs. 95,000 in 1900 to Rs. 1,33,000 in the year 1910. I may at once say that I do not complain of the way in which European schools are treated. I think it is the right way of treating all schools. I only complain of the way in which Indian schools are treated. I do not complain that the grant made to European schools should be taken away. If your Lordship will look at the tabular statement, it will be seen there were 98,565 Indian boys receiving education and the amount spent by Government on them was Rs. 1,46,000 in 1908-1910. The European boys were 4,979 and the amount spent upon them was Rs. 1,24,000—only Rs. 18,000 more for an increase of about 84,600 students so far as Indians are concerned. I have said before and I do say again that I do not complain of the way in which European schools are treated. It is the way in which the Indian schools are treated that I complain against. Your Lordship will also be able to see that I have not taken account in this tabular statement of Government schools. I have no doubt included girls' schools. I have told the

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Director that; and the calculation is this, that, whereas the expenditure upon European schools has been doubling itself in ten years, it has been going down as regards Indian schools.

"Thus far, I have been trying to show that the Code of 1906 is opposed to the principles enunciated by the Court of Directors in 1854. Its rigour is not justified to that great extent to which it is sought to be justified by any recommendation of the Education Commission appointed in 1882; and it is not justified by the resolution of the Government of India in 1894. It is not justified by anything that obtains in the other provinces, and it certainly makes an invidious distinction between European and Indian schools. I now want to point out what is the effect of all these changes introduced in 1906 and then show why my recommendations should be accepted. When I point out some of the effects, the Council will wonder that we have been sitting so quiet and so docile when these changes were going on. One of the most important changes which will be clear from the tabular statement is that the number of the secondary schools has gone down. No doubt in the latest report of the Director of Public Instruction, of which he has been good enough to send me an advance copy, he points out that it is right and proper that these feeble schools should go down. The way in which we are working in Madras is quite different from what it is elsewhere. In the other provinces, wherever there is a struggling or a feeble school, they make special provision to make it come up to the proper standard. They make the school live. What we do is we make it die out. If you find a feeble school you make it die. In the other provinces if there is a feeble school, they nourish it and bring it up. In the other provinces some arrangements are made by which struggling schools are given more grants so that they may become prosperous and vigorous. In Madras, if we find a feeble or a struggling school which does not satisfy the conditions of the Grant-in-Aid Code, we do not give it any aid and we make it die. That is not the proper way; the way in which it is done in the other provinces is to make them flourishing, vigorous and healthy by giving them exceptional grants. That is the way in which it is done elsewhere. One of the results has been that the number of schools has been going down. This class of schools requires the entire deficit to be paid to enable them to come up.

"Another thing is that the expenditure by the Government has been going down steadily. The Director of Public Instruction in the administration report for 1903-1904 says 'The decrease was wholly in the amount of grant paid to non-European institutions which received about one and one-fourth lakhs less, while European institutions received Rs. 4,286 more. Far fall in the grants paid to non-European institutions was mainly under teaching grants, due to smaller grants paid to colleges and secondary schools for boys under the operation of the new rules and to some of the secondary schools for girls having been classified as elementary.' If your Lordship will look again at the statement made by Mr. Orange in his quinquennial report, your Excellency will be startled to find that the proportion of the expenditure from public funds in Madras is very small as compared with the expenditure in the other provinces. Again, in 1905-06 the Madras Government spent 16.75 per cent. of the Provincial funds on secondary education but after the introduction of the new Code the percentage has been decreasing till it was 12.90 in 1911. Further in 1906-07 in Bombay public funds met 50 per cent. of the total expenditure on secondary education; in Bengal, 52 per cent.; in the United Provinces, 42 per cent.; in the Punjab, 37 per cent.; and in the Central Provinces, 57 per cent.; Madras gets only with 16 per cent. Is that the way to encourage education in this Presidency? I hope the Director of Public Instruction and the Government will consider this matter and see why this poor province should be treated in this way and why the expenditure upon secondary education should be so low as it is.

"This is the second effect of the introduction of the new system. One other effect of the new system has been that some of the most important schools in this Presidency have not been receiving any grants at all. They were receiving grants till 1905, but after that they have not been able to get any grants. I have prepared a list of these schools. Some of the most important schools have not been receiving any grants:—The Taylor High School (Narasapur), the Hindu High School, Mannappam, the Town High School, Guntur, the Hindu College, Tinnevely, the Native High

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School, Kumbakonam, the Ambarampalam High School, the Muttialpet High School, and the Camara High School, Mangalore. That is, these schools were receiving grants up to 1906, but owing to the operation of the new rules have not received any grant since then. There are other schools in which the grant has been reduced by the operation of the new rules. These are the London Mission High School, Vungapattam, the London Mission High School at Coimbatore, the Gopichemipalairam High School, the Satepan High School, Madras, and the Madras College. My learned friend on the left points out to me that the school department of Coimbatore has been receiving less grants than before. I was not able to find that out before.

"Then, your Excellency, that is one other effect of the new system; that is that some of these schools which are very good have not been getting as large a grant as they did, and some of them get no grant at all. As I said before, there is no provision at all for struggling schools and if the Director's view that these struggling schools should go away were correct, certainly nobody can complain. I think it is fair to point out the evil effects in the system. I may point out one concrete example. I shall take our school and point out to the Council how the system has been working"—

"I hope your Excellency will give me five more minutes and I shall finish—I shall not therefore take up the position of the Tringian High School to which I intended to refer and then point out how my recommendations will improve the position of secondary schools. But I have to wind up. I say the time has come for a change. The words of the King-Emperor in reply to the address of the Calcutta University are still ringing in our ears. These are the words of His Majesty: 'It is my wish that there may be spread over the land a network of schools and colleges from which will go forth loyal and manly and useful citizens able to hold their own in industries and agriculture and all the vocations in life and it is my wish too that the homes of my Indian subjects may be brightened and their labour sweetened by the spread of knowledge with what follows in its train, a higher level of thought, of comfort and of health. It is through education that my wish will be fulfilled, and the cause of education in India will ever be very close to my heart.' If these ideas are to be carried out, certainly the Grant-in-Aid Code in Madras will never be able to carry them out. Certainly, unless those who have charge of the educational machinery are animated by the same spirit as that which animates our Sovereign, it is impossible to make any real progress in regard to education, and you cannot have good secondary schools. When you see struggling schools going out, you ought to endeavour to improve them by giving them increased grants."

"I must now sum up: the position is this. I pointed out that the rules are very inequitable because they make the grant depend upon the means and the ability of the managers to find capital; they do not make it depend upon the capacity, the intelligence and the efficiency of the manager nor upon the time he is able to give for the management of the school. They are opposed to the principles enunciated by the Court of Directors in 1854; their rigour is not justified by the recommendations of the Education Commission of 1882 and they are not supported by Lord Curzon's Resolution upon Indian Educational policy issued in 1904. They are opposed to what obtains in the other provinces; they make an invidious distinction between European and non-European schools; they have made the number of schools go down; they have made the expenditure of Government on schools less and less every year; they have deprived some of the most important schools of their grants; they have reduced the grants to other schools. If the Government is pleased to alter the rigorous rules of the Grant-in-Aid Code and accept the resolution I have moved, I think it will be found that the problem connected with model schools will be solved at once and there will be a number of schools in this Presidency which will reflect credit upon Government and upon the manager himself and give satisfaction to every one. They will be a model not only to schools in this Presidency but to schools all over India, provided the Code is changed. I have left out some important portion of what I wanted to say owing to limitations of time. I hope my colleagues will supply the deficiency."

"I thank your Excellency for the additional time given to me and I hope my speech will commend itself to your Excellency's acceptance."

*Teaching grants in secondary schools.**(Raja Varadana Raja; Dr. Bourne.)*

The Hon'ble Raja VANTIVA RAJA, Valiya Nambidi of Kollengodu:—“I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution that has been moved so ably and eloquently by my friend Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar. The recommendations contained in this resolution are, I think, moderate and reasonable in their demands. The rule that the maximum limit of teaching grant for any school shall be the difference between the net expenditure and the fee income will give the Director a free hand and enable him to regulate the amount of grant according to the needs of each case and the funds at his disposal. If funds be forthcoming, the deficit or a good portion of it may be easily met from such grants, for there is no worthier object to spend public money on than the education of the people. If private managers are left to meet all the deficits themselves, the tendency in them will be to run the school on the cheapest and most economical lines barely fulfilling the conditions of recognition. This must necessarily interfere with the efficiency of the schools and seriously tell on the training and education of the students. Secondary education must directly concern the middle classes, and till now its claims have been generally ignored between those of primary education on the one hand and collegiate education on the other. It is time that some money and attention are also spared to encourage this branch of education.

“Again the recommendation that for purposes of such grants the income from fees of any school shall be taken as 85 per cent. of the income calculated according to standard rates will be a safe and sensible provision. As a matter of fact 85 per cent. of the standard rates is a most liberal estimate of the fee income of a high school and most managers have to be satisfied with much less. They would like to get more but they could not. Help cannot always be denied and there are many deserving cases of poor and intelligent boys from whom it will be cruel to keep back education. Again there are localities where owing to the general poverty of the people full standard rates cannot be levied. It must be borne in mind that applications for help generally come from deserving boys whose parents are either too poor to pay or risk enough to meet the whole expense. In such cases some concessions have to be given. The result is there is an appreciable difference between the income estimated according to standard rates and the actual fee income, and consequently private managers find it impossible to be benefited by the present provisions of the Grant-in-Aid Code.

“Then, again, a reserve fund for emergencies in the case of secondary schools under private management seems to me to be most necessary. Large periodical changes have to be met for purposes of equipment and building, and schools which just pay their way have to depend at such times either on the private resources of the manager or on public contributions. These cannot always be depended upon, and the efficiency of the school has to go down if funds are not forthcoming. Under the re-organized system of secondary education now in vogue, while the standard of expenditure has been considerably raised, the managers cannot be equally sure of the income. The school-ship scheme has just begun to work and it is likely that within the next few years there will be many sections of students from the highest strata of secondary school with a qualifying certificate of a kind for service; and this must have a depressing effect on the fee income of secondary schools in general. It may also be observed that instances are not wanting in large and popular centres where managers have been able to lay by savings in last years which not only went to help them in lean years but also enabled them to equip the schools well and put up good buildings for them. If this is made general and if every school can be made to have savings by departmental aid, it will be a real help to secondary education. If necessary, private managers may even be enjoined to deposit such savings with the Government with liberty to draw upon them in times of need with the approval of the department. I would therefore strongly support the resolution as the least that could be done to managers of private schools at present stand.”

“The Hon'ble Dr. Bourne:—“Your Excellency, I think it is well known to many of the members of this Council that I approach the whole subject of grants from a very sympathetic attitude. I have always endeavoured to distribute fairly

*Teaching grants to secondary schools.**(Dr. Bowen; Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar.)*

I am afraid, however, that I cannot advise your Excellency's Government to accept the resolution which has been placed on the paper. The Honourable member has only dealt with the resolution in a somewhat cursory manner; the bulk of his speech was devoted to a general criticism of our methods of awarding grants and not to a defence of this particular resolution. I may say a word or two, with your Excellency's permission, on the subject of the general principles of awarding grants which formed the main portion of the Honourable member's speech. I cannot in the time at my disposal go into any great detail. I must pass over a large number of his points. In the first place the Honourable member quoted various authorities of the past, the early despatch of 1851 and later the Education Commission's report of 1882. With regard to that I must say, as I have previously said, there is an absolutely definite recommendation in that despatch that the highest amount of aid expected from public funds should be half of the deficit. In other words, they lay down the principle that the managers should provide their own funds. I need not defend that principle. Only for a moment let me ask, if that were not the case, what is the alternative? I may say in effect what is proposed by the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar is that the Government may actually pay the whole of the expenses of a school. That is what his proposal comes to: the Government might pay the whole expenses of the school and yet leave it in the hands of a private manager. Any private manager may say 'I am going to run a school and I have a claim on Government to pay the entire expense.' There is no great objection to that as a principle, but what will be the result? The result will be that in many places where a school was not really wanted, such a manager would spring up. There are various reasons which lead managers to start schools. It is partly a religious question. To deal only with the Christian religion, we may have a Protestant school and a Catholic manager may say 'I want a Catholic school, I will come to Government. You must supply the whole expenses of my school.' A similar case might arise as between a Hindu school and a Muhammadan school. There are, however, very few Muhammadan schools; and in this connection that number is not very important. In a small place, a taluk head-quarters, a few officials may think that they would like to have a secondary school to avoid sending their boys further afield. For them I have great sympathy, and if it is possible and if there is a sufficient number, I am quite willing to help them in having such a school. But, in many cases, the number of pupils is too small for a secondary school, and it would be squandering public funds to support such a school. Of course, that sort of policy has led to Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar's remark that we attempt to get rid of feeble schools instead of encouraging them. It is really the duty of the department to try and spend the money available to the best advantage and to encourage schools that are likely to profit by the encouragement given to them. He says that it is the policy to bolster up feeble schools in the other Presidencies. It is a vague statement; but one ought to investigate it in any particular case."

The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar:—"I shall be glad to give the reference."

The Hon'ble Dr. Bowen:—"I do not want general references. I want a particular statement for the particular school that we might be dealing with. My point was that even the Commission of 1882 definitely laid down the principle of a contribution by the management. Next the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar quoted to us from the Indian Educational Policy which may be said to be our latest general authority on the subject. He said that there was nothing in it to justify our present policy. He read out to us among the conditions laid down that the financial stability should be assured. Surely that indicates that managers should have some funds. The financial stability can hardly be said to be assured by sitting down open-mouthed waiting for public funds to be poured in. I leave these authorities. I will deal for a moment with one subject which the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar referred to, that is, this question of European schools. Of course, it is a fact that the grants to European schools have increased of late years out of proportion, I may even say out of all proportion, to the grants to other schools; but, I think I may say that there has been no shifting, no transfer of funds from one object to the other. It is well known that the Government of India gave us a special grant and our marked grant to be given to European schools."

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apply that special grant for the purpose for which it was given. Of course, we are now getting further grants for other secondary schools, not European; and the grants to these schools are rising. I do not quite know how the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar has arrived at his figures. I think there are some mistakes; and I do not think that the general conclusion that he drew that the Government grants had been gradually going down is justified."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"That is what you say in your report for 1908-09 and I have quoted your very words to that effect."

The Hon'ble Dr. BOURNE:—"I take your figures for the moment. Of course, there have been years, occasions when the grants have gone down. But my calculation of the Government grants to secondary schools is different for the last period. I take the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar's earlier figures. I agree with them. He began with Rs. 1,59,400 in 1908, and there is a little variation from year to year with one exception. The amount rose to Rs. 2,10,000 (not Rs. 145,000) in 1910 and to Rs. 2,31,000 last year when we had more money available. The grant fell to Rs. 1,61,000 (not Rs. 1,52,000 as the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar has it) in 1908-1909 seems to have been due—I have no doubt it was due—to the transfer of a number of so-called secondary schools, especially the weaker schools, which were taking quite the lion's share of the money, to the category of elementary schools, the grants to which are not shown in this statement. The total amount that has been given to education has increased. It is more a question of how it has been distributed between secondary and elementary schools. As far as I could lay down a policy within the powers which are delegated to me by the Government, I endeavored, when funds became short, to foster primary education in the first place, because that is the foundation with which we must begin; but in later years, when funds had become more abundant, I was enabled to transfer more money to secondary schools with the permission of the Government, and for the last three years the figures run to Rs. 1,41,000, Rs. 2,10,000 and Rs. 2,31,000. Those are the three years when money was put into my hands in larger quantity. My figures are based on the same basis as the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar's. I have taken the aided schools only."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR:—"The aided schools (non-European) get Rs. 1,45,000."

The Hon'ble Dr. BOURNE:—"It is extremely difficult at short notice to get the figures. Probably the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar is not familiar with educational figures, as I claim to be. It is not easy, as we saw yesterday, for a number of persons to arrive at the same conclusion from a particular set of figures. Of course, there is no doubt that the policy of Government has been to charge higher and higher fees or rather to collect the fees—to get fees collected and later on to raise the rates. I maintain that has been good and will be good for secondary education in this country. In the first place, it is good that people who want secondary education should pay for it or pay a very large share of it; and in the second place, it is good for themselves that they have to pay for it, because they will then value it more. The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar has referred to a number of schools which do not now get a grant; but he has not given any details nor have I time to look up the cases. I think it will be found that in most of these cases the schools are self-supporting. I have mentioned that I have not looked up the cases. One case which the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar did not stop to mention in detail is the Triplicane High School. I may say that in the last year for which we have accounts the fees of the Triplicane High School amounted to Rs. 50,000 and the total expenditure to Rs. 24,000 so that the school made a profit of Rs. 4,000 and naturally it did not want any share of the public funds. It is impossible in a short time to get all the figures. I have dealt more with the general principles than with this particular resolution. I have pointed out that the resolution does provide, as a possibility, that the Government shall, with public funds, pay the whole deficit of the school,

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new schools and to pay for them in this way from public funds without due consideration, as to whether they are wanted or not. There are definite reasons which lead managers to start schools which are not entirely connected with education.

"The further proposal is to set aside a portion of the fee income as a fund. That simply means that the Government will not only pay the whole deficit, but they will hand over further funds to be stored up and put aside. I do not think that even the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar will deny that a school manager will then come up and say 'I have got so much, give me a grant against this.' It sounds rather a vicious system. 'First of all you give me money. I put it by and then I come and say this is my share, now give me yours.' I do admit that possibly we might alter the Code in some way. The Government are seeking at the present moment to see if there is any possible way in which we can encourage improvements. Perhaps we do not go far enough in that direction, but as I said before, I cannot possibly advise your Excellency's Government to accept this resolution, which is entirely opposed to the general principles, which have prevailed for many years, of the Grant-in-Aid Code."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur RAMABHADRA NATUDE:—"Although I have spoken more than twice upon secondary education, which was more or less dealt with by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar, still I want to say a few words. I will not burden you or irritate you with any long speech. The fact that the Raja of Kollegala seconded the resolution and the fact that I am in sympathy with some portions of the resolution which has been moved by my Honorable friend will go to show that the rules of the Grant-in-Aid Code work hardship. No doubt men of means like us can afford to spend some money upon charity, especially upon charity for education; but as one who has been managing a high school in a backward locality like the Cumbum valley I know the difficulties and hardships which a man has to encounter in managing a high school. For the last ten years my school has been worked at an annual deficit of Rs. 1,600 and the Education Department has been pleased to give me only a grant of Rs. 300. This shows that according to the calculations which they now make the deficit ought to have been only Rs. 300, but as a matter of fact the deficit is more than double of what is calculated by the educational authorities. The doctrine of the survival of the fittest should not be applied to educational institutions which are started anew. The educational authorities must also take into consideration the fact that for a school which is started in a backward locality or in a place where there are not already large educational facilities I think the Government must come forward to encourage it as much as possible. Education in backward localities should be encouraged in all manner of ways. If liberal rules are not framed and if sympathetic action is not shown to managers who start schools in backward localities, I fear, that in one of these days many schools already started will come to an end; and I know that in my own place there is not another high school within a radius of 60 miles, yet we feel a difficulty in financing it or meeting the deficit, and I pray that your Lordship's Government may be pleased to relax some of the rules of the Grant-in-Aid Code and make it more workable. I think, when the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hannink had the pleasure of presiding at the Triplicane High School, it was Mr. M. Rangaswamiyer who said that the present system of grant works hardship and penalises many managers. I think that is a fact. So with these words I support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMASUBBAI PILLAI:—"The resolution has been only moved and seconded and has further been strongly supported by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramabhadra Nayudu who has got much experience, because he has been managing a secondary school. I may, however, add a few words from my own experience, because I was also the manager of a secondary school maintained in Ettimayapuram. The main substance of the resolution is an application for an increased grant. Eighty-five per cent is not too low, because it is very difficult to collect the fees according to the standard rates. In most cases the payment is very irregular. In some cases it is put off to the harvest season, and in other cases it falls into arrears and becomes irrecoverable. We have to grant large remuneration year after year and

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free. Now the proportion of the deserving poor has turned out to be 76 per cent. of the strength. So the percentage fixed here for calculation is not too low. Then, again, my Honourable friend says that the fee income of a school shall be taken to be 85 per cent. of the fee income calculated according to standard rates. In the next clause he says "that the management of a school shall be at liberty to set apart every year a proportion not exceeding 15 per cent. of the fee income calculated according to standard rates." The Honourable member means 15 per cent. of the income actually realized, or else there will be nothing left to meet the cost of buildings and other contingencies. If 15 per cent. goes out in the calculation of the fee income for meeting unforeseen contingencies, there remains only 70 per cent. out of 85 per cent. So he means 15 per cent. of the income actually received. If the Honourable member allows and the Government permits, I will move an amendment as regards clause (c)."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the Hon'ble Mr. S. Y. Shammukham Pillai moved an amendment to substitute for the words "calculated according to the standard rate" in clause (c) the words "actually realized."

The Hon'ble Dinesh Bahadur Admarayana Aiyar seconded the amendment.

After a consultation between the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar and the Hon'ble Mr. Shammukham Pillai the latter withdrew the amendment with the permission of His Excellency the President.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Your Excellency, I should like to say a few words in regard to three of the points raised by the Hon'ble Dr. Bourne. The Honourable member as well as the Hon'ble Dr. Bourne referred to the education despatch of 1884 and also to certain general instructions that were issued since then in regard to the educational policy in this country. But judging from the figures of expenditure on secondary education in other provinces I do not think it will be right to say that there are at present any general instructions in regard to the expenditure on secondary education in any province in this country. As has been pointed out by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar, the expenditure in this Presidency from public funds in aid of secondary education is 16 per cent. of the total expenditure on secondary education. In the Province of Bombay it is 35 per cent.; in Bengal it is 22 per cent.; in the United Provinces it is 42 per cent.; in the Punjab 57 per cent.; and in the Central Provinces it is 57 per cent.; so that, looking at these variations, very large variations, in the expenditure on secondary education, I do not think that, so far as I can see, any orders of the Government of India or any instructions contained in the educational despatch of 1884 or the resolution on educational policy issued by Lord Curzon has stood in the way of this Government, if it finds circumstances necessitating any increase in expenditure on secondary education. What are those circumstances? Your Excellency sees that, so far as the expenditure on secondary education is concerned, it is about 1.41 lakhs in which the State contributes one lakh and thirty-three thousand as pointed out by the Hon'ble Dr. Bourne. Of this I believe, subject to any correction that may be made, about Rs. 50,000 goes towards the expenditure incurred on Government high schools; so that, so far as the grant is concerned, it is about a lakh of rupees. Even then the percentage is about 13 per cent. of the total expenditure on secondary education. These being the facts the Honourable member wishes that the rules as regards grants-in-aid should be so relaxed that the schools may have more funds. The Hon'ble Dr. Bourne said that it was certainly not the intention of Government to allow managers to sit open-mouthed waiting for public funds to be poured in. I do not know, your Excellency, how this remark is justified with reference to most managers of aided institutions. They are a very hard-worked body and they give their time and trouble and labour to manage the large number of aided institutions and in this way assist the Government very largely in the matter of managing secondary education; and if in addition to all this trouble and time it is expected that these gentlemen should find the money that is required for running any school, I am afraid the Government is asking them to do too much. At present I know the case of the Triplicane High School which has been reduced to an absolute saving; but there are a number of schools in this

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Presidency, schools which have been very efficiently managed, which have been hard hit by the Grant-in-Aid Code since 1905. Some of these schools were referred to; but I should like to lay special stress on four or five schools which were considered very efficient but whose grants have been withdrawn. One of them is the Native High School, Kumbakonam. It had a grant of Rs. 1,647 before 1904-05. It is getting nothing now. The Taylor High School at Narsapur was making Rs. 508 as grant in 1904-05. It gets nothing now after 1904-05. The Hindu High School at Manipaliam, one of the most efficiently managed schools, was given a grant of Rs. 1,387, but not a single pie now. The Town High School, Guntur, was getting more than Rs. 1,050 in 1904-05. It gets nothing now. These are instances where the most efficient institutions have been discouraged by the fact that under the existing rules they are not able to earn any grants. I do not think it is the object of the Government or the Grant-in-Aid Code that these efficient institutions should in any way be touched. As observed by the Hon'ble Dr. Bourne, it is quite true that some of the smaller schools have not been able to earn grants; but I do not know whether it is equally the object of Government that most efficient schools in this Presidency should be discouraged for want of funds. It is quite true that some of these schools are self-supporting; but as Honourable Members are aware, under no circumstances grants are to be earned under the existing rules, whether for building purposes or apparatus or teaching grants, unless managers of schools provide a portion of the funds, and whether under the existing circumstances in this Presidency this is possible on the part of managers in addition to managing schools is a point for the serious consideration of the Government. So far as the endowments of most of these institutions are concerned, I do not think there are added secondary schools which have any endowment worth the name. They have no income from endowments, and they have to rely purely on income from school fees. So far as our Presidency is concerned, the fee income forms 65 per cent. of the total expenditure on secondary education. In Bombay it is 48 per cent., in Bengal it is 57, in the United Provinces it is 59, in the Punjab 45 and in the Central Provinces, the lowest, it is 27. So far as the fee income is concerned, we are the largest and we have no income from endowments. And it is not likely that, so far as conditions in this Presidency are known, there would be any large endowments except in the case of institutions managed by missionary bodies who fall back upon funds from either England or America. So far as other aided institutions are concerned, there is absolutely no likelihood of their finding any endowed capital to run these schools, I do not think it is the object of the Government to ask the managers to pay anything out of their pocket. If they apply for a building grant or teaching grant, they have to find a certain portion of it. Therefore my Hon'ble friend Mr. Desingari Aiyar requests the Government merely to go back to a system which existed some time ago and to allow the calculation of the fee income to be made in a particular way, so that a certain proportion of the fee income can be set apart for very necessary and desirable improvements. It is admitted on all hands that the efficiency of the schools is a matter of the utmost concern; and year after year the question of efficiency has been attracting a good deal of attention. How can that efficiency be obtained without money? That is a matter on which it is hardly necessary for me to say anything more than that, unless some system is found by which managers can set apart a portion of their fee income for necessary purposes or as a building fund, it is absolutely impossible for them either to apply for teaching grants or grants for any other purpose."

The Hon'ble Dr. Bourne:—"I may say that the Narsapur school made a profit of Rs. 7,000 and the Manipaliam school made a profit of Rs. 8,229; so they have something to put aside."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Krishnaswami Aiyangar:—"Your Excellency, on a former occasion, I had to refer to the history of this question some time in the year before the last, and the ground has been so well traversed by the Honourable member of this resolution that I do not wish to repeat what has been already said. But I would point out certain results upon the figures now circulated to the members of this Council, which show that proportionately with the increase of strength in the secondary schools there has not been that proportionate encouragement in the hands of Government. During the last ten years there has been an

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increase of 32,600 pupils in secondary schools. That represents nearly 80 per cent. of the strength of two years ago; while in European schools the strength has fallen down by 1,500 or 20 per cent. Now endowments in schools other than European have increased by 55 per cent, but the corresponding increase in respect of European schools has been only 5 per cent. The Government grants have increased by only 5 per cent in respect of non-European schools, while it has been 97 per cent in respect of European schools. If you strike the average, the grant that is given in respect of each pupil in non-European schools comes to Rs. 1-10-0, while in European schools it is Rs. 25-10-0 a head. I do not wish to be understood as introducing a racial question in this controversy. On the other hand what I submit to the Council is that the Government will treat us to some extent as fairly as European schools have been treated. As the manager of a school which has been approved for its efficiency for the last twelve years I am able to tell you Excellency how difficult it has been for us to make both ends meet. Unexpected expenditure such as a gratuity to be given to a teacher who has put in thirty years' service in the school and deserves encouragement at the hands of the manager, or the extension of the buildings and matters of a like nature are absolutely beyond our compass. The managers of non-proprietary institutions are generally a body of persons who have associated themselves under one or the other of the emendments relating to the incorporation of societies for running these institutions. They spend a lot of time and energy over them. But we are generally very poor people and it would be asking us too much to contribute something towards the maintenance of these institutions. We are prepared to devote a considerable portion of our time for the management of these institutions. We are prepared to set apart a portion of our energies for that purpose; but beyond that the average manager cannot be expected to do. The Hon'ble Dr. Bourne has said that it is positively asking the State to bear the entire cost of the maintenance of the schools. Even if it is so, I submit that it is the duty of the Government to do so. Wherever we have put all our energies together to maintain an institution in as efficient a condition as the requirements of the Code necessitate, and where the efficiency of the institution has been certified by the Department of Public Instruction, then efficiency ought to be the test for distribution of grants, where a grant is also necessitated by the finances of the institution. I take it that the essence of a grant-aid should be to aid such institutions as actually require and as deserve aid by their efficiency. It cannot be that every manager who runs an inefficient school can come and ask the Director for a grant and say 'here is my fee income, so much I have spent; give me the residue.' It is perfectly open to the Director of Public Instruction to say 'you are an inefficient manager, your school does not deserve aid; I cannot give you any grant.' The tests are first, efficiency, and secondly that the school deserves aid on account of financial considerations. If efficiency is wanting, then the other question does not arise at all. Wherever schools have been efficiently maintained but are unable to meet the ordinary requirements from year to year, that should be a case where the Government ought to come in for relief. I may submit to this Council one concrete case. In the school in which I have been managing for the last twelve years we have a building of the value of one lakh. These buildings have been constructed from some small endowments which we have been collecting and the rest has been from the income we have been able to lay by under the old rules, some thousands, one or two thousands, year after year. But now the new rules require considerable additions and extensions to the buildings and the maximum grant is a percentage of the expenditure. If you go round for donations and subscriptions in respect of that, we find that in every locality there are similar demands and end people are required to contribute; and as I said a little while ago, it is not possible to raise any substantial amount for meeting this unforeseen expenditure. Therefore, the managers should be permitted to lay by something as a reserve fund for the purpose of meeting emergencies of that sort. Under the existing rules we are absolutely unable to do so. I would therefore say that the practical effect and result of the present Grant-in-Aid Code will be that in a few years managers will either have to surrender the institutions to local bodies or to Government or abolish these institutions altogether. I am speaking with reference to the practical difficulty that is experienced by my associates which

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has been carrying on an institution just like the Trilokian High School in Madras. My friend the Honourable member was about to tell this Council that they have not been able to make both ends meet. That is exactly so in my case. We have been year after year making some inroads into the small reserve capital that we have; but that could not last for any time. Therefore this is eminently a question which the Government could approach in a more sympathetic and less artificial attitude. There ought to be at all events, if not the 15 per cent. for which the Honourable member has been contending, at least the 10 per cent. which we have been accustomed to lay by to meet unforeseen contingencies. I throw it out only as a suggestion and not as an amendment."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Sriva. Rao:—"The question is an important one and to show that it is so important you have the fact that there are altogether about 165 secondary schools in the Presidency of which the Government is only running about five. The municipal and board high schools come to 26 and schools that are maintained by Rajas and zamindars and others come to 31 and the number of private schools, as I may call them, due to indigenous enterprise is 45 and the rest, so many as 71 or 72, are maintained by missionaries. So this question affects so many institutions; and the Honourable member has given us an idea how from 1854 up to 1906 and later on several changes have affected these institutions. First of all the Honourable member said that 25 per cent. of the fees was set apart from the total expenditure. Then it was practically changed to 10 per cent. The managers had the advantage of having some free scholars in their schools and then even that free scholarship has been removed or at least no encouragement is given to such kind of things and in the meantime the fees have been raised systematically to such an extent that it is really a hardship to the poor people of this country. The effect of all these, I would submit to your Excellency, is not for the managers to keep their mouths open but it has been to keep their mouths shut. There is nothing to come in and pour into their mouths. They are with great difficulty trying to maintain the schools as efficiently as possible. I submit, your Excellency, there are various results which have been achieved by such an illiberal policy. As far as the Government institutions are concerned, it has affected them very materially, and as far as schools which are aided institutions are concerned, they have been equally affected or even worse. It is always better to call a spade a spade. These several changes would lead some institutions and their managers to adopt a certain policy in order to win more money in the shape of grants. Unless they show that the receipts are less and the expenses are more, they will not get grants. If any school works efficiently and is self-supporting, the Director of Public Instruction will rightly say 'There is no need of money,' because your receipts have much overstepped your expenditure.' I do not say all, but I am afraid that some schools may be led into doing the following: The managers grant $\frac{1}{2}$ scholarship, $\frac{1}{3}$ scholarships. The teachers are said to have been paid Rs. 45, Rs. 40 or Rs. 160, whereas they are paid less. The thing is that expenditure exceeds up and the receipts are less. As a matter of fact the grants are paid. I am sorry I have to bring this to the notice of the Honourable Members; but I am obliged to do it. Then, so far as the Government institutions are concerned, they cannot do all these. They have to pay their teachers according to the contracts which they have made. They have to bring out from the boys always money at the standard rates; and they cannot give any scholarships to any poor students. You all know, gentlemen, that generally riches and brains do not go hand in hand. The strength of these Government institutions is very much less than that of the aided institutions. Thus you will see, gentlemen, that the effect of this retrograde policy is not at all for the good of either or any. This much is certain that the Grant-in-Aid Code requires a lot of changes and a better and liberal policy should be followed. Will then I would certainly suggest the resolution that has been placed before you, because these small schools we can have in the interval, so that these institutions might be run on a better footing. His Imperial Majesty has said 'The cause of education in India will ever be very close to my heart.' Therefore what I say, your Excellency, is that it is much better to have a liberal and satisfactory policy in these educational grants than to be very stinted about them. The total expenditure on education with regard to the total revenue is 1.7 per cent. in India,

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(*Rao Bahadur Sella Rao; Rao Bahadur Tinayappa Nelloyer; Dinesh Bahadur Ramaswami Chettiar.*)

while it is 135 in the United Kingdom and 5-7 in Ceylon. So what I would beg of your Excellency is that this resolution which has been worded very carefully may be taken up with some sort of support."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur TINAYAPPA CHETTIAR :—"Your Excellency, in supporting the resolution moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Sahagiri Aiyar I will say very few words. Of late, that is within the last four or five years, the department has been asking the management of schools to improve the position of the teachers, to improve their status and to have a number in each class not exceeding a certain fixed number of pupils and in that way the management has been brought to a position from which they are not able to escape, as they used to do before. In good old days, that is, seven or eight years before this, each class used to contain 65, 50 or even 55 though the rules allowed only 40; and teachers were not trained as they must be now under the new rules. With all these facilities the schools were kept up and managed as much as possible in a way to satisfy the Educational Department; but the rules have been made very strict of late; and from the statement which my Honourable friend has placed in our hands it will be found that within the last four years the number of schools has gone down by a great deal. It is about 371. In 1907-1908 the number of secondary schools was 333. In the next two years it has gone down to 319, i.e., by 134. That is a mere intimation that it is not possible for the managers of the schools to keep up their schools under the restrictions that are now laid by the Educational Department. When such is the case, is it not right that the Educational Department should be a little more liberal than what they are at present? From the figures given in that statement, it will be found that in 1900-1901 the Government grant per head for non-European pupils was Rs. 2-5-6. It was Rs. 3 in 1905-1906. But in 1908-1909 it has dwindled down to Rs. 1-10-1. Mr. Bourne has mentioned that the figure is not correct and it must be 2-10 bahas. Even then it works out at only Rs. 2-5-6, showing that it is 10 annas less than in 1905, six years back. Under the existing conditions what one should expect is that it must be a great deal more than what we get, because there are so many restrictions imposed and so much improvement required. The department every year insists upon the management to have extended buildings, to have improved complements, and to have better classes of teachers. How is it possible for the management to have all this without better help from the Government? It is not possible under the existing present circumstances these schools would get endowments from private parties to an extent that will help them to be managed out of their own funds. There is one institution in Madras, the Pachaiyappa's Charities, which manage three high schools, one in Madras, one in Chidambaram and one in Coimbatore, and my friends the Hon'ble Mr. Adinarayana Aiyar and Hon'ble Mr. Govindaraghavan Aiyar will tell you that the management was not able to get one pie out of the Educational Department for the management of any of these secondary schools. The management was trying and trying for years together and they were not able to get one pie. The reason is 'you give free scholarships to boys and we calculate upon the full number of the boys and at the standard rates.' That is one of the reasons for which I would support the Hon'ble Mr. Sahagiri Aiyar in the first part of his resolution.

"I now come to the second part of the resolution. Gentlemen, I have myself been managing a private school and I have within the last ten years spent more than Rs. 20,000 and yet the grant I received last year was Rs. 300 and the year before Rs. 200. I say this not because I was asking for more for myself, but I say it makes it impossible for any one to keep any school unless the Government should come to help them. I do not think it possible even for the schools that are in existence to continue much longer. Perhaps the figures for the next year will be not 300 but 250."

The Hon'ble DINESH BAHADUR RAMASWAMI CHETTIAR :—"Your Excellency, with regard to the secondary branch of education, I am afraid that the sole of fee obtained even before the resolution that was born of this Council last year is too much for the slender resources of the Indian people. The raising of the school fees to the extent of that resolution in spite of the opposition of the non-official members is

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Dewan Bahadur Govindarajappa Aiyar.*)

simply prohibitive. The spirit of the Grant-in-Aid Code is very narrow and cramped. In the face of such a prohibitive scale of fees and the illiberal spirit of the Grant-in-Aid Code, the prospects of secondary education will not only be gloomy but will actually become blighted. In the absence of a liberal spirit pervading the Grant-in-Aid Code and a sympathetic treatment in the shape of grants, I think that the secondary branch of education cannot make any real progress. Under the authority of the royal pronouncements on the cause of education made recently in Calcutta, some measure of relief should be given. In the conviction that the resolution, if adopted, will give an appreciable measure of relief to many institutions I beg to support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Moulvi SADR MURUGA SARIS:—"Your Excellency, as one connected with the management of two Muhammadan secondary schools in this Presidency, I have to ventilate the grievances of our community so far as Muhammadan education is concerned. Your Excellency's Government is aware of the fact that two years ago the question of enhancement of fees was brought before the Council for discussion, when all the non-official members raised their voices against it and then they were not in a position to enlist the sympathy of Government. But now unless the proposition now before the Council is approved by the Government, I think it would seriously affect Muhammadan schools and generally all the schools under private management. Your Excellency's Government may also be aware of the fact that, so far as secondary education is concerned, our community is very backward; though it cannot be a source of pride to us, still we cannot conceal the fact. It is only ten years ago that the All-India Muhammadan Educational Conference had its sitting in Madras presided over by the late lamented Mr. Justice Boddam; and the outcome of that conference was the formation of the Muhammadan Educational Association of Southern India. The handful of workers in the cause of Muhammadan education connected with that association have been putting forth their energies in the cause of Muhammadan education and they have been passing resolutions in their Provincial Conferences at Trichinopoly, Vellore and Madras to open at least half a dozen secondary schools in furtherance of the cause of Muhammadan education. But after the introduction of the enhancement of fees they have almost given up that idea. Now I may press upon the attention of your Excellency's Government the necessity of approving this proposition by bringing to your Excellency's notice that the formation of the Muslim University which is going to be an accomplished fact has again created a stimulus in us to open as many secondary schools as will bring about the regeneration of our community in the matter of secondary education. But the rigid rules of the Grant-in-Aid Code stand in our way; and so I earnestly request your Excellency's Government to consider the matter favourably and accept this proposition."

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur GOVINDARAJAPPA AIYAR:—"Your Excellency, I was somewhat surprised at the attitude that Dr. Boddam has taken with respect to this resolution and even more so for the reasons that he has given. The questions that one will have to put to oneself in considering a resolution such as this will, I imagine, be two. Is it good to encourage secondary education? Have we enough funds to meet the resolution if it be accepted? I do not think that it is necessary that I should take up the time of the Council over expatiating on the necessity of the Government encouraging secondary education. With respect to the question of funds, fortunately so far as the Education Department is concerned, we may take it that the want of funds will not be a reason that can be assigned at present, and if, as a matter of fact, want of funds is likely to be pleaded, it is permissible for me to reply that while a large sum of money is proposed to be spent on model schools, some portion of that sum might be diverted for the purpose of helping a cause which as I shall show is an altogether deplorable one.

"Then, my Lord, we were told that, so far as this Government is concerned, we have the famous resolution of Lord Curzon in 1904, which ties the hands of the Government. That resolution has been improved into the service of the Government in its Educational Department, and it has also been improved into the service of Government in certain other departments. Now, my Lord, no doubt it is

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stated in paragraph 22 of that resolution that before the Government makes up its mind to help any particular institution, it must be satisfied that its financial stability is secured. That of course is not the only condition which that resolution has imposed, and I may also point out to this Council and to your Lordship that the resolution does not propose to interfere with the other conditions that the Educational Department in Madras has laid as the conditions on which recognition should be made. With respect to this phrase 'that the financial stability is secured' could it be, my Lord, that we alone are right and that this Government alone have made the correct interpretation of it? We find from the facts that the Honourable member has placed before this Council that every other Government and every other authority have interpreted it differently.

"I shall only refer your Excellency to pages 85 to 91 of the quinquennial report for 1901-1902 to 1906-1907. It appears to me that this objection based upon the resolution of 1904 is really untenable.

"Then, my Lord, we were told that as a matter of fact in a few cases there have been even according to the present rules regular profits made by institutions when they have been adopting the standard rates of fees and with the salaries that they have been giving to the teachers, so that it was not necessary for them to come to Government for aid. At first sight that argument looks very specious, but when we go a little deeper into the matter, we find what a melancholy state of affairs these institutions reveal. The Hon'ble Dr. Bourne has taken one institution, that is, the Triplicane High School, and has referred to it specially. The Honourable member of this resolution is, I think, in a much better position to deal with that school than myself; but the facts that I am in a position to speak to are enough to emphasize the meaning of my objection. Your Lordship will note that that institution had on its rolls for the last year 1,350 and odd students and yet, my Lord, the pay of the headmaster is Rs. 150. With the levy of the standard rates, and with the pay of the teachers so low, no wonder, my Lord, that some institutions are able to make both ends meet and also save a little for the purpose of enabling them to carry out necessary improvements in respect of which the management is bound to provide some funds before the Government can come to their help. This institution, my Lord, is said to be the most efficient institution in the Presidency or at any rate one of the most efficient institutions in the Presidency as a secondary school. Is that the scale of pay which your Excellency's Government has recommended to be given with respect to model schools that are going to be instituted? We can very well understand that, if the pay of the teachers is to be on a reduced scale, it will be possible with the standard rates to have some saving or to satisfy the requirements of the Educational Department, but at the time the standard rates were fixed and the original rates of fees were increased, the chief object the Government had in view was to enable the management to pay larger salaries to teachers. We find, my Lord, that in consequence of the present rules relating to grant-in-aid, this most efficient object is not capable of being realized. I therefore think, my Lord, that it will not be safe to rely upon this fact and say that there is no necessity for a change in the grant-in-aid rules.

"Then, my Lord, it was also said that there may be a squandering of public funds. We were told that, if only this resolution were adopted, the effect would be that we should get small communities or small clusters of people here and there asking that particular institutions should be recognized, because they were certain that whatever might be the ultimate net cost, that cost would come from the Government. That is again an incorrect reading of the situation. As I have already pointed out to this Council, the Honourable member has not proposed any change in the other conditions of aid, and according to the Grant-in-Aid Code rule 20, which gives full effect to the resolution of Lord Curzon of 1904, one of the points that the Director of Public Instruction has to take into consideration before he recognizes an institution for aid, is to see whether the needs of the locality require that institution. If, as a matter of fact, it is pitifully of need—and to this the Hon'ble Dr. Bourne has referred—that calls for the existence of an institution, it would be a most excellent reason why recognition should be refused to that institution. I therefore submit that that reason is also not tenable.

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"I think I have exhausted the reasons which Dr. Bourne has given as to why he would not like this resolution to be passed. But there was a ray of hope in the speech of the Hon'ble Dr. Bourne. He has told us that he himself was not satisfied that all was well with the conditions on which the Government are able to give aid to secondary schools in this Presidency. I should have been more pleased, and I think the Council as a whole would have been more pleased, if he had gone further and told us what the directions were in which we could expect better treatment and how the Government proposed to meet us in these directions. If the Hon'ble Dr. Bourne has got an opportunity now, I hope he may enlighten us on that point.

"There are a few more observations that I wish to make on this resolution. Your Lordship has been told that the conditions of aid in other Presidencies were better; but the Hon'ble Dr. Bourne has called in question the correctness of the figures as given by the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar. From the list of figures that he has given to us all I propose to compare the conditions in Madras with the conditions in Bombay and my reasons are twofold. Bombay is noted for its private maintenance of all the Presidencies in this country. Again, my Lord, this is the view of Mr. George whose authority on educational matters, I think, can well be accepted—it is his view that the help of the Government has not kept pace with the expenditure and the increase in the number of pupils in these two Presidencies. If I am able to convince your Excellency's Government that the treatment aided institutions in Madras have received is much worse than the treatment accorded to similar institutions in Bombay, I take it that there is a case for relief made out and that relief could not be better administered than by adopting the resolution of the Honourable member. It is always an ungrateful task to inflict one with figures. I shall therefore refrain as much as possible from going into any elaborate figures. The figures that I am going to give have been taken from the quinquennial review to which I referred and also from the Civil Budget Estimates published under the authority of this Government. The figures show with reference to Madras for 1901-1902 Rs. 1,24,326. What is the amount that has been given as grant-in-aid to educational institutions here. For 1906-1907 it is Rs. 1,39,557; for the year 1907-1908 it is Rs. 1,77,309; for the year 1908-1909 Rs. 1,35,995 and in 1909-1910 it is Rs. 1,38,593 and for 1910-1911 it is Rs. 1,35,357 and when your Excellency remembers that the number on the rolls of the secondary schools has been increasing, so that for 1901-1902 it was 45,773 and for 1906-1907 it was 53,863, for the last year (1910-1911) the figures as given in the tables show that it was 80,000, though about the correctness of these last figures I am not quite certain, as I find they include cases where aid has been given from Local and District Board funds. If there has been any increase, that has not been by way of a more liberal treatment on the part of the Government, but from the very increase in the number of pupils and this requires additional grant. Let us take the figures of Bombay. The population of Madras is 40 millions, whereas the population of Bombay is 18½ millions. In Bombay we have for the year 1901-1902 Rs. 1,28,217 given, whereas in Madras for the same period we have Rs. 1,24,000 or Rs. 4,000 less. Again in 1906-1907 for which the figures are available we find it is Rs. 1,39,500 or Rupees 10,000 more than what we have in Madras. That means, my Lord, that for a population less than half of Madras, the grant given in Bombay has been a little more than what we have in Madras. To put the matter in another way—here again I am referring to the figures in the quinquennial report—the average grant made to secondary schools in Madras for 1901-1902 whose strength is taken to be 171 was Rs. 581. For the same period in Bombay it was taken as Rs. 1,365, the strength being only 192. For 1906-1907 the grant in Madras was Rs. 691 per school, our strength being 143, whereas for the same period in Bombay it was Rs. 1,221 for a school whose strength was estimated to be 118. Your Lordship will thus observe that taking this Presidency, where private maintenance is supposed to be less and wherein the conditions are stated to be not by any means favourable to the spread of secondary education, so far as Government help is concerned, the treatment given to aided schools is much worse than in the Bombay Presidency. I take it, my Lord, therefore, that we have made out a sufficiently strong case for this resolution. I may say even on the question of help from private sources, while Madras has been giving 24 per

*Teaching grants to secondary schools.**(Dewan Bahadur Gopalchandra Aiyar; See Bahadur Bahadur Aiyar.)*

cost of the total expenditure in 1901-1902 and 18 per cent in 1905-1907, Bombay has been giving only 17 per cent in 1901-1902 and in 1906-1907. Now in these circumstances I submit that a fairly good case has been made out for the acceptance of this resolution.

"There is only one other matter to which I beg to refer. Your Lordship might be aware and your Lordship's Government is also aware that the feeling is not unanimous in this Presidency that model schools should ever be brought into existence or encouraged. The chief reason for that, my Lord, is that it is apprehended that whatever funds might be utilized by way of aid to secondary schools might be taken away for the model schools, so that secondary schools would be essentially starved. The second reason is on the one hand you put forward an impossible ideal of efficiency and on the other hand you give no encouragement to institutions which are expected to come up to that ideal. If this resolution is accepted, to some extent the objections urged against the introduction of model schools may be obviated.

"It is said that the argument for the second part of this resolution is a vicious argument. The Honourable Member has erred in good company. In Bombay the fee income is said to be a local source, in Bengal it is a private source, so that the grants are made on the basis of the figures including the fee income. I therefore beg, my Lord, to support the resolution moved by my Honourable friend."

The Hon'ble Bho Bahadur BALAKRISHNA AIYAR:—"I should like to say a few words on this important resolution. Dr. Buzorne has not, as I take it, met the arguments which the Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar advanced to justify a change of policy. From as far back as the year 1855 up to 1906 the rule was practically the same. A deduction of 10 per cent from the fee income was allowed in favour of schools in calculating the total income of the schools. All of a sudden in 1906 that rule was taken away. I am yet to hear of any justification for that sudden change of policy. It was no doubt suggested that it was perhaps intended to tap the springs of private charity, and to compel managers to come forward with money from their own pockets in order to justify the receipt of a Government grant. For that utilitarian every one of us might devoutly wish. But as a matter of fact we have to take things as they are; and we have to see how many excellent institutions, institutions recognized by the department as excellent in their way, can boast of an endowment. Very few I think. I understand that only about half a dozen are endowed. Yet there are hundreds of institutions not similarly endowed, but which are admitted to be fairly efficient, which stand in need of help from the department. Dr. Buzorne suggested that any school which is not wanted in a locality may clamour for help from Government. I hardly, however, believe he would have overlooked the provisions of his own Grant-in-Aid Code under which it is open to him to refuse to recognize a school, if any such school is not wanted in the particular locality, and nobody will find fault with him if he refused to recognize such a school. It is only the schools recognized by him as efficient, and wanted in the particular locality, that come within the scope of the resolution which has been moved. It is only an institution that has been declared to be a necessity in the particular locality for which aid is really wanted that will be benefited by the resolution that has been moved. As a matter of fact, if a school is rich enough, Dr. Buzorne comes forward and says 'you are rich and you do not stand in need of any help.' If a poor school comes up for help, he says 'you are too poor to receive our help; you must find your own funds' and unless you come forward with your own funds we will not be able to help you.' That is the sort of reply which the department is disposed to give to rich and poor alike. We must wait for a school coming midway between these two classes, rich and poor. If it is not such a school it must find its own funds. It is only such schools that can claim the attention of the department. As a matter of fact, expenditure is incurred in a variety of ways in schools which do not come within the ordinary use of such schools. I can explain that with reference to the school with which I am connected. In Chinnai, in an institution about half a century old, a building was commenced three years ago for completing which we have already no funds. It may perhaps be due to the peculiar conditions just now of our town which has been stricken with plague for the last three years; as the strength of the college has gone down very considerably and the fee-income also has gone

*Teaching grants to secondary schools.**(His Excellency Esakabatas Aiyar; Mr. Kesava Pillai.)*

down, we are not able to complete the building which was started three years ago. It lies unfinished and for completing it we want Rs. 8,000 more. We went about begging in the town, but in the present state of the town we could not raise sufficient funds to complete the building. The last step we had to take was to raise a loan on the security of our building in order to complete that building. That is the sad position to which we are reduced, and if only the rigidity of the rule in the Grant-in-Aid Code had been somewhat relaxed, we would not have come to such a state of things. If only we had been able to lay by a small percentage of the income for unforeseen contingencies, say a thousand a year, we would not have been driven to that step. The old Grant-in-Aid Code recognized that schools might lay by 10 per cent. of their income for working expenses for the next year. Even that rule has been done away with. The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar in spite of his knowledge on the subject has overlooked that particular point. As a matter of fact we were allowed under the old regulation to lay by 10 per cent. of our expenditure as working expenses for the next year. That has now been done away with. Therefore if we lay by some money we are told 'you have got money and you are not entitled to say grant of money.' If all of a sudden under the rigid rules of the department and the greater rigidity of the inspections that are taking place in respect of the management of the schools, if the several deficiencies that are pointed out are sought to be remedied, we have no funds, we have to look to our own resources and we are not able to meet those wants. That is the sad position to which aided institutions are now reduced.

"The Hon'ble Dr. Bourne referred to European schools and admitted that a much larger amount is now being spent upon them than what was being done formerly. In fact the figures show double the expenditure within the past ten years. He, however, told us that it was from a special grant from the Government of India that this expenditure was met. I have been at some pains to find that out from the Draft Financial Statement and the Civil Budget Estimate; but I could not find that any such grant was got earmarked for such a purpose from the Government of India. I expected the Hon'ble Dr. Bourne to give us some more basis for that assertion. I do not think that arguments are specially wanted to convince this Government of the deplorable state of the secondary schools in this Presidency. They require some help. The present state of things has been brought about only by the change in the policy of the Grant-in-Aid Code. Almost all the managers are unanimous in complaining of the change of policy. I submit to your Excellency, therefore, that it will be an act of grace on the part of your Excellency's Government to relax the rigidity of the present Code."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—“Your Excellency, the spread of education has been contracted by the policy of the Government. Your Excellency, I was rather surprised to read in the administration report that on the recommendation of a committee of representative gentlemen present at a conference held in January 1910 under the presidency of the Director of Public Instruction the Government approved of the levy of the increased rates of fees for colleges and secondary schools. I asked a question to know who these representative gentlemen were and I was referred to a Government Order issued in 1910. There I find a number of six gentlemen, four missionary gentlemen connected with schools, one Government professor and Mr. Venkobaiahariyar of the Native High School of Madras, passed a number of resolutions by a majority; and it is not known who were in the minority. Having known that in spite of objections and protests these fees have been increased, I was very much surprised to see this statement made in the administration report. In this very Council I and other representatives of Indian interests entered a protest and in the Finance Committee also raised this question; and yet it is stated that the fees were raised on the recommendation of representative gentlemen. Your Excellency will be pleased to see that by the policy of raising the school fees the poorer students have lost all chance of education. Those that can afford to pay the high school fees and start schools in out-of-the-way places are encouraged by the present Grant-in-Aid Code rules. Under these circumstances, unless the Government modify the policy in making grants and also—I am hoping against expectation the school fees, education will suffer and will become very much

*Pushing grants to secondary schools.**(Mr. Sahagiri Aiyar.)*

The Hon'ble Mr. SETHUPATI Aiyar replying said:—“Your Excellency, from the poverty of the persons who spoke on behalf of the Government I am rather inclined to think that the Government has not considered that it has got a very good case against my proposition. There is only one gentleman, the Director of Public Instruction, who has been put forward to meet my case, and I think it must be clear to the Council that the arguments advanced by the learned doctor have been met by every member who spoke after him. What concerns me most at present is the silence of my non-official European colleagues in this Council. This is not a matter of politics, this is a matter concerning education, and I appeal to them to see that, so far as education is concerned, it is not allowed to go down but allowed to spread. The Government itself spends a good deal upon it. It is your duty if we want to benefit by your merchandise and the other things that you do that you should see that education spreads. If I am wrong, I should have expected some of you who represent the European community to tell me I am wrong. The fact that you have not come forward to contradict me shows that you are at one with me in my arguments and consider that my proposition ought to be supported by you. That is as far as my European non-official colleagues are concerned.

“There is one point on which the Hon'ble Dr. Bourne has been persistent. He has been saying that some schools are self-supporting, and that was the reason that no grants were made to them. What is the meaning of ‘self-supporting’? I have been a manager of the Hindu High School, Trichinopoly. I should have referred to it, if time permitted. It is said that that is self-supporting and making a profit. What does the Hon'ble Dr. Bourne mean? All that he should have meant is that our expenditure is less than our income. That is to say, we are not paying our headmaster—as the Hon'ble Mr. Govindaraghavan Aiyar pointed out—paying as much as schoolmasters of his position and ability are entitled to. The fact is, your Excellency, that in this matter unfortunately within the last four or five years we have not been able to pay fully and the masters are leaving our school and the school is suffering. Still we have been able to keep up appearances and the school has been able to turn out good results. If we do not provide for scholarships or lay by a certain sum for providing a school room, then there would have been a great result is we would have paid more to the masters and they would have remained in the school which will have shown better results, and been a model for other schools. You can make that a model school by grant-in-aid. The school which is efficient and which can be made the best in the Presidency is not allowed to go on in that way, because the Government would not give us a grant. That is the position which Government have failed to recognise. They say ‘you have got money, therefore we do not want to give you money.’ If you had given money we will not have starved our teachers. We will be able to show the world and the President how a school can be best managed by Indians, which will certainly be doing credit to the Indians and to Government themselves.

“As regards feeble schools the learned doctor says that these schools should go out and that it is right that they should go out. When I pointed out to him the provision made in other provinces to give them some sort of assistance, to make them rise up, the Hon'ble Dr. Bourne says: ‘I do not know anything as to what the conditions are under which grants are made in the other Presidencies.’ Have you made any provision in the Code for assisting them? There are provisions in the Codes in the other provinces. Have you made any provision by which struggling schools can be helped? My complaint is that you make them die out, whereas in the other provinces they make them come up.

“As regards the complaint with which I started I have heard no answer. Even in 1906 the grant spent from Provincial funds on secondary education formed only 16-72 per cent. of the whole expenditure on education from Provincial funds whereas that percentage has come down to 12-90. Now I ask why Madras should have this treatment, whereas the other provinces are treated so well by the Government. Is it the object of the Government to pile up surpluses at the expense of the

*Teaching grants to secondary schools.**(Mr. Sethagiri Aiyar; Sir Murray Hamrick.)*

schools? If that is not the object, they should come forward and help the schools. If you help them, these schools will become more efficient and will be a source of pride to you instead of being a source of trouble to the managers and to other persons.

"There is unfortunately one matter which the Hon'ble Mr. Sabha Rao has referred to. I should raise my voice against the statement made by Mr. Sabha Rao. He seemed to think that many managers go up to the Government and say that they pay their masters a salary which they do not in fact pay. I asked the Director of Public Instruction and he tells me that to his experience it is not so, and in my experience to Hindu school manager has ever done it. No responsible man will show in the paper that he is paying the schoolmaster a pay which as a matter of fact he does not pay. The complaint is that we are not able to pay our teachers. I am very sorry that the Hon'ble Mr. Sabha Rao should have said that anybody adopted these subterfuges. There is nobody referred to in particular.

"The proposition is supported by every section of the community and every interest represented in this Council and I think it is but right that the Government should accept it and I hope the Government will accept this proposition."

THE HON'BLE SIR MURRAY HAMMICK :—"Your Excellency, I wish to close this debate with a very few remarks. I wish first of all to point out to Honourable Members that while the discussion that has preceded this morning has been chiefly a general criticism of the system of the grants-in-aid very little attention has been drawn to the actual words of this resolution. The resolution says: 'That the provisions of the Madras Grant-in-aid Code relating to secondary schools be so modified that the maximum teaching grant allowable to a school shall be the difference between the total annual expenditure and the fee income, (5) the fee income of a school shall be taken to be 85 per cent. of the fee income calculated according to standard rates and (7) the management of a school shall be at liberty to set apart every year a proportion not exceeding 15 per cent. of the fee income calculated according to standard rates towards a fund for meeting unforeseen losses or erecting necessary building for school purposes.' Now, I am not prepared at this moment to defend the Grant-in-Aid Code from the onslaughts made on it. The Grant-in-Aid Code, like every human production, is faulty, and I have no objection to telling Honourable Members that, since I have been in charge of the Educational department, I have had reason to find fault with some of the provisions of the Code. I believe Mr. Bourne who is in charge of the Educational department has under consideration various amendments to different parts of that Code, but I would point out to the Council that the basis of that Code is what its name implies. It is a 'Grant-in-Aid' Code. It implies that there must be something to aid. That Code derives its being from the original despatch of 1854. Mr. Orange has been quoted very much this morning as an authority. I will, therefore, quote his words as to the despatch of 1854. He says: 'The despatch of 1854 founded the system of grants-in-aid; and the arguments used in that despatch show that it was not fees which the system was designed to encourage—these could be collected under any system—but donations, subscriptions and endowments.'

"That was the interpretation which Mr. Orange laid upon the despatch of 1854. Next came the Education Commission of 1882 and it is quite unnecessary for me to say more to the Council than to read a few extracts from it. They say 'it is an important element in the grants-in-aid system that a part of the expenses of the aided institution should be provided by its managers from private resources of their own. As to the share of the total expense that should thus be provided from private sources, no absolute rule can be laid down nor is it possible to say what proportion of the total expenditure the State will find it necessary to afford if the institution is to be maintained. Every thing depends on the ability and the disposition of the managers and on their zeal in the cause of education. Some managers will persevere in their efforts, although nearly all the expense that is not met by fees be thrown on them. Others will be discouraged and will retire if the larger proportion of the deficiency left after reckoning the fees, is not awarded to them from public funds. In a rough and general way it may be perhaps laid down, though certainly not as a rule to be universally applied, that the sum necessary to supplement the amount

*Teaching grants to secondary schools.**(Sir Murray Hanwick.)*

(self-support obtained by the institution may be equally divided between the managers and State.)

"The next step in the history of education was the Simla conference and there was most distinctly laid down that the financial stability of any institution was to be the qualification for a grant-in-aid to an institution. Now I say, Sir, that if the Council passes this resolution and if the Government carry it out, the Grant-in-Aid Code, so far as secondary education is concerned, might as well be abolished. It should have under the Grant-in-Aid Code to pay the whole cost of running these secondary schools into the hands of any manager who chooses to run the school. We are asked to say that the maximum teaching grant allowable to a school shall be the difference between the total annual expenditure and the fee income. Not only that; but that we should give 15 per cent. of the fee income towards a fund. Just let me show you how that will work out by a few figures which one of our Secretaries has kindly given me as a concrete instance. He says 'let the normal current expenditure, including outlay on buildings and furniture, amount to Rs. 2,000 and the standard fee income to Rs. 1,000. Then the maximum fee income grant will be Rs. 2,000—850, i.e., Rs. 1,150. The management will receive Rs. 1,150 from Government and Rs. 1,000 from fees (unless they charge reduced fees, which they need not and, as a rule I believe, do not). In other words, their total income Rs. 2,150 will exceed the normal current expenditure by Rs. 150 per annum. That profit will be accumulated towards the fund for meeting the expenditure on buildings and so on for the school. Supposing they do this for six years, the management will then have a reserve of Rs. 900. They will at once come and ask the Government for a grant to supplement that by giving another Rs. 450; this will be given under the chapter regulating the grants for buildings; they will thus get Rs. 1,350, which will appear as if it came from the funds of the school. The whole of the funds of the school will have come from the public purse. Any that position of things is entirely contrary to the principles on which we have been managing education since 1854; and I am not prepared, nor are the Government prepared, to go to the extent of altering the principles on which we have been aiding secondary schools for the last sixty years. Honourable Members have no doubt pointed out that in the earlier days the proportion which we used to give towards secondary education was no doubt larger than it is now. But I would ask Honourable Members also to remember that the grants which we now give are actually much larger than what we gave forty, fifty or sixty years ago and also that the class of primary education was very much more severe on the Government now than they were in former days. What I would point out to Honourable Members must get tired of the Government's cottonless eye. I am afraid that Honourable Members still continue to think that, if they only make a demand upon the public purse, the public purse will meet them. I must point out that our funds for education are limited and it is the duty of the Government very carefully to apportion their funds as far as they can to every different kind of educational institution. I would also point out to the Council in this connection that, looking to the figures for 1903 to 1907 as regards primary education, the Government as compared with other provinces gave an average annual grant to aided primary schools for boys of Rs. 2 per head, while in Bombay they only gave Rs. 1-8-0, in Berar Rs. 1-1-0 and in the United Provinces Rs. 1-8-0, in the Punjab Rs. 1-3-0. Burma gave a much higher grant, but that is always an exceptional province and so are the Central Provinces and Berar. I would, therefore, point out that, although we may limit our grants to secondary education, we can compare very favourably with the other provinces in the amount that we devote to primary education. I was not prepared to go into a comparison between this province and other provinces, as I do not profess to know enough of the circumstances of other provinces to know whether we compare favourably with them or whether we do not. But this I do say that the Government have a limited amount to give away and that our present Grant-in-Aid Code is very fairly devised to enable the Director to give a fair proportion with regard to each claim that is made upon him, whether for primary or secondary or collegiate education. I am absolutely unprepared to vote for this resolution, which, as I say, on which the Grant-in-Aid Code

Teaching grants to secondary schools; increased pay for village karnams.

(*Sir Murray Hummel; Mr. Keesava Pillai.*)

is founded. I do not wish to say more; and I do not wish to attempt to answer the various criticisms that have been made on our Grant-in-Aid Code. Some of its provisions are fairly to some extent, and some are not. I am quite ready to listen to the grievances of any particular school that appeals through the Director against any treatment which the Director gives to that school. But as I say, we are here arguing not as regards the general defects of the Grant-in-Aid Code, but a proposition brought to this Council which I say is a proposition contrary to the entire principles which have guided this Government and all other Governments in India in their management of aid to secondary schools throughout the Empire.

"I would only make one remark at the end. Some Honourable Members have taken up the question of European education. All I would say is that that is a special subject, special grants having been made to the Department of Education during the last few years. It has been done under the policy which is laid down by the Government of India. I would ask Honourable Members to remember that the term 'European' as used here does not mean 'European' in the sense that is usually meant; it means Russian education and I am sure Honourable Members of this Council will admit that there is no community in India which demands anti-sympathetic treatment as regards education than the Russian classes in this country. For various reasons which I won't mention or attempt to describe they have been, so to speak, under the water for many years and the attempt of Government for the last fifteen years to try and improve that class as a class, I am sure demands the sympathy not only of Russians and Europeans but the sympathy of every Indian in this country. The Imperial grant of Rs. 40,000 was earmarked annually for that purpose. It has now merged in our Provincial settlement, and Honourable Members cannot recognise it, as it has merged in that settlement. I think the term 'European education' is a misnomer. Honourable Members no doubt know that most of the grant for this purpose is spent in educating the poorest Russians in this country. To sum up, as I said just now, I do not wish to defend the Grant-in-Aid Code. This is not the opportunity to do that; all I wish to do is to oppose this resolution on the ground that it is contrary to the very principles on which we have worked the Grant-in-Aid Code for the last fifty years."

The resolution was then put to the vote and agreed to, 21 voting for and 19 against it.

INCREASED PAY FOR VILLAGE KARNAMS.

The Hon'ble Mr. Keesava Pillai moved the following resolution:—

That this Council recommend to the Governor in Council the advisability of revising the pay and thus improving the status of the village karnams without further delay.

In doing so, the Honourable Member said:—"This proposition concerns the village accountant. It is admitted in official records that he is the main-stay of the Revenue Department in the districts. His standard of living has risen rapidly in recent times as also the standard of his efficiency; and his work has multiplied nearly two-fold within the last 10 or 15 years, and yet no improvement has been made in his pay. I find from the Civil Budget Estimates that karnams are paid Rs. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 7½, 8, 9, 10, 11 and 15 and there is only one on Rs. 18. The number of karnams we have is 14,140, besides 245 assistant karnams, making a total of 16,045. We are told that the pay of the karnam was revised or increased in 1898; but since then your Excellency will be pleased to see that his work has been increased. The land records have been introduced and without his help nothing could be done in the villages. He has to submit 44 accounts or returns in a year, beginning with the inspection book; that is written from April to October inspecting fields and ryotwari, enquiring what he sees and does in his book and making out of it so many other returns. He has to note down the kind of crop that is sown, the extent of land that is cultivated and the crop that is harvested, and the percentage of the crop raised. All that he has to write and submit to the Taluk officer. He has to submit numerous accounts or monthly accounts; he has to submit accounts of

*Increased pay for village karnams.**(Mr. Kanna Pillai.)*

overgrown and selfish, that is, unauthorized irrigation or the cultivation of any lands which are not under patta. He has to measure that up and prepare accounts and he has to inspect the fields for the purpose. He has to submit accounts of the extent of lands that have failed, the extent of the acreage in his village that has not got a good and sufficient harvest of the season, that is for the remission account. He has to submit returns of deaths of animals and everything else. He has to prepare accounts of the people that have died in order to prepare the patta for the next year. Altogether there are 44 accounts which he has to prepare and it will take up much time in this Council if I go on enumerating all of them. I have so many forms in my hand (*showing a file of papers*) which he has to fill up every month and year and submit to the taluk office and the *faalbandi* officer. I should like to know if the Honourable Member in charge of the department will contradict me in what I say. He has to prepare an account of the money to be paid by the ryot, for assessment or *Akhar* loan, the arrears to be collected month after month and the remission to be made by the Government. Above all, he has to keep the store register. If a store is missing, he must go to the spot and find out which number was missing. He is responsible to the land records tahsildar, the revenue inspector, the deputy collector and every body else. He is the man who has to stay in his village and cannot leave it. He cannot leave the village, whereas any other official can live out of the limits of his place, attend office and go back home, but that is not the case with the karnam. He cannot leave his village without leave and if he does he will be dismissed. He has to go to the taluk head-quarters or any other place where his presence may be demanded by his superior officers. He has to remain at taluk head-quarters at least a month. That is the shortest period. Now, again, his presence is called for by taluk *gumastars*. He has to go and give explanations, but he gets no *batta*. Even *manials* are paid three *pias* a mile and 2 *annas* *batta*, but the karnam is not paid any mileage or *batta* and he has to pay for the simplest food he takes, at least six *annas* a day. No doubt it is said that he has his own perquisites and he can make up all that he spends. Even though he gets a salary of Rs. 4 or 5 *per mensem*. It may be argued that he gets a lot of perquisites during *jamabandi* time! Whenever a man dies and his son inherits the property and whenever a document is written, the karnam has to attest it, and whenever the remission petitions are written, he gets his perquisites. That is one sort of argument which I have heard from some authority. But, Sir, you won't tell it from that table—that you would sanction all those perquisites. Your Excellency will see that the karnam is shockingly ill-paid. If you will calculate the cost of living, you will see that the salary he gets can hardly meet his expenses, taking the cost of living of the ordinary class of men to which the karnam belongs. He is the intellect of the village. These karnams are the most intellectual people of the country. It is their figures that furnish the material for the preparation of the budget statement. I do not think that anybody will deny that all the materials, whether they be facts or notions, must be supplied by the karnam and it is only on the materials supplied by him the whole adjudication rests. These are intellectual people, most of them are Brahmins and high class people, and they have to eat rice. They are not prisoners, and they cannot eat ragi; you cannot force ragi diet on them, my Lord, they would only eat rice. The simplest food—I calculated the cost and no body can deny it—costs Rs. 6 a month. He has a wife and, fortunately for Government, he has children. These karnams are not able to educate their children sufficiently well; and they can only give them a smattering of knowledge, fitting them to become karnams. If these people become extinct, the Government will not find it easy to find karnams. They have to feed their wives and children and perform the marriages of their children and they cannot do all these out of their salary of Rs. 6 or 7 *per mensem*. They have necessarily to resort to tortuous ways and the Government must be fully aware of them. Your Excellency, I do not think that the Government can deny that he will find it difficult to live on less than Rs. 10 a month and I do not think there can be any doubt about it. Then sometimes he has to play the host to the revenue inspectors and others; and he has a hard task altogether, your Excellency. I have got in my hands a petition submitted sometime ago to your Excellency's Government from Tanjore in which they state that their pay was calculated at a time when a *kahol* of paddy was sold at As. 8. That was in 1887. Then it was subsequently

*Increased pay for village karnams.**(Mr. Kinnaird Pillai.)*

raised in 1900 when paddy was sold at Rs. 1-1-8 per *kalam*. Now the price has risen to Rs. 1-12-0 per *kalam*. Your Excellency will be pleased to see that these people very modestly admit they could not get perquisites as before, because they have to levy penal assessments on encroachment on *paramukam*, levy prohibitory water charges and levy penal charges for removing *paramukam* trees, and that the ryots have become so keen that they would not give anything now. Salary system was introduced, I believe, some 20 years ago. I forget the exact time and the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew will correct me if I am wrong. I may tell you one thing of which I am certain. There used to be what was called the fee system and those people were allowed to collect so much per acre from every ryot, and they would collect it in kind, and if they are allowed to collect the same as they did before, there would not be much in their complaint. The cost of grain has gone up, and you pay them money instead of grain, and it is not sufficient to buy food-stuffs which many of them have to buy from the ryot or in the market. When the grain system was in vogue and when the ryots were the paymasters of our village servants, there was more touch and sympathy between the village karnam and other village servants and the ryots. At any rate these people thought that they then owed some duty to the village. But now there is not much touch between the ryot population and the village officers. They think that these are the agents of the Government and these village officers think that they are the masters of the villagers. They do not render any village service. They seem to think that their business lies with the taluk office and the policeman and not with the villagers. These people are so ill-paid—the village reddit and the village karnam—that they combine with the official underlings that come to villages and combine with the Forest Department and the Police Department to make something out of the ryots. Your Excellency will be pleased to see that I do not think that any one of you who is acquainted with village areas and with the state of things in general in villages will be able to deny what I state. No doubt people are ignorant; most of them are ignorant and naturally they fall an easy prey to the machinations of some of these people. If I ask that their pay should be increased, that is because, I believe that it might lessen their hardships which press on the villagers. I think these people have got a very good claim and can very well ask the Government for some more pay. It was only in 1898 their pay was revised; but I believe that the system had not been introduced in all the villages and the scale of pay of Rs. 3 and 4 still obtains in some of the villages. I find from the statement that has been compiled from the civil budget, kindly given to me by the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew, that there has been an increase in cultivation and in revenue since 1898. It was Rs. 4,24,02,000 in 1900, and Rs. 4,49,15,187 in 1909-1910. That is an increase of more than 125 lakhs. There has also been an increase in cultivated area. In 1898, it was 15,691,083 acres; in 1909-1910 it was 14,568,250. That is no dry cultivation. Under wet cultivation it was 5,828,999 in 1900, and it was 6,747,756 in 1909-1910. Your Excellency will be pleased to see that the Government have considered the facility to give their servants all round increase of pay in taluk offices, increase of pay to sub-magistrates and increase of pay to subordinates of every other department. All that the Government have been pleased to pay and pay it very justly. I do not at all dispute that and they are also paying European public servants exchange compensation allowance. Then, why should these unfortunates servants, because they happen to be servants in villages, why should they be neglected? There is demand of food to be paid for. On account of the demand of food something extra is paid to the low-paid servants and menials. Why not something decent be paid to these people also to make them live a decent life? Your Excellency will be pleased to find that these servants cannot be called other than full-time servants. And the Government cannot take refuge under the plea that they are not full-time servants and decline to give them increase of pay or compensation. The village karnam cannot leave his village and his whole time is engaged either in the preparation of accounts or in denoting attendance at the taluk office. He is not allowed to be a postmaster and make a few rupees, and he cannot be a school master because he must be going out and coming in and has to measure fields and do all such things. Unlike the village moult he has very little time. He has also to do the clerk's work to the village himself. When he has to do all these and when you have to depend so much upon the karnam, should you not pay him something

*Increased pay for village karamas.**(Mr. Keana Pillai; the President.)*

decent? Your Excellency will be surprised to hear that the karamas are never punished. He is never punished. If a man is suspended, the talukdar cannot find a substitute. He says 'you are suspended for three months'; and nominally somebody else is placed in charge, but the very karama will be doing his business. The talukdar will have to beg of him to prepare the accounts; if not all the accounts of the taluk will become debited by this man not submitting his accounts in time. It is not as easy matter to get into the secrets of the village, field measurements, situation of particular fields, location of streets, and all that kind of thing, unless a man is very well acquainted with the limits and the conditions of a village. The karama is the only man who knows all that. It is a matter of congratulation for Government that the karamas would not abandon their villages. They have a desire to cling to their villages and to their opportunities. They hold hereditary appointments; these people have been karamas for centuries except in some districts like Tanjore. They are not ordinary people; they are intelligent people and they have large powers either for evil or for good. Your Excellency will be pleased to see that karamas have been supplying a good many intellectual giants in the history of the country. I may mention the name of the late Mr. Justice Macnaghten Aiyar. He was a karama in a village and started life on Rs. 3 a month, and he rose to be one of the most distinguished judges of the Madras High Court. If I can go further and mention another name, I could mention the name of Rajaji Vazuvanth Pethura. He was a karama. All that shows what an intellectual force these people are, and such people ought not to be neglected. I would appeal to your Excellency's Government and especially to the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson in this matter. The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson who is in charge of this department must know all these things that I have mentioned. He has been in all the districts and knows that karamas are not fairly treated. If they are fairly treated and if they go wrong, you can conscientiously punish them. But when you pay such miserably low salaries to them, I do not see how any Government official can have the heart to punish them whenever they go wrong. The day is fast closing, especially for luncheon; and I hope this resolution will be accepted in the spirit in which it is moved. I would appeal to the generosity and the justice of the Government to do justice to these people. There are 15,000 people discontented with their lot, and that is not very good for the Government; and it is not very good for the villagers also. They must not cheat Government. The lands are measured—every inch is measured—and they cannot conceal anything; therefore, they must find some other means to make something out of the poor villagers, and the necessity drives them to invent something and they live somehow, and that is not at all a credit to the Government. I beg that your Excellency's Government will favourably consider this resolution in behalf of poor karamas. I would say only one word more. I would only throw out one suggestion—that, at any rate, the pay should not be less than Rs. 10 and it ought to be at least Rs. 10 and more. Calculating on that basis what the probable cost would be for the Government, I find that it comes to about Rs. 2,00,000 and odd; and the expenditure being from Land Revenue, half of this will come from the Provincial funds and the other half from the Imperial funds. I would therefore suggest the abolition of all grades below Rs. 10. I would also abolish the rule that village officers should find supplies for touring and jawabdar officers; that will relieve them of a good deal of anxiety. If you give them some decent bhatta also, you will get a better class of men contented with their lot. The Hon'ble Mr. Carr speaks highly of the karamas and says that their standard of efficiency has increased. He submitted a report when the re-organization of the land records establishment was made, in which he admitted that these karamas were very useful, and that they were the backbone and the mainstay of the revenue administration. With these few words I would commend this resolution to your Excellency, your Excellency's Government and this Council.¹⁵

At this stage the Council adjourned and re-assembled at 3 p.m.

His Excellency the **PRESIDENT**:—¹⁶ Gentlemen, before we resume our proceedings I think it will be convenient just to say one thing. This afternoon unfortunately I have an engagement which I cannot very well go tent of and which entails my

*Increased pay for village karnams.**(The President; Mr. Subbajin Aiyar; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Postulu.)*

leaving this place at a quarter to five. I do not know whether the business is likely to be over by then. I fancy that it is not, in which case I propose to call the Council together to-morrow at 11 o'clock."

The Hon'ble Mr. SERRAVALLE AYLAR:—"At 12, if your Excellency pleases."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"Yes, at 12 to-morrow."

The discussion of the resolution moved by the Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILAI was then continued.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANDURU:—"I have great pleasure in agreeing the resolution which my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai has just moved; but I do so as it is not without an adequate conception of the difficulties of the problem. Of course my Honourable friend referred to the intellectual attainments and the past glories of the karnams, but in a consideration of the ways and means to find the salaries of these officers I am sure that their past achievements will not enter, and therefore your Excellency's Government will naturally have to look at this matter from a practical point of view. When I also remember that, in discussing the resolutions on education, the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hume Mack stated that Members of this Council generally put forward propositions with a view to ask for money, I fully realize the force of this remark and the whole of the financial side of the question will have to be very carefully considered. But apart from this view there is no doubt that the policy of Government in the past in enfranchising service men has resulted in the present situation. Honourable Members are aware that many of the village officers including karnams, munshi, vettis, nirgentis, village astrologers and other classes of village servants in the old days had service farms which were held by the members of their families, and the result of that was that these persons were not allowed to alienate the service farms; and they accordingly got the benefit of the rise in prices. Moreover the connection between the village community and the village officers was much closer under the old system; but for the last thirty or forty years the process of enfranchising, which is still in operation, has altogether changed the aspect of things in the villages. The karnam, or any other village officer, is now looked upon as a servant of the Government, and the close attachment of village officers to the well-being of the village community has altogether disappeared; and this is a matter worthy of serious consideration; in regard to the *manuswari* villages, with reference to which the re-organization of the village establishments is now in active progress. I believe, Sir, the Government will have to consider the question of stopping further enfranchisement of the village service farms which will enable the village officers to alienate their properties and to look to their pay for their remuneration.

"After these remarks as regards the past I must now address the Council as regards the existing state of things. So far as the pay of these karnams is concerned, it will be observed that it is fixed on some scale with reference to the *deris* of each village. My Honourable friend referred to the pay of karnams varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 15. The scale is fixed as follows: where the *deris* is Rs. 3,000 and under the pay of the karnam is fixed at Rs. 8; where the *deris* is between Rs. 4,000 and Rs. 5,000, it is Rs. 10 and up to Rs. 12,000 it is Rs. 12, and if it is more than Rs. 12,000, it is Rs. 15, and this is the maximum salary which these officers are now drawing. This scale, so far as I can see, was adopted in the early twenties when prices were low, and possibly somewhat later it has undergone some revision as I find from one of the questions in the Legislative Council in 1897. Possibly it has undergone several revisions, but my impression is that the revisions that it has undergone were with reference to the alteration in the *deris* consequent on the re-settlement operations; and I do not know whether there has been an enhancement in the scale on the ground of a rise in prices. So, that in the state of things, and we find the pay of karnams fixed on this principle. I find also that in 1899 the question was raised by the Hon'ble Mr. P. Rameswami Pillai and the Government said that the pay of the village officers was under consideration. Possibly there was a revision in 1899. Therefore, I do not wish it to be understood as the wish of my Honourable friend that the pay of all these karnams should be fixed invariably at Rs. 15, but what he means to say is apparently that the whole question will have to be re-considered with reference to the existing state of things. It is in that view that this proposition has been framed, and I

*Increased pay for village karnams.**(Mr. Bannachand's Res Petition.)*

should think that the merit of the resolution consists in this; that it does not commit the Government to any particular scale of pay, but if the scale of pay is to be determined with reference to the work turned out by these officers, I should say that during the last fifteen or twenty years the work of the karnams has enormously increased. The first cause of that increase has been the re-survey operations in such of these villages. The re-survey has thrown an enormous amount of work also on the karnam. He has to maintain so many registers, and you will find that he is responsible not only for stores in the fields but also for replacing the stores after very careful and elaborate measurements. Then again, the question of revenue accounts necessitates continuous work all through the year. In addition to these my Honourable friend has already pointed out that with reference to the actual accounts kept by these officials, the tendency to cut down the official reports has not reached the karnams. He mentioned 14 returns have to be prepared by them. In my district there is a 15th return which the karnam has to submit. In the Kalkajar taluk he has to submit a diary of his doings from month to month. The karnam has appealed to the divisional officer and he has declined to interfere on behalf of the karnam. The Collector did not want to interfere with the discretion of the divisional officer. So the village officers are obliged to furnish a diary of their doings from month to month. This being the state of affairs, the question has to be determined with reference to the work turned out; and this work has enormously increased in various directions, because the karnam is the person on the spot for supplying information to every department of Government—the Police, the Revenue, Akbari, Salt and Educational. And every officer who has anything to do with the village administration seems to rely upon the karnam. His work has enormously increased of late, and if the pay of the karnam is to be revised with reference to the amount of work they turn out, I should think a very good case has been made out for a revision of some sort. Apart from this I know that the answer which possibly will be made on behalf of the Government is that these persons are not whole-time servants of Government and that they have other avocations which they may follow in the villages. As regards that matter I believe that in the existing state of things it seems to me to be somewhat a fiction to call these officers, at any rate the karnam, as a person who is not a whole-time servant of Government. No doubt he has lands to cultivate as any other Government servant may have in a village; but that is not his chief avocation. He is obliged to stick to his village and do work from day to day and month to month and submit as many returns, which means continuous employment in the work. Under these circumstances I do not think he can be fairly classed as a person who gives only a part of his time to Government. I do not think, as in the old days, the work of the karnam is concentrated during the months of the jansabadi. His work has extended throughout the whole year. Returns of cultivation, overstocking, economic condition of the people, births and deaths have to be submitted every month, if not every fortnight, to revenue officials, and also returns about agricultural loans and various other matters. Apart from that, the regular visits of revenue inspectors and tahsildars for 20 or 25 days in the month keep these people engaged all through the year. Further they have been deprived of the grain compensation allowance to which all other servants of Government are entitled, because they do not come within the rule by which Government pay the grain compensation allowance to their whole-time servants of the Government. Then also, my Honourable friend referred to one other aspect, and that is, the karnams have children. I must say that in some districts considerable difficulty is felt when a karnam is suspended or dismissed to find another substitute. It is only because these persons live in villages, and have some kind of liking to live in their own homes—it is only that which induces the karnam or any of his progeny to stick to this employment. As I have already said, it is not the perquisites which he sometimes receives in the village, nor the pay, but it is the innate desire to live in a village and maintain their hereditary position that induces this class to remain at work and compile statements and accounts in as satisfactory a manner as possible. Under these circumstances I think that this resolution should meet with the sympathetic consideration of Government. I trust that myself or the Honourable member will not be charged with belonging forward reckless or extravagant proposals.

*Increased pay for village karamas.**(Mr. Ka. Jashanta Das Pan'ah; Mr. Atkinson.)*

for an increase of recurring expenditure. On the question of recurring expenditure I have always found it necessary in my own sphere to have a sharp eye as to how to meet any increase in expenditure; but the whole question that has to be considered is whether this class of officers deserves some increase or not. The resolution as framed gives liberty to Government to consider the whole question and therefore I would press the resolution on the attention of Government. I may say one word finally and that is the matter of the increased establishment charges in the Revenue Department. Your Excellency's Government have increased the pay of the revenue inspectors. It was Rs. 25 or 30 before and it is now Rs. 30 or 40, with Rs. 15 as travelling allowance. The deputy tahsildar's pay has undergone considerable revision; and proposals have been sanctioned or are before the Secretary of State. As regards the head accountant the last budget provides some increase. The subak establishments have also undergone considerable revision and the pay and prospects of tahsildars have been considerably revised and their recruitment is to be bettered in some way or other. As regards deputy collectors it was only last year that the whole question was considered and a new grade has been created. In the matter of the Revenue Department, to which the class of karamas belongs, considerable expenditure has been incurred during the last 15 years at any rate, which has made the establishment charges go up in this department by more than nearly 20 or 25 lakhs of rupees. That was my impression on a comparison of the figures of 1900-1901. The pay of every officer from the deputy collector downwards up to the revenue inspector has been considered and re-adjusted with reference to the existing condition of things. If that has been done, I think it is equally necessary that the question of the pay of the karamas and village establishments should be considered. The resolution as framed refers only to karamas and there are other village menial servants whose case is equally hard. As it is outside the scope of this resolution, I would not say anything about other village servants; but I would give my support to this resolution with all the limitations mentioned by me just now.

The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson:—"So far as I can understand, two reasons only have been assigned for this proposal to raise the pay of the village karamas. The first reason is that they have a great deal of work to do, and the second reason is that the pay of most other branches in the administration has already been raised. It seems to me entirely necessary to do more than state those two reasons for the Council to see how inadequate they are. When the Government are asked to undergo a very heavy charge for the purpose of raising the pay of the establishment of any branch of a Administration, it is necessary, most necessary, that the Government should understand what reasons there are for that step being taken. If we were told that the work done by that particular branch of the administration is being badly or ineffectively done, that might be a very good reason. The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai and the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Reddy have both have been very careful to guard themselves against any intimation of that sort. The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai specially said that the work done by the karamas was good. That, I think, is one ground for this recommendation. I may say on behalf of the Government that, posing by individual employees and individual conditions, the Government are satisfied with the work of the karamas treated as a whole. They do a great deal of work and they do it extremely well; but that taken by itself is no reason for enhancing their pay any more than it would be to enhance the pay of anybody else, and were that a sufficient reason we would be enhancing pay for ever. If you are to enhance pay because work is done well, you will have to be constantly enhancing it. I say the work of the karamas is sufficiently done and we have no complaint. As long as they continue to do their work, and as long as they do not show that they are discontented, I do not know any reason why we should raise their pay. The Hon'ble Mr. Kesava Pillai said that they were discontented. If there was real reason to suppose that they were discontented and if the discontentment permeated the whole body of karamas—when I speak of discontentment I do not mean a mere desire for more pay but such discontentment as to render their work inefficient—that might be considered as a reason for considering the proposed new scale. But what reason have we to suppose that they are discontented? Has any karama ever asked to be relieved of his office? Is it not the case that the office of karama is eagerly sought after; and if there is a conflict of posts the claimants to the office of karama, litigation is carried up to the highest

*Increased pay for village karnams.**(Mr. AIRIKEN.)*

Courts? Does not that prove that the karnams are satisfied with what they get? Surely as long as we find that the office is not only worked with satisfaction, but is actually sought after, that is proof positive that there is no urgent or pressing reason for enhancing the pay. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao was not quite clear as to the times when the pay of these karnams had been mostly lately revised. The latest revision was at the year 1898 and that revision cost Provincial Excesses to round figures a sum of Rs. 2½ lakhs per annum. At that time the standard scale was so arranged that the minimum pay of the karnam was Rs. 8. Possibly, there may be some misconception about that on the part of the Honourable member and the recorder, because in the budget estimates it is no doubt the case that karnams are shown as drawing smaller rates of pay. There are karnams shown as drawing a pay of Rs. 2, 4, 6, 7 and Rs. 7-8-0. I may explain that the establishment in every district is periodically subjected to revision and by the adoption of the lowest scale of pay we have the lowest rate of Rs. 8 a month; and this revised scale has been introduced into every district except Salem and proposals for the revision of the establishment in Salem are now under consideration. So soon as these proposals are sanctioned, the minimum rate of pay throughout the whole Presidency, with two small exceptions which I will refer to immediately, will be Rs. 8 per mensem, and that revision, which will be given effect to shortly, will entail a charge on provincial revenues of somewhere about Rs. 10,000 per annum. There are two small exceptions which I mentioned in that scale, viz., three karnams in the district of Vengalpetam and six in the Nilgiris. What the conditions were under which these karnams were drawing smaller rates of pay I am not now in a position to say, but I shall make it a point to ascertain and see whether there is any reason why the pay of these karnams should not be raised to the standard scale. The fact remains that within a very short time the pay of all the karnams will have been brought to the standard scale, wherein the minimum rate of pay is Rs. 8 a month. Supposing we were to introduce an enhanced scale of pay, what advantages are expected? We are told that karnams are efficient at present. We cannot, therefore, look for increased efficiency. Whether they are honest or not, Honourable Members of this Council will probably know better than I. If they be dishonest, is it likely that any small increase of pay that we can afford to give will make them honest? If they be dishonest, I am afraid that nothing we can do will make them honest. If they are honest there is no reason to enhance their pay to make them honest. As regards the amount of their remuneration other than their pay, it has been said—and that is the reason why they have not been included in the list of those who are entitled to the grain composition allowance—that they are not whole-time servants of Government; and that is perfectly true. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao alluded to their property in land. He said that they had their own lands to cultivate. So long as they have lands to cultivate, they share in the enhanced prices of agricultural produce, and furthermore, it is known that they have other sources of income, some proper and some, I regret to say, in some cases improper. I was challenged by the Hon'ble Mr. Kamesa Pillai to say whether it is right that the Government should recognize the position that karnams should be allowed to receive perquisites. It all depends upon what the perquisites are, for I see no harm in the karnams receiving a fee for drawing up a letter for a private party or writing a petition. I see no harm in a karnam, as a writer, writing petitions, petitions even for remission. The harm comes in when the karnam offers either to use his official influence or refrain from using it, either to benefit or harm the person with whom he is negotiating. Then if the negotiations be for an improper use of his official position, obviously any perquisites received on that account are improper perquisites. If there is no such dishonesty and no undeserved favour is conferred or deserved favour withheld, there can be no objection to a karnam having his perquisites as he does in writing letters, petitions, applications and legal documents. Taking all these facts into consideration, I have not got the slightest doubt that the emoluments which the karnams receive are very satisfactory, and that is the reason why they appear so very anxious to retain their offices. I will only conclude by saying that I can see no substantial ground upon which this Government will be justified in increasing the extra expense involved in at present raising the pay of these karnams."

*Increased pay for village karnams.**(Diwan Bahadur Ramachandra Nayudu; Mr. Shanmukham Pillai.)*

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur RAMACHANDRA NAYUDU :—"My Lord, I am greatly surprised to see that the Hon'ble Mr. P. Kesava Pillai who has the credit of being an advocate of the karnams and the poor should be partial only to the karnams and not to the other village officers. I am sorry I have to oppose him in some way. Speaking from my standpoint as a karnam, I think I have to safeguard the interests of the constituents that I have the honour to represent. In *samindari* where *issues* have been enfranchised and the salary system has been introduced, I think that the salary which the karnam gets there is something less than the standard salaries that are being given in Government villages. I do not know whether the Government will be able to give corresponding increase in the pay of the karnams of the *samindari* parts, if there is an increase to be given to the pay of karnams in Government villages. There is a request on the part of the Hon'ble Raja of Kurnool in the Imperial Council that the village service fund should be abolished, and Sir Frederick Wilson has already promised that the village service cess will be abolished. If that is abolished, I do not know whether Government will, from the collection that they are able to make from the enfranchised *issues*, be able to give increased pay to karnams. If there is a difference between the pay of karnams in Government villages and that in *samindari* I think there will be grumbling. For instance, a few months ago, an increase of pay was proposed in the case of certain municipalities to one set of Europeans and as no increase could be given for the other set of people, there was a likelihood of a strike and as it has been represented to this Council the village officers especially karnams in *samindari* are not under our control and if the Government do not make corresponding increase in the pay of the karnams in the *samindari* villages, I think the position of the *samindari* will be worse. Further, I do not see why karnams alone should be considered; why a comprehensive measure for increasing the pay of all the village officers should not be considered. I know as a matter of fact in Salem there are some villages where the headman forfeits his pay in favour of the karnam. With these remarks I am sorry I have to oppose the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. SHANMUKHAM PILLAI :—"I am glad that my Hon'ble friend Mr. Kesava Pillai has brought forward this resolution. It is a matter of grievance calling for speedy remedy. The office of karnams is a time-honoured and hereditary appointment with a peculiar honour and prestige attached thereto. It is, indeed, held by the villagers to be a respectable appointment and is so treated by Government also. The interests of the service are well protected by law. If the incumbent is in any way badly or unfairly dealt with, say, suspended or dismissed, he has got a right of appeal up to the Government. So much for the prestige and honour attached to the appointment. Then as regards the duty attached to it, the necessity and importance of the office can hardly be overrated. The karnam is to furnish all information and all statistics required, not only by the Revenue Department, but also by other departments. He has multifarious duties to do, not only in connection with the Revenue Department, but also other departments. He has to attend to the calls of the Police Department, the Registration Department, the Judicial Department and various other departments. He has not only a lot of scripitory work to do but also a lot of outdoor and field work which is most heavy. Almost all the official members

* The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur Adinayana
Aiyar

including my friend* who sits by me know that they are hard-worked but paid. The scale, as it stands at present, ranges from Rs. 4 to 15, but most of the persons are placed on the scale from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6. In these hard times compensation allowance is granted on account of decrease of food to subordinates. With Rs. 5 or Rs. 4 it is impossible for a karnam to keep his body and soul together. He has a family to maintain of four or five souls. It is quite impossible for him to do it. It may be said, he does not depend upon mere pay but upon perquisites, which are of two kinds. One comes from *subordinates* in the nature of mere presents. I know in former days even Collectors gave presents to karnams. They used to send for karnams and give them Panchol or Janmay presents. In some places, for instance in the district of Tanjore, big *mirasidars* volunteer presents. They are in some cases volunteered, while in others they are simply wanted out. The other class of perquisites represents illegal exactions or blackmail, for which they resort to

Increased pay for village karnams.

(*Mr. Sivasankaran Pillai; Rao Bahadur Nagaraju Chettiar; Mr. Kuvva Pillai.*)

malpractices. What is the cause of such malpractices? It is because of the pittance of pay that they get. The malpractices lead to all sorts of complications and troubles. The Government can put an end to all these troubles by increasing the pay. After hearing the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson, I am satisfied that there is a proposal under consideration to raise the minimum pay to Rs. 8. With these remarks, I think that my Hon'ble friend Mr. Kuvva Pillai will be prepared to withdraw the resolution after the assurance that the scale of pay will be raised.¹⁵

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur NAGARAJA CHETTIAR:—“I rise to oppose the resolution of my friend the Hon'ble Mr. Kuvva Pillai. I do so with regret. I quite agree with the Hon'ble Mr. Kuvva Pillai that the village karnam is a hard worked man. I agree with him that he is an ill-treated man by the Revenue Department. I also agree with him that he has to spend some money to keep himself safe, but I don't agree with him in one thing, and that is that he gets only Rs. 3. Perhaps in every village we find he is the richest man except the musam. The musam is the man who holds the largest exterior land in the village and will be the richest; and next to him is the karnam. He is the luckiest, because he gets, as the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson says, perquisites from everybody. He does not live upon his Rs. 3 or 4, or 5 or 10 a month. These Rs. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 10 and 15 are only retainers' fees for this man. He has all the accounts of the village in his hands and for every thing that the ryots want he must go to the karnam and has to get it done through the karnam; and for every work that the karnam does he gets remuneration. As I say his pay is nothing but a retainer fee to him. How will he be better or worse off, if he gets an increase of a couple of rupees to his pay; two or three rupees a month or Rs. 25 or 30 a year is nothing when compared to the money he gets. I think the revenue authorities in the Council will agree with me in saying that I am quite right. I do not think there is any use in improving the pay of the karnams by Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 or tinkering in that way. It is no use whatever. If you want to improve the morals of these people, let their pay be raised to Rs. 30, the pay that the Revenue clerk gets. If you raise it to that extent and stop all perquisites we can expect something good for the people. Until that is done, there is no use of your giving them the small increase which the proposer and seconder want. If their pay is raised, there is one great trouble to the ryots. If he gets a pay of Rs. 5 when he gives some help to the ryots he will be satisfied with a couple of annas; if the very same man gets Rs. 10 he will demand four annas. In that way it is a great injury to the ryots by raising the pay of these men. I therefore oppose the motion of my Honourable friend.”

The Hon'ble Mr. KUVVA PILLAI:—“I am anxious to close the debate as many of my friends are anxious to get out. I am so sorry that such an opinion should have been expressed, viz., that karnams are entitled to get all perquisites, that they are living on perquisites and why should we give them a decent salary. That seems to be the prevailing opinion of many of the members and the Government members. I for one cannot understand that argument at all. In that way we need not give an increase of pay to policemen, because they could get on by corrupt practices. I do not know whether all the servants who get an increase will be honest. I can understand the apprehension of my friend, the Zamindar of Doddipannayalloor. He is afraid that the zamindars will be asked to pay something in addition. I think correspondingly that with the increase of pay to karnams, zamindars will have to disgorge some of the money they are getting as profits. That is the fear that seems to animate my Hon'ble friend the member in opposing my resolution. As to my Hon'ble friend Mr. Nagaraju Chettiar, he is also a zamindar. The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson has told us to-day that these people are doing work satisfactorily, and since they are discharging their duties in the most efficient manner, they are not discontented with their lot, and therefore we should not increase their pay. Is that the way to reward good work? The Hon'ble Sir Murray Hannaick once said at a meeting that if the lower classes, specially the working classes and the depressed classes, were to combine and strike work as they did in England, it would be a bad day for the high-caste people. Suppose the karnams take a hint from the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson and form a guild and strike work, there will be an end of Government work. I think you ought to reward people for good work. The Hindu

*Increased pay for village karnams : an un-official president for one district board.**(Mr. Kema Pillai ; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.)*

are philosophers, and they will be content with any lot. As has been said, there is a good deal of competition. If you open honorary offices of karnams and muniffs in the villages there will be competition in this country. As a matter of fact there is competition, because those officers give scraps for dishonesty; and clever people may know tricks as to how to make money. Because they do work satisfactorily to Government and supply all figures for you to make up your budgets you ought to reward them, and not say to them 'you are content with your lot, we are not going to pay anything more.' I have one or two other remarks. I am very glad that my Hon'ble friend Mr. Shanmukham Pillai supported me, but he has made a mistake in asking me to withdraw my resolution. I am not going to withdraw it for the simple reason that the minimum pay now is Rs. 8 and that the Government are going to pay it. If the Government had it in their mind, they ought to have done it some time ago. The number of people that will get an increase under that scheme are very few, that is, 396 karnams. I said that the minimum should be at least Rs. 10 to make two people live. I see that my friend agrees with me that they are very hard-worked, and very much abused. I see also that they are a very much abused people in this Council. They are a much oppressed lot. It is said that they are able to make money otherwise and that we should not increase their pay. That is not the position which the Government should occupy. The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson might have re-considered the position which he has made the Government occupy and he might try to re-consider the whole question in the light of the remarks we have made. Kindly consider the recommendations made by some of your Collectors. I wanted to get at the recommendations made by some of the Collectors, but the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew would not allow me to look into the papers. He said 'Government have not yet approved the proposals and I am not going to give you any information, and to supply you with ammunition to hurl at us.' I would ask the Government to consider the recommendations of their own Collectors. Consider the good opinions that so many of your excellent officers have expressed about karnams. The Council should weigh the opinion of the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson that they are doing their work efficiently and well. These people require therefore favourable consideration at the hands of the Council and I would suggest that at least Rs. 10 should be the minimum pay. With these remarks I close my reply."

The resolution was put to the vote and lost, 11 voting for and 26 against it.

AN UN-OFFICIAL PRESIDENT FOR ONE DISTRICT BOARD.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"Your Excellency, the next resolution that stands in my name is a recommendation that a non-official member of at least one district board be appointed president. The resolution runs thus:—

"This Council recommends that the Governor in Council be pleased to appoint either by election or nomination a non-official member of at least one district board as president of that board as laid down in clause (2) of section 9 of the Local Boards Act (V of 1894)."

"This provision of the Local Boards Act for the appointment of a non-official president has never been utilized during the last 27 years; and it is suggested by this resolution that the Government should either by election or nomination, whichever they may consider best, try this experiment and place the affairs of one district board at least under a non-official president. I may say that in bringing forward this resolution I had in view the recent policy of the Government in regard to taluk boards. Sometime last year my Hon'ble friend Mr. Nagla Rao moved in this Council for the appointment of non-official presidents of taluk boards, and after some lively discussion the Government was pleased to accept the proposal in some modified form; and consequently we have this day the Taluk Boards of Ellore, Chittoor and Cuddalore having non-official presidents who have been recently elected. After thus the question of having more non-official presidents by nomination came under the active consideration of Government and it is understood that proposals have been invited from the Collectors as to whether they would make any recommendations as to the appointment of nominated non-official presidents of some taluk

An ex-officio president for one district board.

(Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu's)

board at least in this Presidency. Then again we have also recently the view of the Government that the elective element in these boards should be increased. About six months ago the Government directed that the elective element in the taluk boards should be increased to one-half. These are the indications that the Government are anxious to inaugurate a new policy which is likely to infuse some life into the dry bones of local (and) administration in the regional and it is in this way that the whole question of relaxing the official agency from these boards has now to be considered. Your Excellency, the more I think of this matter the more I am inclined to believe that, unless an experiment is made of having non-official agency all through, from the district board downwards and an opportunity is given of seeing how that will work, I feel that the experiment of having non-official taluk board presidents may not have a fair trial. It is with that view that I consider it necessary to bring the question under the consideration of the Government as early as possible. I feel that in many matters the policy of taluk boards is greatly initiated by the district boards; and in this view, namely, either that the official control should be relaxed or that the officials and non-officials should learn to work in harmony, it appeared to me necessary that at the top of district local fund administration a non-official should preside, so that the experiment might have a fair trial. If we have a non-official president at the head of affairs and the Collector and important officials of the district sit with him in the same board and learn to work with him in harmony and peace, it seems to me there will be far greater likelihood that this friction between officials and non-officials on these boards which talked so largely in the discussion last year would disappear and the present state of things would probably improve. That is one reason why this experiment should be tried as early as possible. I do not think it necessary to set out the various advantages that are likely to accrue by a non-official president presiding over the affairs of a district. The Government would be in a position to see how the relations of all the parties on the Board's officials and non-officials and the president will have to be re-adjusted or how more non-official agency for working the whole district boards and taluk boards will have to be introduced. In either way it seems to me it would be an advantage. Moreover, the desirability of a change in the existing methods formed the subject of a good deal of discussion before the Decentralisation Commission and several non-official gentlemen whose experience is beyond question and whose desire to co-operate with the success of local self-government in this country is also beyond doubt, have stated that it would be worth while having non-official presidents of district boards. Moreover, the decentralisation of the district administration which is taking place in the shape of numerous concessions, however small, made to the district boards, taluk boards and municipalities, has conferred greater powers on the presidents in the matter of appointments and allotments with reference to which various orders have been issued during the last year. These concessions also make it necessary that this decentralisation of administrative control should be accompanied by a greater association of the people of the district with the administration of the district board. That would be really a step in the right direction; but apart from it the way in which the whole question was presented before the Decentralisation Commission was that Collectors at present have far too numerous duties to attend to, that they have so time to give that intelligent and sympathetic interest to the administration of the local affairs, as probably a non-official would do; and possibly also that there is far too great a silence in the proceedings of these boards which it is necessary to break, and that unless a non-official is placed at the head of affairs this silence in the proceedings is likely to continue. This was the trend of opinion before the Decentralisation Commission. I should think, if a non-official is placed at the head of a district board administration, it will certainly tend to far greater and more active interest in the affairs of the board by the non-official members of the board, apart from the official members. That will be another advantage which I see. I am quite aware that the Decentralisation Commission did not recommend the appointment of non-official presidents in this Presidency. There are various considerations on which that recommendation was based which probably will be urged again in this Council. One of them is that it will dissociate the Collector from the active administration of local fund affairs in the district and that it will take him away from a healthy contact with non-official public opinion and divert him from the activities of the district and

*An ex-officio president for one district board.**(Mr. Rameshchandra Rao Portals.)*

make him a tax-gatherer and repressor of crime. That would be one of the arguments that will be urged, as it was urged before the Decentralisation Commission. Even if there is a non-official president of a district board, the Collector will still continue to be a member of it, and I am sure that no member of the Indian Civil Service would cease to take interest in the affairs of a district board, because he is not the president. I am sure we will have his active sympathy and co-operation, his advice, the value of his experience still as a member of the district board, and all important communications to Government or to other administrative officers will usually go through him, when he will have the opportunity of expressing his opinions. I therefore think that this should not be a ground why the affairs of a district board should not be transferred to a non-official president. Then, again, it may be said that a very material portion of the work of the district board consists in the allotment of funds, to co-ordinate the work of all local boards, and that, unless there is an officer of experience at the head of the district, it may be possible that this work may not be satisfactorily done. I see that there is some force in this argument, but at the same time I am aware there are several retired officials and several other gentlemen who have the necessary experience in the district boards, if they were consulted, would like to place their services at the disposal of the present ex-officio presidents. There are several vice-presidents who have practically run these district boards, who have the time and leisure and local patriotism to see that the affairs of their boards are properly conducted. I therefore think that that view ought not to prevail in this Council.

"The next thing which might be suggested against it is that the district officer as President and Collector has necessarily to travel over large distances and has opportunities for finding out what is going on throughout the district, to visit several local fund institutions, and learn the real state of things as regards sanitation, education and other matters and that a nominated non-official may not have the same opportunities. I also see there is some force in this view. At the same time I do think that in some districts at any rate it will be found there are several gentlemen who will be found competent to be equal to this work. As I said already, there are retired officials, gentlemen belonging to the professional classes who may not find favour with this Council, who have enough means, enough inclination and probably leisure—gentlemen whose professional avocations are not so absorbing—and who may be willing and are probably willing to give their time for the district board administration. I know, at any rate, speaking for the districts I come from, there were vice-presidents in both Kistna and Godavari who did practically the major portion of the district board work, whose services were recognised in consecutive administration reports and both of them belong to the legal profession. I think therefore even that objection ought not to stand in the way of the Government. Whatever it is, all the reasons that I urge are not reasons which should stand in the way of the Government to try the experiment on the very limited scale proposed in this resolution. The whole question for consideration is whether there is an immediate prospect of any serious mismanagement in the affairs of any district board, if the work is entrusted to a non-official president. I believe there is absolutely no such danger that I can see. You may take the case of any district board. Take Vengalpetam and see how the funds in the district board are expended in one year, and whether the president of each of the district boards is not surrounded by a number of official experts in each matter. The president of the Vengalpetam district board is 8 lakhs and $\frac{3}{4}$ or 4 lakhs is spent on communications. The District Board Engineer is supreme in all matters connected therewith and under the rules framed by Government the president of the district board is guided by his professional advice and assistance. Then again in the department of education, assuming that no lakh is spent—the figure, I believe, is Rs. 75,000—this is spent under the direct advice of the Inspector of Schools and the Assistant Inspector of Schools. Both these officers are on the board, and they are at the disposal of the president for all matters, and under the rules framed by Government the president is bound to consult these officers and cannot pass orders or make any payments without consulting the Inspector or the Assistant Inspector. In the matter of sanitation the District Medical and Sanitary officer is supreme. An expenditure of one lakh of rupees is incurred in all the institutions under his control. The president is now merely a paymaster, and pays the bills sent up by the

*An ex-official president for one district board.**(Mr. Ramasubrahma Rao Panikula; Mr. Kandasubba Mudaliyar.)*

District Medical and Sanitary officer who is also a member of the district board. In all departments of activity under a district board, either public works, sanitation or education, there are Government officers who are always guiding and helping the president, who, even if he is inclined to go wrong, see sure to set him right at the earliest possible opportunity. This being the state of things I can see no possible danger, or serious danger of any mismanagement of affairs of any district board. As I said this experiment should be tried in one district for the purpose of either reducing this conflict between official and non-official agency and seeing whether it is necessary to re-adjust matters with a view to help the non-official president. It is likely that Honourable Members may desire to know what the state of things is other provinces is. In the Central Provinces all presidents of district boards are non-officials; in Bengal the official president as a rule is invariably assisted by non-official vice-presidents who are elected; in the United Provinces the presidents of district boards are elected, but the rule seems to be that the Collectors stand for election, and of course they get elected and there is no difficulty at all for any Collector being returned by election but the fact remains that he is an elected President. In Bombay the official presidents seem to be considerably assisted by non-official agency. Therefore looking at what is taking place elsewhere I do not think that this proposal to try an experiment on this limited scale will be considered to be an extravagant proposal. As I already stated even in this Presidency—the subject of my next resolution deals with non-official vice-presidents—we find as a matter of fact there are official vice-presidents of almost all district boards; there are non-official vice-presidents in four districts and in the rest the vice-presidents are all treasury deputy collectors or head-quarter deputy collectors, so that in the case of 21 of these districts Honourable Members will see the presidents and vice-presidents are officials; I would urge that some attempt might be made to bring about a change in this excessive officialism of district boards. I believe the advantage would be that there will be closer association of the people of the district with the affairs of the district boards which are altogether in an unsatisfactory state at present. As I have already stated this is not a matter in which the Decentralisation Commission is in my favour; but that ought not to stand in the way of trying this small experiment. There are several matters in which the Decentralisation Commission are in our favour, but where the Government have not seen fit to give effect to the recommendations of the Decentralisation Commission. I only wish to say one word more. I do not wish it to be understood that the official presidents of district boards at present are not giving that attention to the affairs of these boards which they ought to do. They are doing all that they see in their own way to further the interests of the district boards; but the point is that so far as the administration of the district boards is concerned, the view that has been enunciated from 1882 is that district boards as well as taluk boards and municipalities in this country are legitimate fields for the political education of the people. I have the authority of the Decentralisation Commission to say that every opportunity should be given for this political education and that it is the duty of the district officers to further this political education by co-operating with the people. It is for these reasons I think it is necessary that some attempt should be made to give effect to this resolution. The whole choice is left to Government and I do not insist that it should be tried in any particular district in any particular manner. The Government may make the selection and they may choose anybody in whom they have confidence and whose administrative experience and ability may justify hopes of success. In any suitable district they may ask the members themselves to make the selection. All that I want is that a beginning might be made. With these words, I commend this resolution to the Council.¹⁾

The Hon'ble Mr. SAKUNDEMA MUDALIYAR :—²⁾ I rise to second the resolution which has been ably moved by my Honourable friend Mr. Ramasubrahma Rao. Before addressing my reasons I should just venture to advert to the review by Government of the administration reports in regard to the district boards which has been passed very recently. There the Government say for 1910-1911 'the administration of the Madras Local Boards continues to be satisfactory.' Your Excellency will be pleased to see that this is an undoubted recognition of the efficient manner in which these boards are being managed. The question would arise to whom the credit goes.

*An "non-official" president for one district board.**(Mr. Sambandha Medallipur; Sir Murray Hannick.)*

The ready answer is that the whole credit would go to the presidents who are the Collectors of the districts. Your Excellency will be pleased to see that the *modus operandi* with which the district boards are managed is entirely in the hands of the Collector. All the district board members obey the mandate of the Collector whatever it be. What I beg to submit is that the non-official district board members—the argument much more applies in the case of official members—whenver the Collector wants a certain resolution to be passed both officials and non-officials say *atta* to the Collector's words; so in that way the whole thing is being managed. I do not say that the administration of the Collector is in any way derogatory. Far from it; they do it in a most admirable and satisfactory way. But the ground which I venture to take is this: non-official members should be trained in the art of self-government, and I only have my whole argument on that view. This is a sort of training ground and non-officials should be trained for this important office. It is also expressed by the Royal Commission on Decentralization who stated clearly that the object of Lord Ripon's scheme, that is, the political education of the people, had not been in any measure attained in this country. The Royal Commission themselves advise to this and the best way to attain this end will be by appointing non-officials as presidents of the district boards as well as the taluk boards. Your Excellency will be pleased to see, if my figure is not incorrect, there are 25 district boards and in these 25 boards all the presidents are officials. As the Honourable member stated, there are only four non-official vice-presidents and the rest are managed by official presidents and vice-presidents. In the case of taluk boards, this Government was pleased to confer the privilege on three taluk boards. In the case of union *panchayats* which are about 315 in number, your Excellency will be pleased to see that most of the chairmen of these union *panchayats* are non-officials, and the administration of the union *panchayats* is very satisfactory. I adduce that argument also to show that the demand made by my learned friend is only very modest, because he asks for one of the district boards having a president by election. One objection that may be urged by Government is that if a non-official president be elected, he would not travel the whole district which is very far and wide in area, and it may be urged that itinerancy is a *sine qua non* for this office. I do readily admit that a person who is elected, a non-official gentleman who is elected as a president of a district board, must travel the whole length and breadth of the district. But your Excellency will be pleased to see that in our country there are good patriotic men who would readily sacrifice their time, leisure and also their money to undertake this office. There are so many rich zamindars and landholders who are sufficiently educated and whose patriotism for their mother-land is so great that I am inclined to think that they will be willing to take this onerous office and discharge the responsibilities attached to it with as much satisfaction as the official presidents, if not greater. My Honourable colleague Mr. Sambandha Rao has exhausted all the other arguments and I believe that this resolution will have a ready response from Government.

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HANNICK:—¹ There is really very little to say about this resolution, because the Government as a Government adhere to the decision of the Decentralization Commission which was so very distinctly given such a very short time ago. That Commission after a very thorough inquiry came to the following decision. 'We are of opinion', they said, 'that, in the present circumstances, the Collector should remain president of the district board. To remove him from this post would be to dissociate him from the general interest of the district in such matters as roads, education, sanitation, drainage and water-supply, and to convert him into a mere tax-gatherer and repressor of crime. Such a change would, we think, be very undesirable and would have the effect of divorcing the Collector from healthy contact with instructed non-official opinion.' That opinion we adhere to. When we addressed the Government of India on the matter of the administration of the local boards we then told the Government of India that we had recently agreed to the experimental trial of the system of appointing the presidents of sub-district boards by election. Pending the result of this experiment, which would be tried in the first instance in a few specially selected sub-district boards, we were not prepared to depart further from the position taken by the Decentralization Commission. That is the position we took up. We are not ready at present to assent to the resolution which the Hon'ble Mr. Sambandha Rao has proposed.

*An ex-official president for one district board.**(Sir Murray Hannick.)*

We look upon it at present as premature. But apart from that on its merits I am quite prepared to meet the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswamiah Rao on this matter if he wants to discuss it. My own opinion is that we cannot draw any conclusion from what goes on in the other *Presidencies*. It is exactly the same, as I said in the matter of education, viz., we do not know enough about other *Presidencies*. We do know that our districts are about three times as large as any districts in the rest of India; that is a fact which we do know. Our Madras districts as at present constituted are beyond the scope of a non-official president to manage as president of the district board. If Honorable Members will only realize what falls to the lot of the president of a heavy district such as Yingsnapuram, which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswamiah Rao thinks would be so easy to manage at the hands of a non-official president, I think you will very easily come to the conclusion that, at present at all events, it will not be possible in any district to find a non-official president who can possibly run a district board efficiently and properly. The Hon'ble member said that we should readily find, apparently in most parts of the Madras Presidency, gentlemen willing to sacrifice their time and money, to go travelling all about a district looking after person works such as drains, encroachments on roads, the closing of roads, firing vaccination and other matters which fall to the lot of the president of a district board. I must say that I entirely disagree with him. I do not think you will find a single district where you will find a person who will come forward to do that work efficiently. You say we are throwing up the sponge altogether as regard to local self-government. Personally I am not prepared to accept that position. I originally drafted the rules over thirty years ago which at present are worked on the local fund rules. The idea that I had then in my mind—the idea I have had ever since—is that it is perfectly useless to try to popularize local self-government beginning at the top from district boards and working downwards. Our duty is to begin at the bottom and work upwards. When you have done that, and done that successfully, beginning with the panchayats and making them successful bodies of local self-government and following on with taluk boards, I believe we should stop at that point. I believe eventually our district boards will become boards for allotting money once a year, while the whole work of the district will have to be done by our taluk boards. I am only speaking of my own opinion. I do not believe you will ever succeed in making local self-government materialize successfully in our present district boards. Our districts are far too large. Compare them with England—it is absurd, so it seems to me, to talk of local self-government spread over six counties. You will have to lessen the area in which local self-government boards actually work. You can make your district boards allot money to taluk boards; but to secure efficient local self-government and to get it done by non-officials you will have to do it in taluk boards, you cannot get it done in the district boards. If you take a district of 3,000 or 7,000 square miles in area, where on earth are you going to find a non-official who has the knowledge, who has the professional training and who has the money, to travel about the district regarding personal discomforts to look after establishments? As regards another point made by the Honourable Member, that the patriotism of the existing servants of the local boards would enable them to work with a non-official president as enthusiastically and cordially as they work with the Collector, I entirely deny that. Human nature is human nature. If a Collector gets work out of a district board, he does it because he is the Collector; and nobody else will get it out of the district board servants. The Collector has to deal with servants who are exceedingly difficult to manage. He has to do with a large body of unpaid servants. The only way in which the district boards are able to get on is because the president is the Collector and he is the only person between them and a sympathetic Government beyond him. As regards the idea of the Honourable Member who brought forward this resolution that district board members desire the Collector to give way to a non-official president, I do not believe that, if you take the district boards throughout the Presidency, you will find any district board which desires to set up a non-official president in opposition to the Collector. Both the mover and the seconder have allowed that they consider that as a whole the district board administration is successful. No doubt it is successful and the districts in which it is most successful are the most advanced districts. The District Board of Tanjore does most excellent work, but I have never heard any desire from the Tanjore district to get rid of the official president. I

*An ex-official president for the district board.**(Sir Murray Hamnisk : Mr. Sahagiri Aiyar.)*

believe that it would be fatal to the work of that district board, if they got rid of their official president. As I said, I rest our opposition to this movement mainly on the ground that the Royal Commission that came out to this Presidency to advise on our future local self-government were most distinct in maintaining that, for some years to come, District Collectors should be presidents of district boards. I am also against it, because the areas of our districts are far too large to give a non-official president a fair chance. As I say, I believe that the way in which we should encourage local self-government is not by beginning at the top, but from the bottom, working up from the *panchayats* to the taluk boards. We have taken the necessary step in the matter of taluk boards by allowing three taluk boards to elect their own presidents. We all hope that that will be a successful move. At present, we are not prepared to go any further than that.¹

The Hon'ble Mr. SAHAGIRI AIYAR:—“I am sorry that I cannot agree with what the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hamnisk has said in opposing this resolution. Sir Murray Hamnisk rested his case mainly on the recommendation of the Decentralisation Commission. As pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Rameschandra Rao, there are certain recommendations by the Commission to which the Government are willing to give the go-by. It is only certain recommendations that they are willing to accept. That is no reason why this recommendation of the Decentralisation Commission should be so much insisted upon by the Government and they should shelter themselves under that. One point Sir Murray Hamnisk has not noticed. In 1884 when the Act was passed it was thought probable that some presidents might be elected. We have now had nearly 35 years' experience in local self-government and the country has been advancing. Is it reasonable to say that these 35 years have not seen any change and that what was contemplated in 1884 cannot be tried as an experiment in a single case at least in 1912? In 1884 when the Act was passed it was permissible under the Act for district boards to have their own presidents. After these 35 years and after the advance the country has made I think it is time that some experiment should be made in the direction indicated in 1882. It is stated that the prestige of the Collector is largely responsible for the good administration of the district boards. That has been said with regard to the separation of executive and judicial functions. It has been found that, if you take away the judicial functions from the Collector, his prestige will not suffer. The work of administration will go on. The real matter is that the Collector has a lot to do and it is time that he is relieved of some work. As pointed out by the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hamnisk, he has to do a good deal of work in fixing accounts and doing other things. Is it not right to give him relief? It is with a view to give some relief to the Collector that this resolution is put before the Council. I have been told by my friend on the left²,

* The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur Balakrishna Aiyar, who seems to agree with the Government in this matter, that without the prestige of the Collector no work can be carried on.

That I say is a wrong assumption. Take the case of the municipal chairman in various municipalities. He has not to travel long distances but he has to do a good deal of work which is being done by the presidents of district boards. Unlike the district board president he has not to go about long distances; that is the only difference between him and the president of a district board; and he has not to work in the *maiforal*.³ Otherwise his work is the same as that of the district board president and there the want of prestige of the municipal chairman does not interfere with his work.

¹ One other matter which I wish to mention is this: Sir Murray Hamnisk knows very well that the taluk boards share with the district boards a large portion of the work, and you have made it possible for elected presidents of taluk boards to do the work. There are certain original works to be done by district boards in addition to supervising the work of taluk boards in regard to education, vaccination and sanitation. Cannot that be done by gentlemen who can give time and who have retired from public service? For example, retired district judges and divisional officers can give attention to questions of sanitation, education and vaccination. No prestige is required. As has been pointed out by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Rameschandra Rao,

An un-official president for one district board.

(*Mr. Sethupati Aiyar; Divan Bahadur Ramachandra Nayudu; Rev. Bahadur Thiagaraya Chettiar; Mr. Rayappa Rao Pandala.*)

the most important factor is that this will afford a training ground for persons to do their work in the Legislative Council and other places. If a district board president is ever elected to the Council he will be one of the best men in this Council. If you give opportunities to district board members to elect presidents who will be returned to this Council they would come up in the Council and the Council will be immensely benefited by their presence. For all these reasons I heartily support the proposition moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao."

The Hon'ble Divan Bahadur RAMACHANDRA NAYUDU:—"I am sorry I cannot support the resolution now moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao. I think the municipal administration is quite different from the administration of district boards. As has been rightly observed by the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hamrick, no doubt the administration of the district boards entails a good deal of time and energy. I do not know whether the northern districts persons men who could have time, leisure and money to devote to the administration of the district boards. I doubt very much whether immediately after the passing of Act I of 1905 have much leisure. Their time is fully absorbed by the estate affairs. I do not know whether the vakeils will have time and leisure to devote towards the administration of district boards. It is not possible for them always to beactive like Divan Bahadur Raghunatha Rao and have the energy of the Hon'ble Mr. Adinarayana Aiyar. Unless and until we establish success in the administration of taluk boards with non-official presidents, it is too early now to claim the other privilege of asking for non-official presidents for district boards. I think, in the light of these remarks, it is better that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao withdraws his resolution and proposes it at a time when we shall have fuller experience than we have."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur THIAGARAYA CHETTIAR:—"I rise to oppose the motion moved by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Ramachandra Rao. I do it not because that we Indians are not capable of managing district boards. But I think I quite agree with Sir Murray Hamrick that it would be a difficult matter to get any Indian for the work. There are several presidents of municipalities, but municipalities are not district boards. I do not think it will be possible to find any *amildars*, as the *Zamindars* Doddappa Nayakkar said, or any gentleman of the learned profession or any other profession who will be able to spare his time to go round the district and find the needs of the places and to help in the administration of district boards. I am sorry also to say that it is premature to propose a thing like this. We have only just lately wanted presidents of taluk boards to be elected and the Government have been kind enough to give us three. In course of time that number will be raised. Let that experiment be tried. No doubt it is on a small scale. Let that succeed and then we can go before Government with a request to try the same experiment in district boards. The existence of an Indian member in the Executive Council and Indians as High Court Judges shows that we are competent; but we must know what work we have to do and how far we have to travel in administering a district like the districts we have. In the usual course the president of a district board goes round his work and on his way he sees several things, he brings all his experience to the district board and gets the work done, while it is not possible for any Indian to spare time to go round and get all the information that is collected by the Collectors. On that ground I would oppose the motion made by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMAYYA RAO PANDITA:—"The Local Fund Act empowers this Government either to nominate or permit the board to elect its own president. This rule has been on the statute book for over 25 years. Now the Decentralisation Commission no doubt say that if this power is conceded to a non-official, the Collector will be reduced to a tax-gatherer and suppressor of crime. Of course his title is the District Collector and the District Magistrate, that is, the collector of taxes and the repressor of crime. That is the appellation that he now possesses. If this recommendation be accepted, then it will be necessary to expunge from the Act the power given to the Government. If not now, even 25 years hence, if this power is granted to a non-official, the Collector will be reduced to the position of a tax-gatherer and repressor of crime, and what the Government member has omitted to

*An un-official president for one district board.
(Mr. Raghava Rao Pantulu ; Mr. Davittan.)*

notice is that while the Decentralization Commission has based its own recommendations, Lord Morley in his recent despatch re-affirmed all that was said by Lord Ripon when he first proposed local self-government for India. It is on Lord Ripon's despatch that the Act of 1884 was framed, and now Lord Morley in his recent scheme has again affirmed that local self-government should be developed to its fullest extent, and this despatch is dated 1903, whereas the Decentralization Commission's recommendations were even prior to this. So the Decentralization Commission had not the opportunities to know the views of the Secretary of State on this question at the time. Sir Murray Hammett said that it is impossible to find a man who is competent to be the president of a district board. I would just read the remark regarding the vice-president of the Ganjam District Board. The office of vice-president was held by a non-official, Mr. Tadepalli Venkatarishnayya Pantulu, B.A., &c., who was appointed by Government on the 4th October 1910. It is said of him: 'M.R.B. T. Venkatarishnayya Pantulu Garu has during his term of office taken the keenest interest in the board's affairs and I have found his assistance most valuable. I am about to delegate to him the powers of final disposal in certain branches of the work.' He is not a practising vakil but he is a well-to-do man with about Rs. 50,000 income a year. He has no other work and he is quite willing to take up the president's place if the Government should nominate him. There are men of this stamp in various districts and what the mover wants is to try it as an experiment in one of the districts and not spread it at once without noticing the result of such nomination in a few selected places."

The Hon'ble Mr. Davittan:—"When the last speaker was addressing your Excellency I was drawn back very vividly to the debate which took place in the Banqueting Hall on a similar subject to this last year. He then moved a resolution recommending that the members of at least one taluk board in each district should be authorized to appoint their president by election. On that occasion one of the principal arguments which he utilized in support of his proposition was that this was a small experiment which involved no serious danger, the reason being—I quote from the report of his speech—"There is hardly any peril involved in this. The taluk boards are in a way subordinate to the district board. The Collector who is 'president of the district board will have sufficient supervision and control over it.' The Honourable Member now proposes to replace the official Collector-president of the district board by an elected or nominated un-official president. Again, the same Honourable Member—Mr. Raghava Rao—referred to the identity of opinion between Lord Morley and Lord Ripon in regard to the question of the extension of local self-government. Last year the Indian Member of the Executive Council, in regard to whose death we recorded a formal resolution of genuine and universal regret yesterday, took up that point, and I should like to read to the Council what he then said. It is not the case, as the Hon'ble Mr. Raghava Rao said, that Lord Morley had before him the Decentralization Commission report when he made those remarks. At that time that report was not before Lord Morley, as the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar pointed out to this Council."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAGHAVA RAO PANTULU:—"I did not say then that Lord Morley had the Decentralization Commission report."

The Hon'ble Mr. DAVITTAN:—"Lord Morley had not had the Decentralization Commission report; and if he had, he might, and probably would, have used more cautious language. That is the point that the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar took up last year. He said 'The Honourable Member would have done well to remember that the observations which he quoted from Lord Morley were observations addressed before the Decentralization Commission made its report.' Further on he said—and these passages from the record of last year almost verbatim apply to this year's debate—'He complained, and the Honourable Member who seconded the proposition also complained, that the Local Boards Act was passed in 1884, and we have had to wait for twenty-seven years for any movement in the particular direction in which he was now to move. Now I think that is not quite fair to Government. In 1884 it was enacted—and I think it must be distinctly remembered—that the sub-divisional officers shall ex-officio be presidents of the taluk boards.' The Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar was devoting his attention to the question of taluk boards. Let me

*An ex-officio president for one district board.**(Mr. Davidson; Diwan Bahadur Govindaraghaya Aiyar; the President.)*

cite the section of the Act which deals with district boards—section 9 which says: 'The Collector of the district shall ex-officio be member and president of the district board.' Now I return to the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar's speech: 'No doubt the Act proceeded to enact in another clause of the section that it shall be competent for the Governor in Council from time to time to appoint or get appointed by election the presidents of taluk boards. But that shows at the same time the then determination of the Government that the taluk boards of the day were not competent to have their presidents elected but only that the presidents should be appointed by Government.' So also in the case of district board presidents sub-section (2) of section 9 says 'It shall be competent to the Governor in Council to appoint out of the members of the district board to be the president of the district board or from time to time to authorize the members to appoint their president by election.' In each case the point is the same. Whatever the opinions held in 1894 were, as actually carried into legislation the position taken up was that the president should normally be an official. It was only in exceptional circumstances, at some distant future date, that election was regarded as permissible. It may be said that the progress has been very slow but in a matter of this description I presume that the Government must be actuated by the results of its stock-taking. It has had a special stock-taking on this particular subject in the shape of an inquiry by the Decentralization Commission, and so wise Government can afford lightly to disregard the representations and recommendations of a body of so sympathetic a constitution as the late Royal Commission. In this case the reasons put forward by the Royal Commission to which the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hannaick referred concerned themselves directly to Government, and there is no reason why the Government should vary from the position advocated by the Commission.

"I made one or two notes of other members' points. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, I think, spoke of the position of the president of the district board as almost analogous to that of a puppet. He said he has no power over the departments, that he is controlled by expert advisers; in regard to Public Works he is obliged to do what the District Board Engineer tells him; that he cannot do anything in regard to schools, but the Director or the Inspector should pull him up; and in regard to sanitation he is the mere mouth-piece of the District Medical and Sanitary Officer. If that is the Hon'ble Member's position, I must entirely differ from him. As a district board president of some years' experience, I must say I had very great powers. I found no difficulty in guiding the District Board Engineer instead of being guided by him; and particularly in matters of financing the budget the powers of the president were very great indeed.

"The only other note that I find I have recorded is the curious verbal identity between what Mr. Sambantho Mudaliyar has said to-day and what he said last year. He said to-day 'Surely this resolution is a very modest request and is necessary in the interests of securing training in local self-government.' What he said last year was 'Standing as I do on this platform, I think this resolution which aims at having elected presidents of taluk boards is a very modest one and I think this Government will show sympathy with the spirit of this resolution by giving effect to it. I would also emphasize one aspect of the question, namely that in the case of elected chairmen of municipalities as well as of taluk board presidents it will be the training ground for Indians to great higher positions in life.' That is the note sounded throughout the debate last year. The first step was to have taluk board presidents elected and then to consider whether higher posts should not be given up to election. That is the advice which an Indian Member of Council, the Hon'ble Mr. Yagannarayana Chettyar, has given to-day and I do not think I can do better than warmly express my concurrence with what he said on that point, before I sit down."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur GOVINDARAGHAYA AIYAR:—"It is only five minutes to the time mentioned by your Excellency."

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I thought you always wished to follow the practice of the House of Commons. Then you would have to speak up to the time."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur GOVINDARAGHAYA AIYAR:—"I beg to say a very few words in support of the resolution. As far as I was able to understand the

*An ex-official president for one district board.**(Dewan Bahadur Ganiechayabhai Alwar.)*

arguments against the resolution, they are four. The first was that the Decentralisation Commission was against this resolution; the second was there was the question of prestige; the third was that there was no expression of opinion either by district boards or by the public that district board presidents were to be non-officials. Then it was also stated that it would be impossible to get anybody who can perform adequately the functions of the district board president outside the official circle. We were also told that the late Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar, to whose opinion every one of us is bound to attach the very greatest weight, was against passing such a resolution as this. I do attach the very greatest weight to the opinion of the Decentralisation Commission, but there is something like pressing an argument too far, and your Excellency might notice that what the Decentralisation Commission report had to consider was what was best in the interests of the administration as a whole and whether district boards as a class should have a non-official or the Collector as the president. I do not think there is anything in the language of the Decentralisation Commission report which must necessarily mean that appointing for one district out of 25 in this Presidency a non-official as a district board president would be against the course that they recommend, and your Lordship would have noticed in another place (in paragraph 397) they say "Rural boards should have, however, when the president is a nominated official, an elected non-official as vice-president." Their recommendation is that, even in the case of rural boards, an official must be the president, but he should have a non-official vice-president. They do not in fact give it as their opinion that it should be a fixed rule impossible of deviation that every district board should be presided over by an official. Then it has been said you cannot get anybody who will discharge the duties of a district board president satisfactorily unless it be a Collector. The argument, my Lord, comes to this: that the district board presidentship must now and for ever continue to be the appendage of the Collector. I do not know whether the proposition put in that form will be acceptable to Government. I quite appreciate the difficulty that Sir Murray Hasnall has pointed out. There is a good deal of force in it; and it is because whatever force it is entitled to has been recognised, that the request contained in this resolution is that only one district out of 25 should be allowed to have the privilege of having a non-official president. Although I do not share, especially after what the Zamindar of Dordjanyakaur has stated, the optimism that characterized the Honourable member of the proposition when he said that zemindars would offer themselves to take up the rather onerous duties of a district board president, it is too much to assert that we cannot get a single man in this Presidency, a retired official or a retired professional man able and willing to discharge the duties of the president. Then, my Lord, it was stated that the best way to work out local self-government is by proceeding from below. That is perfectly true. We are not now asking for done the resolution contemplate that you should give up this policy. What is suggested is that wherever it is practicable—it is suggested that it is practicable to a limited extent—you can also proceed down from above as also from down up. When your Lordship's Government attach the greatest importance to the necessity of a strong, healthy, good, useful, political education being given to the people, it is difficult to understand, my Lord, why this experiment suggested in this resolution might not be taken in hand provided the Government find a suitable man available. It was stated that the prestige of the Collector has a great deal to do with the efficiency of the administration. No doubt that is so. It has to be recognized that subordinate officers of Government and the divisional officers in the district—that is the peculiarity of the Civil Service—generally accept whatever is an accomplished fact and do not quarrel with it any further. If once the Government make up their mind that a particular rule has to be worked, then these servants loyally accept it. There is not much force in the argument that it is prestige that rules and therefore you must see how prestige will be affected in a particular case.

"Then, my Lord, it was said there was no expression of public opinion or whether the district boards asked for non-official presidents. Sir Murray Hasnall has quoted the instance of Tanjore. I am perfectly willing that should be the instance taken. We all know how keenly the people of the Tanjore district have been fighting for an elected municipal chairman and a non-official chairman. If they have not moved in this matter, it is not because they think they are unqualified for

*An ex-official president for one district board.**(Dewan Bahadur Gokulchandra Aiyar; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu;
Mr. Davidson.)*

It, but because they have a doubt, as in fact the speeches delivered to-day make it perfectly clear, that the Government are not even ready to listen to such a proposal. If one knows the history of Tanjore, I submit with great confidence that Tanjore will be the first to acclaim this proposal if it knows that there is a chance of its being accepted. Coming to what the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar stated we are bound to attach the greatest weight to what he has stated. Your Lordship will have noticed that all that he then said was that Lord Morley might have given a different opinion if he had known what the recommendation of the Decentralisation Commission was. What we know of Lord Morley's weight will make us doubt whether, even if he had seen the report of the Decentralisation Commission, he would have changed his opinion. The only demand that is made by this resolution is that out of twenty-five districts in the Presidency one district might be given the option. Even the Government did not appear to be quite at one with Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar in the view he had taken of the situation, for the Government were prepared in the circumstances of the case to go a little further than Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar was prepared to do. In those circumstances I have the greatest pleasure in supporting the resolution."

At this stage, His Excellency the President left the Council Chamber and the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hamrick took the chair.

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I should like to say a few words by way of reply. The Zamindar of Doddapensyakkannur has suggested that this resolution should be withdrawn. I am afraid that I cannot take his advice in the matter, for this simple reason, namely, that the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hamrick has not given me any hope of this being done at any time. If it is stated that at some future time this might be considered, I could really understand the position, but so far as I have been able to follow the Honourable Member, it seems to me that the time will never come; and he also stated that it would be first to the interests of local self-government in this country if a non-official president should be appointed. Under these circumstances I do not see any use in withdrawing this resolution. But I shall briefly reply to what has been stated. It has been said that district boards are bodies which allow funds to leak out and that the president of a district board should be an official, as it is, his weight, his influence and his prestige that contribute for the success of these boards at the present time. I may say this is a fact. But the very object of this resolution is to see whether we cannot get on without this prestige at the back of the local fund administration. The whole object of this resolution is to see whether it is necessary to re-adjust the whole machinery of a district board either by reducing the official control or by relaxing the control of the official president or by some other way to re-adjust matters by introducing non-official agency. That is the whole object of trying the experiment. As I have already stated it is true that at the present time we have this advantage of the official president having this prestige of his back to run these boards. If that argument is applied to its logical sequence, it might be that all municipalities might be placed in the hands of divisional officers because the administration will be good and even better in some cases, and it is unnecessary to have non-officials as chairmen of any of the municipalities. Officials who have the advantage of having close acquaintance with the local conditions will be more useful, and according to this view there ought to be more official control and more prestige to be brought to bear on local fund administration. I do not think that that is the view of the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hamrick. The Hon'ble Mr. Davidson pointed out that I was under the impression that the president was a puppet. That was not the gist of my speech."

The Hon'ble Mr. DAVIDSON:—"May I rise to explain? I certainly understood the Honourable gentleman to say that the president of a district board was to some extent in leading strings. He specified the expert officers who guided the president and said he had very little scope to go astray."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"What I said was that he had consultative authorities, that is the officers of Government whom he consults and whom he is bound to consult before he takes any initiative, and that under these

*An ex-officio president for one district board.**(Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.)*

circumstances there can be no danger. So far as I know the rules in the matter of medical appointments, the Collector is bound to consult the medical officer; in the matter of appointments of schoolmasters the Collector is bound to consult the Inspector. Whether he agrees with these officers or not is a different matter. He is surrounded in the district administration by officers who have experience in their own line and who put him right if he goes wrong. Sometimes they may be in leading strings. So far as the Hon'ble Mr. Davidson is concerned, I am glad to know that when he was president he was rather sitting tight in regard to the affairs of the district board, and I wish that more presidents would do the same. But at the same time I cannot but say that at present there are officers who are rather in leading strings and I do not wish to take the matter any further. That is the exact situation. As regards my friend the Zamindar of Duddipanyakkur, he stated that so far as the southern districts are concerned there is nobody so far as he knew anywhere who would be equal to the duties of the president of a district board. I do not wish to institute a comparison between northern and southern districts. I know two gentlemen whose names occur to me in the southern districts. Suppose it is possible to induce Mr. Manavellan Raja—he has been president himself, he has been Collector, he has been a District Judge who has had plenty of experience,—to associate himself with the affairs of a district, will the Government then say that there is no officer to whom they could entrust the duties of a president, to bring all his experience and the leisure he has on the affairs of a district board? Though I have not the pleasure of his acquaintance, I have no doubt that if such an officer could be induced to associate himself with the administration of local affairs, it will be a distinct advantage to Government. Take again the case of Rao Bahadur V. K. Ramamunja Chariyar who has been connected with very high administrative offices in this Presidency. Suppose he is inclined to take up these duties and to co-operate with local officials and spare time and trouble, as he is now doing in some other public concerns, I do not think it will be open for the Government to say that that gentleman does not possess the necessary experience. So far as the paucity of men is concerned, I do not think that it is right to say that no men can be found. The Hon'ble Mr. Tagamunja Chariyar, though he has excaluated us from the charge of incompetency, thinks it is not possible to find men. No doubt I understand his point of view. But, as I have already pointed out, this is an experiment and I am certainly more hopeful than he is, probably because I am much younger. I believe it is quite possible in this country to find men who would be equal to the task, and when it was only the other day that the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson acknowledged in the most distinct terms in reference to the Hon'ble Mr. Krishnaswami Aiyar, that he has been an administrative success, a success which had not been realized one year before his appointment, I have more faith that if opportunities are afforded, it is quite possible for my countrymen to be equal to these duties. I do not understand the argument of prestige. Prestige is very much behind the back of the Collector and it is said that it accounts for the success of these bodies at present. As regards that, I have already said that the whole object of this resolution, as pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Govindampharu Aiyar, is to try this experiment not only from the bottom but also from the top, and as I said it is equally open to Government to retire their step at any time whenever they find a difficulty. Under the Act there is no such difficulty at all. They may try the experiment, and if they find it a failure or gives rise to administrative difficulties, there are provisions in the Act which enable the Government to retire their steps.

"There is one word more I should like to say. The Hon'ble Sir Murray Henshick says that our districts are much larger than the districts elsewhere. That is quite true. If that is so, it is open to Government to have two district boards in our district. In Tirupattur there are two district boards now working under the same president, and that is also a fact. That being the state of things if the Government find that the districts are heavy just now and that it is necessary to split up districts for the purpose of local fund administration they may split up and create new district boards in districts like Tanjore, Godavari, Kistna and Madras so that there may be greater opportunities for the closer association of the people with local fund administration. I really wish once more to say that so far as local board affairs are concerned, though they are conducted with ability by official presidents, there is no doubt that, so far as the people are concerned, their voice is

*An ex-officio president for one district board.**(Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu; Sir Murray Hamrick.)*

now reduced to a minimum, and the only hope to remedy the state of things is to have a non-official president to see how the whole machinery can be re-adjusted. As I have said, I have asked for a small experiment and I regret that it has not found favour with the Government."

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMRICK:—"I was rather misunderstood by Honourable Members. They said that I said that I never looked forward to a time when district boards should be relieved of official presidents. I never said that. I only said that in your district boards the work that falls on presidents is very arduous and that it is impossible to find a non-official president at present to undertake the work."

"I also said that in my opinion the present large districts made it hopeless to expect work to be done by non-official presidents and that a considerable modification in the areas of our districts must take place before any such suggestion as that made to-day would be feasible."

The resolution was put to the vote and lost, 10 voting for and 28 against it.

The Council was then adjourned to noon on Friday the 16th February.

L. DAVIDSON,

Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.

Proceedings of an Adjourned Meeting of the Council of the Governor of Port St. George assembled for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations under the provisions of the Acts of Parliament, 24 & 25 Vict., C. 57, 58 & 59 Vict., C. 14, and 9 Edw. 7, C. 4.

The Council re-assembled at the New Council Chamber, Port St. George, at noon on Friday the 15th day of February 1912.

PRESENT:

- His Excellency Lord CAMERON, G.C.M.G., Governor of Madras—
Presiding.
- The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMILTON, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. N. ATKINSON, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. V. KANDAWARA RAO NATUDU.
The Hon'ble Mr. E. W. OKE.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur P. THIRUARANA CHETTIAR, C.M.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. G. RANGAIA RAO PARTUDU.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. KANDIA PILLAI.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. V. SUNDARAJAN AITTA.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur V. RAMASWAMI NATUDU, C.M.S., Zeminadar of
Kodappanayakkadu.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. G. HAMILTON.
The Hon'ble Raja V. VANDANA RAO AITTA, Vallu Nambidi of
Kodungode.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur T. S. BALAKRISHNA AITTA AITTA.
The Hon'ble Khud Bahadur MUHAMMAD ABUL KUSUBI BAKKA SAKIN
Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mohd. SAIED MURTUZA SAKIN Bahadur.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. GARDEN, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. A. SMITH, C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. P. S. SIVANAYAN AITTA, C.I.E. (*Advocate-General*).
The Hon'ble Mr. C. H. M. SCHWARTZ.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur S. B. M. RAMASWAMI CHETTIAR AITTA.
The Hon'ble Mr. T. RICHMOND.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. H. STONE.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur L. A. GOVINDARAO AITTA AITTA.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. M. RANGASWAMI MUDALIAR.
The Hon'ble Mr. S. T. SUNDARAJAN PILLAI.
The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur N. SUREA RAO AITTA.
The Hon'ble Mr. M. RAMASWAMI RAO PARTUDU.
The Hon'ble Mr. J. TWISS.
The Hon'ble Mr. L. DAVISON.
The Hon'ble Mr. H. E. CLARK.
The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART, K.C.M.G., C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Mr. W. O. HORN.
The Hon'ble Mr. R. B. CLARK.
The Hon'ble Surgeon-General W. E. BANNISTER, C.B., M.D., F.R.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. A. G. ROBERTS, C.I.E., M.D., F.R.S.
The Hon'ble Mr. C. E. OGDEN.
The Hon'ble Sir F. J. E. SPENCE, K.C.I.E.
The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur M. ANIPARATHA AITTA AITTA.

*Unofficial vice-presidents of district boards.**(Mr. Rameshchandra Rao Pantulu.)*

The discussion of resolutions on matters of general public interest was resumed.

UN-OFFICIAL VICE-PRESIDENTS OF DISTRICT BOARDS

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMESHCHANDRA RAO PANTULU moved the following resolution:—

(1) This Council recommends that some selected district boards be authorized to elect non-official vice-presidents.

(2) This Council further recommends that where it is found necessary to appoint vice-presidents by nomination, non-officials be selected for the same, wherever possible.

In doing so the Honourable Member said:—“Your Excellency, the resolution which I have the honour to propose relates to vice-presidents of district boards. Yesterday in connection with the proposal of the appointment of a non-official president of one district board in this Presidency I expressed my views in regard to the desirability of a larger association of the people of the country with the daily task of administration; and in regard to that particular proposal, the Government took up the stand that the proposal made in the resolution was not one of the recommendations made by the Decentralization Commission. But I am sure, your Excellency, that that argument will not be available with reference to this resolution, as this has been recommended by that Commission for the acceptance of the Local Government. As regards the appointment of non-official vice-presidents to district boards, this is not the first time that this question has come up before this Council. In the year 1893 my Hon'ble friend Mr. Subba Rao Pantulu of Rajahmundry raised the question by an interpellation and suggested the desirability of having non-officials as vice-presidents of district boards. There was then only one district in which a non-official vice-president was appointed and the Government did not think it necessary or desirable to extend this privilege largely at that time, though they expressed their willingness to appoint non-official vice-presidents wherever suitable men were found available. In the year 1906 the question was again taken up by another member of this Council, Mr. Garudswami Aiyar, who then suggested that the time had arrived for the power of electing vice-presidents being conferred on district boards and that district boards should be asked their opinion on the matter. The Government then said that in their opinion it was not at all necessary to invite opinions, but they would take the opportunity of appointing non-official vice-presidents at occasion arose. To-day we have four non-official vice-presidents of district boards, whereas in 1893 there was only one. I urged yesterday that in other provinces where official presidents were appointed it was an invariable rule that there should be elected non-official vice-presidents. It seems to be so in Bengal and in the other provinces. I therefore thought that the time has come when a larger extension of this principle should find acceptance with this Council. In the first place I suggest that in certain selected district boards the privilege of electing vice-presidents may be conferred on the members; and in the second part I suggest that, wherever they are nominated, non-officials should be appointed. With regard to the question of the election of vice-presidents I am quite aware that it is somewhat of a delicate nature in that the president's responsibility for the administration of affairs will still continue with him, notwithstanding the fact that there is an elected vice-president. The personal equation is a matter of great importance in this question and the Collectors must find persons in whom they have complete confidence for the purpose of managing the affairs of the boards. Honourable Members will find that at present in about 21 districts either treasury deputy collectors or head-quarter deputy collectors are the vice-presidents of the district boards; and I believe that the gentlemen who are running the inamwasties are not particularly qualified for giving advice and assistance to the presidents of district boards in local matters appertaining to the whole district. For these reasons I would suggest that in some selected districts which might be considered more advanced than the others, the principle of election might be tried and in other districts where treasury deputy collectors and head-quarter deputy collectors are now employed for the purpose, non-official agency might be resorted to as far as possible.”

*Un-official vice-presidents of district boards.**(Raja Vardana Raja; Sir Murray Hearnick.)*

The Hon'ble Raja VARDANA RAJA, Valiya Nambili of Kallagode in answering the resolution said:—"Your Excellency, it is with the greatest pleasure that I commend this resolution to the favourable consideration of this Council. The step recommended by this resolution will, in the happy language of the Decentralisation report, bring the Collector 'into healthy contact with instructed non-official opinion' in all administrative matters of local bodies. As it is, the vice-president is generally a subordinate of the Collector who is trained to view things mainly from an official stand-point. The resolution merely aims at putting in every case a non-official as vice-president whether by election or by nomination. In the head-quarters of a district there will always be found men of culture and influence, who, as vice-presidents, must be in a position to render substantial help to the president in representing to him the non-official aspect of each question and in sharing with him the responsibilities of administrative work. No non-official will find such work exacting and a measure of this kind will have the further advantage of providing a training ground for non-officials in the work of local self-government and in relieving the already overworked officers of Government of a portion of their work and responsibilities without in any way impairing their prestige or power. The proposal, therefore, appears both sound and expedient and I trust that the Government will be pleased to accept it. The Decentralisation Commission, as pointed out by the mover, strongly supports it and I have every hope that Government will view the matter with sympathy."

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HEARNICK:—"Your Excellency, as regards this matter the Government are certainly not anxious to restrict the appointment of non-officials as vice-presidents of district boards; and on behalf of the Government I am quite ready to accept the second clause of this resolution which runs thus: 'This Council further recommends that, where it is found necessary to appoint a vice-president by nomination, non-officials be selected for the same wherever possible;' that is, the Collector, wherever he finds suitable non-officials willing to undertake the work, should select one of them for the appointment of vice-president in preference to the treasury deputy collector who generally does the work at present. Most of us know that the treasury deputy collector is a useful person as a vice-president of the district board, because his room is generally next to the Collector's and he is always ready at hand whenever the Collector wishes to consult him. The Collector moreover finds him a convenient officer who is well trained in official duties, who is able to do all the routine work of the board without bothering him and who is close at hand to be referred to in difficult questions that may come up. But no doubt the appointment of non-official vice-presidents of district boards is very advisable wherever it is possible."

"As regards the first clause of this resolution, I regret to say that the Government cannot accept it at present. The reason which the Honourable mover gave for opposing it is the proper reason. The proviso to clause (3) of section 13 of the Local Boards Act says: 'Provided that the delegation of powers or duties under the sub-section shall not relieve the President of any responsibility imposed upon him by this Act.' It must be obvious to Honourable Members of this Council that unless the president has complete confidence in the vice-president, there is certainly to be friction. Under the section to which I have referred, the President cannot relieve himself under the Act from responsibility for the working of the board; and therefore he must put in a man as vice-president in whom he has entire confidence, before he can allow the board to be run by him. It is for that reason we are opposed to the election of vice-presidents. We have told the Government of India that we shall be quite ready to examine this question, if and when the experiment which we have recently introduced in the case of our taluk boards proves a success. As Honourable Members know, we have allowed vice-presidents of taluk boards to be elected; and if that experiment proves a success, it is quite possible that in a few years' time we may extend it to the district boards; but the Government do not think it right or suitable to move in that direction now. As regards the second clause of the resolution, I have said that the Government are quite ready to accept it and will issue orders to Collectors of all districts that wherever possible they should

*Two-Trial vice-presidents of district boards; recruitment for the Revenue Department.**(Sir Murray Hammett, Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu, the President.)*

try and find non-officials to undertake the work of vice-presidents. I hope that that will satisfy the Honourable member of the resolution. The Government have no desire to belittle the value of non-officials in this matter and they are only too glad to receive their assistance. But considering the onerous nature of the duties that fall upon the president of the district board the Government think it premature to take any further step until they have seen how the changes which they have recently introduced in the taluk boards work during the next few years."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"In view of the statement made by the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammett I do not think I will ask for a division or for the taking of any votes on the resolution. I beg to express the hope that the principle of election in the matter of appointing non-official vice-presidents will be given effect as soon as possible and, if necessary, the Act may be so amended as to confer on the boards the privilege of election. It will give far more satisfaction to the members of the board to elect one who should be the right hand of the president and that is the reason why I should like to see the principle of election introduced as far as possible. I do not press, therefore, for a division."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

RECRUITMENT FOR THE REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT:—"Before I fall upon the Honourable Member to move his next resolution, it has been pointed out to me that clauses (2) and (3) of that resolution deal with a matter which was discussed and voted upon in the Legislative Council within twelve months; and therefore it has been suggested that, in so far as that is the case, I ought to rule that part of the resolution out of order. However, I am prepared, under rule 29 which empowers me to suspend any of the rules, to suspend rule 26, because I rather think that the Honourable member of the resolution would feel that the taking out of that part of the resolution might deprive him of an essential part of the resolution. Under these circumstances I am inclined to hope that Honourable Members will make their remarks on this part of the resolution, at any rate, as brief as possible; and I confess that I am all the more inclined to this hope, because we all know that anything that we say in the discussion of this point in this Council can only have an academic interest, because the Government of India have declared their views on that matter in a certain way."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU:—"I feel very thankful to your Excellency for the liberty which your Excellency has given me with reference to the discussion of clauses (2) and (3) of this resolution; but all the same I shall be as brief as possible on the aspect of things suggested by these two clauses. My chief stand-point is that the question of the recruitment, the construction and the improvement of the revenue subordinate service has not received that attention which it deserved when the Government framed their Government Order. Before I proceed further, I would read the whole of the resolution and then show how far the decision of the Government falls short of the actual requirements of the case. The resolution which I have to propose runs as follows:—

This Council recommends that the scheme for the division of the revenue subordinate service into upper and lower sanctioned in G.O. No. 862, dated 11th March 1911, be modified as follows:—

(1) That the division of the service into the upper and lower be made at least at Rs. 70 instead of at Rs. 35.

(2) That the recruitment for the upper service should provide for a moiety of annual vacancies of appointments of Rs. 70 and upwards being filled up by combined system of nomination and competition, the remaining half being reserved for promotion from the lower service and by nomination by Government if necessary.

*Recruitment for the Revenue Department.**(Mr. Ramachandra Rao Panikla.)*

(3) If the permission of the Government of India is necessary to introduce a competitive test in any form, this Council recommends that the Government may obtain the necessary permission.

"Your Excellency, as I have already stated, the question of the reconstitution of the subordinate revenue service has been under consideration for the last quarter of a century. This formed the subject of anxious enquiry at least from the year 1886, when the Public Service Commission sat; and we find that if the Public Service Commission and the Royal Commission on Decentralisation have not effected any very great changes in the administrative machinery of this province, we have at least this advantage that they have enabled us to have the recorded opinions of some of the most eminent official and non-official gentlemen in this Presidency who gave their evidence before the Public Service Commission in 1886 and also before the Decentralisation Commission on this matter. To these opinions I shall draw your Excellency's attention presently.

"The two points which were examined in connection with this question were with reference to the initial pay and the method of recruitment. The first point was what should be the initial salary of the young men recruited into the revenue branch of the service and what should be the dividing line between the upper and the lower services; and the second question was what should be the method of recruitment that should be adopted in regard to the service—whether it should be an absolute method of competition or a qualified method of competition and nomination or a method of nomination. These are the questions with reference to which the evidence of witnesses before the Decentralisation Commission and the Public Service Commission was directed. But before I draw your Excellency's attention to what was stated on those two occasions, I think it is necessary that I should say what the existing state of things was till this scheme was introduced. Every person who wishes to enter the Revenue Department has to enter it as a clerk in a taluk office or in the divisional office or in the Collector's office or in some other revenue office such as the Board of Revenue and then rise gradually till he becomes a revenue inspector, a taluk head accountant, a sub-magistrate, a tahsildar and then a deputy collector. Before a clerk becomes a revenue inspector it usually takes four to five years and before a revenue inspector becomes a head accountant, it takes two or three years. It takes three or four years before he is made a sub-magistrate and an equal period before he is confirmed as sub-magistrate and another three or four years before he passes through the grades of Rs. 150, 175 and Rs. 200 as tahsildar, though I know it is not absolutely necessary that a person should pass through all the grades before he becomes a deputy collector. Thus before he becomes a deputy collector, it takes in the existing state of things at least 17 to 18 years and more. Likely 20 years—that is, before a person entering service as a clerk on Rs. 15 becomes a deputy collector—and by that time he is about 60 years of age. That was the existing state of things before this order was passed. The start on Rs. 15 has been changed to a start on Rs. 35 and the persons who are to be appointed are to be selected in each district. This division of the upper and the lower service has been very much advocated for reasons which I shall presently state. The main reason why so many eminent officials and non-officials thought that there should be a decent start was to reduce the chance of corruption which now exists if a man was allowed to start on so low a pay as Rs. 15. I can only put the case as best as I can, by reading the opinion expressed by Sir Henry Stokes before the Public Service Commission. That will be found on page 67 of the report. He said that under the existing state of things service in the Revenue Department compared very unfavourably with that in the Judicial Department inasmuch as those that entered the Revenue Department were compelled to start on low salaries with the result that they have to pass the best years of their life in drudgery before they become deputy collectors and it would be ten years before they passed through the subordinate appointments by which time they would have contracted evil habits. This is what Sir Henry Stokes, a former Member of the Executive Council of this province, said: "The reason why the Revenue Department has got fewer of the better class of men than the Judicial or other departments is in my opinion that they are compelled

*Recruitment for the Revenue Department.**(Mr. Rameshchandra Rao-Pantulu.)*

'to begin too low in the scale of offices. They are made to enter as petty clerks and to pass through the grades of revenue inspector, taluk sarishtadar, sub-magistrate before they become tahsildars or deputy collectors. It is a mistaken idea that revenue service requires a drudgery of apprenticeship in minor offices to fit a man for the higher post. There is nothing in it which a man of intelligence and general culture cannot acquire in a very short time and a man is more likely to be spoiled than improved by remaining long in the lower offices.' That is the position which an ordinary Member of Council took up in regard to the initial pay. He saw no objection to graduates with special tests entering the service at once as deputy tahsildars, and he also proposed to reserve half the upper appointments for direct competition. He also further expressed the opinion that he knew a great many men who were deterred at the time from entering the Revenue Department on account of the initial pay being so low. Then, again, we have the opinion of three of the best revenue officials in this Presidency—officials for whom every one of us, including Members of Council, have had the highest regard and whose integrity and character have generally been accepted to be of the highest order. I am referring to Mr. S. Srinivasaraghava Aiyangar, Mr. P. Chentual Rao and Mr. P. Rajaratna Madaliyar. These gentlemen thought that this service was in a very unsatisfactory condition. Mr. S. Srinivasaraghava Aiyangar thought that in order to maintain a continuous flow of men of intellectual ability and attainments it was absolutely necessary that the initial pay should be at least Rs. 70. He thought that unless that initial pay was given it was not possible for those persons to maintain themselves and their families in comfort, and he therefore thought that the pay should be Rs. 70. Mr. P. Rajaratna Madaliyar, on the other hand, fixed the pay at Rs. 100 and thought that the division should be made at the deputy-tahsildar's grade. Mr. P. Chentual Rao also thought that at least Rs. 100 should be the starting pay. Thus, your Excellency sees that the best official and non-official opinion was that the initial pay should be at least Rs. 70 or Rs. 100; but we now have Rs. 35 as the starting pay. Looking into what took place before the Decentralization Commission, I find that Sir Gabriel Stokes, who was the then senior Member of Council, and that he would like to start these young men on Rs. 70; and this was in the year 1907. Several non-official witnesses thought that the system of revenue probations with a pay of Rs. 100 was one which might be tried. Under all these circumstances, it seems to me that so far back as 1907 even the members of this Government thought that the pay of Rs. 70 was a suitable initial salary. The question for the consideration of Honorable Members is whether the introduction of a new class of men on Rs. 35 instead of Rs. 15 would result in a perceptible advantage—whether it is likely to secure men who will not be exposed to habits of corruption and whether really the pay offered is enough to attract men of high intelligence and ability to the revenue branch of the service. I believe, Sir, that with this pay it is absolutely impossible to attract a better class of men for this service. As Sir George Forbes put it, once the knack of corruption is learnt in the lower branch of the service it is difficult to forget it, and if the Government are anxious that the knack of corruption should not be learnt by their revenue subordinates, they should start them on a better pay than Rs. 35. I do not know if, as explained by the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hamrick, with the possibility of these men finding themselves one day as Members of the Executive Council it is the intention of the Government that the person who started on Rs. 35 should spend the best years of his life in official routine and drudgery and whether the existing initial pay is such as to attract the best class of men. Your Excellency is aware that in connection with the vacancy created by the death of Mr. V. Krishnaswami Aiyer one question discussed very much was whether there was any person in the service who could take his place. We may have a class of men better recruited and better paid with ample opportunities to rise to the grade of the Collector in the service, if it is intended that men from the service should also have opportunity for being elevated to a membership of the Executive Council. I do not find sufficient justification in the Government Order to say the opinion of the senior member of the Council as well as of the non-official witnesses expressed in 1886 and 1907 have been given the go-by and a very inadequate pay of Rs. 35 should have been fixed as the starting salary. I do not

*Recruitment for the Revenue Department.**(Mr. Ramachandran Rao Pontia.)*

think that a better class of man can be recruited on that pay and I do not think that that pay will be productive of any improvement, so far as the class of man that are recruited is concerned. So much for the initial pay.

"As regards the question of competition or limited competition or nomination, I am quite aware that, when this question came up in connection with the resolution of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Raghava Rao which covered not only the Revenue but the Salt and other departments of Government, there was an amendment introduced by my Honourable friend the Raj of Kollegal who said that a combined system of nomination and competition should also be introduced and the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson opposed the amendment. But even with reference to this matter I find that the opinions of official experts in the Indian Civil Service as well as in the unrecruited service are unanimous. Your Excellency will see that before the Public Service Commission the three gentlemen whom I have named, Mr. Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar, Mr. Chentla Rao and Mr. Rajarathu Madaliyar, advocated either a system of competition or a combined system of nomination and competition, some portion of the service being recruited by nomination and some other portion by competition. But they did introduce into every stage of selection some system of competition to bring in the very best man they could get. Again, your Excellency will see that at the time of the Decentralization Commission Sir Gabriel Stokes was asked to express his views in regard to the method of recruitment, and he stated he would like to have a selection board to receive applications from all persons and to select people therefrom and then have a system of competition among the selected nominees. That was the proposal made in 1907. Before the Public Service Commission various educational authorities like Dr. D. Deyanar and Dr. Miller advocated a qualified system of competition. Dr. Miller, though he was strongly against competition as a universal test for public service from an educational point of view, yet under the circumstances of this Presidency saw no objection to a limited competition among selected nominees. Sir T. Muttuswami Aiyar and various other eminent gentlemen all expressed themselves in favour of competition; but at the same time they qualified their statement by saying that a portion of the service should be recruited by nomination to provide for the claims of those already in the service and also to provide for communities which cannot under any system of competition obtain the patronage of Government. These modifications were made in the scheme promulgated by Mr. Rajarathu Madaliyar, Mr. Srinivasa Raghava Aiyangar, Sir T. Muttuswami Aiyar, Mr. Chentla Rao and Sir Gabriel Stokes and every one of the non-official and official witnesses who spoke on the subject in 1907. That being the state of things, I am really unable to appreciate the grounds on which the Government have discarded this whole mass of opinion in this matter. Can it be that all these gentlemen are wrong? That is the question which I would ask your Excellency to consider. Judging from the attitude taken up by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson as well as by the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hamrick on the last occasion when this matter came under consideration, I find that the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson is completely satisfied with the existing system of recruitment from the service. He said that, so far as he was concerned, the system of promoting men from the service ensured a body of very able and faithful servants. But I do not find the word 'honour' among the qualifications which he introduced with reference to the service which he would like to be recruited entirely from the service. Whatever that be, that is what he stated. Talking of competition he said that the competition system had produced no better men than the existing system of recruitment by selection from service. That is the stand which he has taken. He seems to be completely satisfied with the existing state of things, although for the last 25 years the question of better recruitment has been under consideration. The Hon'ble Sir Murray Hamrick said that to start a man on Rs. 15 was bad in principle; but I do not know whether a pay of Rs. 35 is anything better. Talking on the question of recruitment he said that he did not like to see one set of officers being recruited by what he called fermentation and another set recruited by a system of competition. I do not know whether the implication is that there should be a wholesale system of favouritism in preference to a system of competition which will enable the Government to judge of the capacity and the intelligence of all the applicants. It must be said that all through

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the *Discussion* the Brahman preponderating in any system of competition bulks largely and I am sure that even on the present occasion that may be brought up. So far as members of this Council are concerned, it would not be the desire of anybody that all the offices under Government should be in the hands of any particular community. They would certainly desire that there should be a fair distribution of the patronage of the Government; but I really cannot see any objection to having one portion recruited by nomination and another portion by competition. I do not know how it is justifiable to have a young man as a deputy superintendent over the heads of the police officers recruited from the service, after a period of 15 or 20 years. How is that justifiable as compared with what I suggest? Again, in the Public Works Department there is the system of direct recruitment of one candidate to the Provincial service in preference to the man who have been in the department for 15 or 20 years; and yet this direct recruitment has been considered advantageous. I therefore think that, so far as the arguments went on the last occasion, no valid ground has been shown as to why the opinion which has prevailed for the last 25 years has been abandoned with regard to the question of recruitment. Whatever it be as regards the Brahman that he succeeds largely at the competitive examination—that cannot make the principle bad. I believe that the remedy is entirely in the hands of the Government. If they believe that the Brahman will come in by the competitive examination, they might fix the proportion of appointments to be filled in by competition. It is open to them to take such steps as they think proper to limit the number of appointments which they are prepared to throw open to competition on the assumption that every one of them would go to the Brahman, the remaining appointments being distributed to other communities. I understand that the total number of likely vacancies in appointments of Rs. 70 is about 50 and only 25 will be available under any system of competition. I want only to say one word with reference to the view as to whether it is open for us to discuss the question of competitive examination in this Council. In regard to that matter I read only the day before yesterday in the newspapers that the Government of India had called for applications for a competitive examination in connection with the enrolled list of appointments to the Finance Department. It has been stated on the last occasion that the Government of India are entirely opposed to competitive examinations for Government service. I know that the patronage which has been relied upon is in the Government Order dealing with the educational policy of the Government, and the remarks therein contained as regards the examinations for the Government service seem to me, what a lawyer would call, *obiter dicta*, that is, outside the purpose of that resolution. I should like to know whether there is any order of the Government of India directly prohibiting this Government from instituting a system of competitive examinations. If the attitude of the Government of India is to be judged from their procedure, I do not think that they would hold a competitive examination for one branch of service under their control and direct all Local Governments not to hold a competitive test for a similar purpose. I therefore believe that, so far as the resolution on educational policy is concerned, it should not be taken as concluding this matter. If this Government feels that competition will be a better system of recruitment, I would suggest that the whole matter may be re-considered and that a recruitment which would include the system of competition might also be tried.

"I only wish to say one word more; and that is with reference to the circumstances under which I have been obliged to bring forward this resolution. I may say that though this matter has been under consideration for the last 25 years this Government Order was passed at the end of March 1917. The expenditure under this head was not included in the preliminary budget estimates nor in the final estimates and Members of this Council have had no opportunity of urging their views with reference to the question of recruitment which, they consider, is a very important one for the betterment of the Revenue Department. That being the case, I do not think it will be right to take up the stand that because they passed the order so recently as March last there must be some interval before its effect could be seen and it could be condemned. I believe that the cardinal principles on which this whole question of recruitment has been considered during the last twenty-five years

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(*Mr. Ramaswami Rao Panthulu; Mr. Kesava Pillai; As President, Mr. Atkinson.*)
never received the careful attention of the Government when they passed the order; and I therefore thought that I should bring up this subject for consideration at an early date. It is for that reason I place this resolution before the Council.²

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I should like formally to second the proposition. I should like to hear the reply of the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson."³

His Excellency the PRESIDENT:—"I do not know if the Honourable Member who has seconded the resolution understands that he cannot speak later on unless he speaks now."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I am not particular about speaking on the subject."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON:—"The resolution is divided into two parts, the first dealing with the recent Government Order on the division of the service into higher and lower branches, and the second part, comprising the second and third heads of the resolution, deals with the question of the method of recruitment for the public service. I must at once draw to the remark of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramaswami Rao that this question has not received due attention from the Government in the past. As a matter of fact this question of dividing the public service into higher and lower divisions has been under the continuous consideration of the Government ever since March 1906 until the Government Order was issued about a year ago. That is, for five years it was under continuous consideration, and the records and the notes that passed in connection with it and the references which were made and the replies to those references would, I think, fill a cart. So to say that there was inadequate consideration given to the subject embodies a total misapprehension of what actually took place. The question is where the service should be divided. The exact point at which the division should be made is undoubtedly one of very great difficulty. Different views hold the field and it was only after prolonged consideration—after taking everything into consideration, all possible arguments into consideration—it was decided that the best point to make the division was at Rs. 35. I hardly need go into the various arguments which swayed the minds of the Government in coming to that decision, because the best proof as to whether it is a right decision or not will be found in how it works out in practice. I understand that the two principal arguments or the only two arguments against the division being effected at that particular point are that it will fail to raise the standard of honesty in the service and that it will fail to enable the Government to secure a sufficiently intelligent and cultured class of officials for the public service. The first argument proceeds on the assumption that at the present time there are in the higher ranks of Government service, with which alone we are concerned, a very considerable proportion of dishonest men. I am exceedingly sorry to hear that statement or any statement which could be made to involve that inference. If the men in the higher branches of the public service at the present time are honest, then that argument, namely, that the object of dividing the service is to obtain a more honest class of officials, falls to the ground. I have been under the impression—it may be an optimistic impression—that, with the gradual improvement of public education during the last quarter of a century and more, we have been getting a much better type of official into the Government service and that the numbers of those in the higher ranks who might be supposed in any way to contravene the canons of honesty are very few. That has been my hope. If Hon'able Members tell me that that hope is wrong, I am exceedingly sorry to hear it. Then, as regards the other point, that is, whether the division of the service at the point of Rs. 35 will enable us to get men of intelligence and culture, I may say that we are perfectly satisfied with the results up to the present. Not many months ago there was a meeting of the Presidential Conference here in Madras, and at that conference a resolution was passed with reference to this particular question of the division of the service. The resolution runs: "Our Conference is very strongly of opinion that the recent public service notification is not calculated to give due effect to the recommendations of the Discontinuation Commission. The object of these recommendations is that the executive service should be manned by men of education and culture who would

*Recruitment for the Revenue Department.**(Mr. Atkinson ; Mr. Deshpande Aiyar.)*

'be regarded by the public with the same respect as the members of the judicial service. The starting pay of Rs. 25, a month will not attract competent men'. That was the remark of the Provincial Conference which sat in Madras in the month of May last. As a matter of fact, I think we have, in the first year of the operation of the Government order, been quite successful in attracting a very good type of officers. Fifty persons have been appointed and all of them are graduates. Two of them have taken the B.A. degree, one the L.T. degree and one has passed the F.L., one the Revenue Higher and one the Revenue Higher and the Account Lower. That is not bad for a beginning. If we can continue to attract men of that class, I think we need not despair of the state of Desamuk. We need not think that the quality of the men that we attract to the Government service is inferior. The fact remains that the Government order has been passed and that the scheme has been in operation for one year and that so far it promises to succeed. There is absolutely no reason except *a priori* reasons which the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao mentioned, one of which was proved to be wrong—there is no reason to think that the scheme will not succeed. It would be a ridiculous step for us to cancel this Government order when it has been in operation for one year. Let us at least see how it succeeds in future. That is all I wish to say on the first clause of this resolution.

"With reference to the remaining two clauses on the subject of competition, or admission to the public service by competition, as has been observed, the whole subject was very fully debated last year. The Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao remarked that no valid arguments were brought forward on the last occasion. That is merely a compliment to this Council, because the resolution was carried by a considerable majority."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR :—"Lost."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—"Lost—I beg your pardon. It seems hardly to redound to the credit of this Council that he should have emphasized the point of view that no valid arguments were brought forward. I do not propose to repeat the arguments brought forward on that occasion; but I shall content myself with saying that as the matter was fully discussed within twelve months ago, and as this Council came to a particular decision, it seems to me a difficult question to ask the Council to reverse that decision."

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR :—"As regards the last of those answers, what the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao asked the Government is, is there an order of the Government of India dealing with the question of competitive examination? That is the question he put. The question he asked, your Excellency, was whether the Government of India has prohibited competitive examination, whether it ties the hands of Government and whether it is not open to this Government to inaugurate a system of competition as well as selection. It is for that part of Mr. Ramachandra Rao's question that I expected a reply from the Government spokesman. The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson has not given any reply to that part. Is there any Government Order? That is a matter to which the public are very much interested."

The Hon'ble Mr. ATKINSON :—"I think it was read last year. 'There is no intention to re-consider the question of competitive entrance examinations for admissions into Government service or to rescind the decision of 1904 in regard to that matter.'"

The Hon'ble Mr. SESHAGIRI AIYAR :—"As pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao that decision of 1904 deals with the question of education. It is in connection with a resolution issued on the educational policy by Lord Curzon that those words occur. But there is nothing there as regards recruitment for public service. We have been in the habit of referring to that as *officieux* and the Government are in the habit of referring to it as a pronouncement in point. The resolution is on page 10 of the 'Indian Educational Policy'.—"The Government is in the last resort the sole judge as to the best methods of securing the type of officers which it requires for its service. It alone possesses the requisite knowledge and experience; and by those steps must its decision be guided. The principle of competition for Government appointment was unknown in India until a few years ago; it does not spring

*Recruitment for the Revenue Department.**(Mr. Subagiri Aiyar; Mr. Curlew; Sir Harvey Hambrick.)*

'from the traditions of the people and it is without the safeguards by which its operation is controlled in England.' That is with reference to the educational policy."

The Hon'ble Mr. Curlew:—"Read further on."

The Hon'ble Mr. SUBAGIRI AIYAR:—"Yes, I will read: 'It sets aside, moreover, considerations which cannot be disregarded by a Government whose duty it is to reconcile the conflicting claims of diverse races, rival religions and varying degrees of intellectual and administrative aptitude and adaptability. For the higher grades of Government service there is no need to have recourse to the system since it is possible in most cases for the Government to accept the various University degrees and distinctions as indicating that their holders possess the amount of knowledge requisite to enable them to fill particular appointments; while in the case of more technical departments a scrutiny of the subjects taken up by the candidate and of the degree of success attained in each will sufficiently indicate how far he possesses the particular knowledge and bent of mind that his duties will demand. The Government of India are of opinion, therefore, that special competitions should, as a general rule, be dispensed with, and that the requisite acquaintance with the laws, rules and regulations of departments may best be attained during probationary service and tested after a period of such service.' As pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. HAMBRICK, now, I say again that that is a resolution dealing with the question of education. The last sentence which I read—"The Government of India are of opinion, therefore, that special competitions, should, as a general rule, be dispensed with"—that sentence certainly leaves to the Government of Madras a door open by which they can introduce a system of competition *plus* examination. As my Honourable friend happily put it, we should have called the pronouncement *order of the day* if we were dealing with judgments by judicial tribunals. That is not the matter which the Government of India were considering. They were considering the best mode of educating the children of the soil. There are certain sentences which deal with the general policy of competition. That is no reason why the other clause by which a loophole is given to Government, by which discretion is given to Government, by which nomination and competition seem to be encouraged should be given the go-by and the other sentences should be taken into consideration when considering whether nomination or competition should be had. So far as I know, and so far as the public are aware, there is no general order passed by the Government of India saying that there shall be no competition at all and that it must be a question purely of acquisition."

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMBRICK:—"I call the attention of the Honourable Member to what the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson said last year:—"That opinion was again repeated only so late as last year in an answer given in the Imperial Legislative Council by Sir Harvey Adamson to the Hon'ble Mr. N. Subba Rao. The answer that was then given was, "the Government of India have passed a resolution directing that special competition for entry into Government service should, as a general rule, be dispensed with". The resolution was published in a supplement of the *Gazette of India*, dated 12th March 1904. I quote that to show that the Government so late as last year affirmed their adherence to the principle which they had laid down in the resolution of the year 1904."

The Hon'ble Mr. SUBAGIRI AIYAR:—"It is the order of the same date as we are referring to."

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMBRICK:—"The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson said that the Government of India adhered to the statement that competition should be done away with."

The Hon'ble Mr. SUBAGIRI AIYAR:—"That is the resolution, dated 12th March dealing with the educational policy. That is published by the Government of India. There is no other resolution. No doubt there is the manner of Sir Harvey Adamson to the effect that the Government were of that opinion. I am perfectly accurate in my statement that there is no resolution of the Government of India that as regards recruitment for Government service there should be no competition."

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"So far as the second point is concerned, the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson said that the matter received considerable attention on the part of Government and he said that there was a cart-load of materials which the Government had to consider. The complaint of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao, in which I join with him, is that part of it the public have had any means of discussing. It is not enough to say that there has been a cart-load of materials. You may have not only one cart-load but number of cart-loads. The question is whether any portion of it has been before the public and whether the public have been given an opportunity of having their say. You may have any confidential communications from your own officers and you may consider them in your own chambers. The question is whether the public have had an opportunity of saying what they have to say. That is the complaint of the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao and not that Government have not given their best consideration. No doubt the Government must have given their consideration, but our complaint is that the public must have been taken into their confidence and the public must have been given an opportunity to express their opinion. That has not been done. The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson has not stated that the public have been given an opportunity to express its view on the matter. The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson always technical and he twisted the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao by saying that Mr. Ramachandra Rao stated that the higher branches of the service are corrupt. Do not think Mr. Ramachandra Rao ever said any such thing. What he stated was that it was just possible that you may give room to corruption in the lower ranks, you begin to recruit the higher ranks from the lower. He did not say that a member of the higher ranks is corrupt. I do not think he meant to impute dishonesty to persons in the higher ranks. I do not think it follows from anything that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao has stated. The Hon'ble Sir Murray Thomson and the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson will remember that when I seconded or moved a resolution—I forget which—asking Government to appoint from the Provincial service an Under Secretary, the answer was that we cannot find competent men and deputy collectors for the appointment of Under Secretary. If you had started a proper way, namely, by recruiting from Rs. 70 onwards you will certainly find competent men. The complaint is you cannot get competent men to enter higher ranks of service. The object of Mr. Ramachandra Rao's motion to-day is that it may be possible for Government to fill in the higher ranks with competent men by putting in the lower ranks men of exceptional educational qualifications. In answer to it the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson says that during the last year we had made fifty appointments and that they are all very good men. The obvious reply is: if you had started with Rs. 70 you would have got much better men. There are certainly very good men in the country. The question is whether you get the best material. If you had started on Rs. 70 instead of on Rs. 35, you would have got much better men, of much more efficiency, much less corrupt, but with much better capacity and in every way satisfactory to Government. That is the point that the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson has not met. I can say that instead of four B.L.'s there will be twelve who would have come forward to fill up the appointments. You start on Rs. 35 and have got to B.L.'s, but if you had started with Rs. 70 you would have ten, twelve or fifteen B.L.'s fill up the appointments. You have not got them now. You may say that because you had four B.L.'s your service is very good, but if you had started with Rs. 70 your service would have been much more efficient. As has been rightly pointed out by the Hon'ble member, the point is this: if you start with a low pay the intelligence of the men who start on that scale becomes blunt after a certain period of service. The lower grades and they are not equal to the higher responsibilities which high appointments impose upon them and it is for that purpose you should start them on higher pay and give them opportunities of filling higher offices in much less time than is required when they enter a lower grade on a lower pay and position. It is for that reason that this resolution has been put before the Council, and again I say that the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson has not given any reply to that. I do not think it is necessary to say anything more. Of course the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson says that it is too early to discuss it. If we bring it after five years or two years it will be so that the whole system had been in existence for a long time and that we cannot do better, and if we bring it five months later it is said that it is too early. That is the usual answer, and I don't think there is anything in it."

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The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMRICK :—" I should just like to answer one or two remarks of the previous speaker as regards the reasons that actuated Government in starting at the figure of Rs. 35. I had the matter under my consideration for a very long time and took some trouble in this matter. There is no secret in the matter, but I quite agree that upon it you may hold one opinion and we may hold another. There is no deep-laid scheme on the part of Government trying to get rid of mediocrity or honesty from the Government service. I am sure that has had nothing to do with it. The whole point in the discussion was this : the original objection to beginning on Rs. 15 and going on up the service from that grade arose from the fact that from Rs. 15, say, up to a certain pay, Rs. 40 or 50, the work which is given to a clerk is purely routine and purely copying work and the pay which is given is not sufficient to encourage honesty, and the result is, if a man comes on Rs. 15, by the time he becomes middle-aged he has had a career of 15 years or so on a pay which is too small really to encourage honesty and he has had work which is purely routine and which dulls his intellect. That is quite true. The reason why we put this figure at Rs. 35 is a question which concerns revenue inspectors, which is the most important question in our revenue service. For revenue inspectors we demand men of honesty, considerable intelligence and considerable energy, and also it is very necessary that the members of our service who are chosen revenue inspectors, who are in the top grades, men who hold appointments on Rs. 60 and 70, should have had experience of work as revenue inspectors. It is most intelligent work and it is not routine work at all. It was really for that reason that I commented to the hon. being drawn at Rs. 35. I wished to get for service as revenue inspectors men who are intelligent, who would be honest, who would be able to do revenue inspectors' work more satisfactorily than the men we had. At the same time I saw objections to the scheme because the revenue inspector, the old kind of revenue inspector, is a man who has all the village and taluk accounts at his fingers' ends; he knows his duties thoroughly and very often he is a most useful person, and for that reason we cannot always expect to get that kind of service from our newly introduced men who come in at that point into our service. Still I think it was necessary that the men who come into service should have experience of the work of revenue inspectors and sooner than prevent that I would sooner see the pay of the revenue inspectors slightly increased, but that is an expensive arrangement. I do think it necessary that young men who do come into Government service should not come in at once as head accountants, head clerks or magistrates but should have experience in villages as revenue inspectors. That is mainly the reason for my expressing the arrangement which now exists. As the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson told us the arrangement has proved a success in the way that it has got in a number of young men holding University degrees so that that object has been achieved. I think Hon'able Members will understand from what I have said what were the reasons which moved the Government in fixing the figure at Rs. 35.

"As regards competition I decline to argue it. We argued it thoroughly last year and it is quite unnecessary to argue it again. The only question that I wanted to argue is this question why we draw the line at Rs. 35 and I have briefly explained to the Council the reason why the line was drawn at that figure."

The Hon'ble Rao Bahadur SUBBA RAO :—" I think honesty and efficiency depend upon individuals. Merely raising the pay does not necessarily bring in honest and efficient men. I have known in the department people who are efficient and honest beginning from the lowest range of the ladder and coming up to the position of a deputy collector. So it cannot be said that the mere raising of the pay would bring in a level of efficiency and honesty, and at the same time it must be said, your Excellency, that no argument can be adduced against competition. Civilians were once selected by mere nomination, that is, was called the Haileybury men. Competition was introduced into the Civil Service and we now know what that Civil Service is : a glorious one with gentlemen who come up here with all their education and they are considered to be the pick and the best in the service of the world. Nothing can be said against this competition at all. Even now in India we have competition for the enrolled list of the Finance Department. In several other departments competition is in vogue as we always find that by competition we get

Recruitment for the Revenue Department.

(*Rao Bahadur Solla Rao; Mr. Srinivasham Pillai; Diwan Bahadur Govindaraghava Aiyar.*)

very good men. No doubt it has been pointed out that all the 50 men that have come in under the new regulation are graduates. They may have all been ordinary graduates, and if the pay was raised to Rs. 70 we would have got better graduates. Every year 50 or 500 graduates are turned out; but all are not of the same calibre. As far as official honesty is concerned, if the pay is raised to Rs. 70 we should certainly have a better trained and better mentally equipped gentlemen. Therefore, I submit, your Excellency, that we will certainly get a better type of men if the pay be raised to Rs. 70, and the element of competition to a certain extent is introduced. Therefore with these few remarks I will certainly support the resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. SRINIVASHAM PILLAI :—"The division of the service cannot be made at a more proper and satisfactory point. It is done with the object of getting the new recruits trained as revenue inspectors. They cannot acquire knowledge and experience of revenue matters better in any other post. The revenue inspector's post is the proper training ground for men to be advanced to higher posts. Without such training the new recruit would prove a failure. If I remember right, there was an order of the Government of India about the time when the question of raising the pay of the revenue inspector was under consideration or contemplation, that none but those who are trained as revenue inspectors should be advanced to higher posts. It was probably in view of this principle and after due and deep consideration that the Government have now fixed the point of division. There are several grades between Rs. 55 and Rs. 70 and in each grade there are numerous hands of whom many possess all the merits and qualifications required for higher posts. If the starting point for the upper service be fixed at Rs. 70 and new men are started from there, the higher ranks will be more or less practically closed to those already qualified in the lower grades. Many of them are also honest and of long service ranging from ten to twenty years and they have been anxiously waiting for promotion. There has already been heart-burning among them owing to the stagnation of promotion. It would therefore be rather cruel to shut them out and bring in new men into the higher ranks, say, it would demoralize the service in the lower grades and lend it a premium to dishonesty. In the same strain I spoke even on the last occasion when the matter came up for discussion. With these remarks I oppose the resolution."

The Hon'ble Diwan Bahadur GOVINDARAGHAVA AIYAR :—"After what has fallen from your Excellency I do not propose to make any remarks with respect to clauses (2) and (3) of the resolution. But what the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson has stated tempts me to make only one remark. He said that it little redounds to the credit of this Council that the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao should call in question the propriety of the decision that has been arrived at when last time the points involved in clauses (2) and (3) of this resolution were considered. The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson knows, as I believe many of us know, what exactly is the machinery at work when a resolution is lost in this Council. Your Excellency knows—it is not for me at this stage to discuss that question—it is the peculiarity or the misfortune of the procedure that characterizes this Council, that official members are compelled to vote, if your Excellency will pardon the expression, by mandate, and that accounts, your Excellency, I make bold to say, for our losing the resolutions brought up here when once the Government make up their mind not to support them. Perhaps it is wrong of me to say so in an impartial and inflexible case, but in a majority of cases—I am sure every one will bear me out—official as well as non-official members—that is the reason why a resolution is lost. It does not surely redound to the discredit of this Council if any resolution which is worthy of being accepted is lost. On the other hand if a resolution is carried that redounds to the credit of this Council.

My Lord, going to the question on which alone I propose to make a few remarks, the resolution which this resolution seeks to attack is the one dated 11th March 1911 of this Government. That resolution proposes to accept and give effect to the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission contained in paragraph 500 of their report. Now my Lord, if your Lordship will turn to paragraph 500 of this report, the recommendation which the Decentralization Commission has made is, Lord, I shall not say solely but very largely, upon what the members of the Madras

*Recruitment for the Revenue Department.**(Dewan Bahadur Gashidatram Singh.)*

Government have stated to the Decentralisation Commission. They say, my Lord, in paragraph 400 'we agree with the Madras Members of Council that the subordinate service should be divided into an upper and a lower class and that the former, which would include tahsildars and deputy tahsildars should be separately recruited from young men of good family and character and superior educational attainments.' One of the members of the Madras Council to whose evidence reference is made was Sir Gabriel Stokes, who most honourably fulfilled in an eminently high degree the traditions of the Civil Service and who possessed a very minute and real acquaintance with the conditions that prevailed in this Presidency. He says, my Lord, in reply to question 1931 that was put to him by the members of the Commission:—'Question.—What would be the initial pay of the deputy tahsildar according to your scheme? Answer.—The pay of the deputy tahsildar in this Presidency is Rs. 100. Of course it would be necessary to put these men for about a year, perhaps more, under a tahsildar in order that they might get some acquaintance with the work. Question.—Then the tahsildar would be recruited from the deputy tahsildar? Answer.—Yes. Question.—You think that that would give you better men than the present class? Answer.—Yes. If a man is corrupted at all, he is corrupted in the lower ranks. It is when he is a clerk or something like that he learns the knack of corruption and if he once learns the knack of corruption he never loses it.'

"It is unfortunate, my Lord, that at the time when the Government had posed their order the personnel of the Government had changed. Sir George Forbes and Sir Gabriel Stokes were decidedly of opinion that the division should be in the manner suggested in the Decentralisation Commission report. The present Government accept the correctness of the principle, for your Lordship will notice that in the opening paragraph of the resolution this Government say 'His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the necessity for the proposed division has been clearly established and resolves that effect should be given to it from 1st April 1911.' So that we are in this position: that the principle that the Decentralisation Commission initiated have been accepted in this resolution, and it pretends to give effect to these principles. The question is whether this resolution has given effect to the correct principle as accepted by this Government. My submission is that this resolution has not so done. It is not necessary for me to waste much of the time of this Council for the purpose of establishing my position. Your Lordship will have noticed that what the Decentralisation Commission had in mind was a division at a stage where the pay will be Rs. 100. This Government in fixing it at Rs. 55 has given reasons and those reasons are contained in paragraph 2 of the resolution. The reasons are that in the first place it is necessary that the scheme giving effect to the recommendation of the Decentralisation Commission should not be expensive, and secondly that the men recruited under this system should be persons who will acquire the necessary experience and training, and thirdly the legitimate claims of those who are in the subordinate ranks of the service, whose claims have been so forcibly championed by my Hon'ble friend Mr. Shanmukham Pillai, should not in any way be jeopardised. Your Lordship will have to see whether the scheme as suggested has the effect of either meeting those objections and the scheme as suggested by the Honourable member is in any way obnoxious to those objections. I may be able to show that the scheme as put forward by this Government and embodied in this resolution has ignored the principle of the Decentralisation Commission's recommendation and that it has straitened the objects the Commission had in view and that while it pretends to be on the basis of that recommendation it is directly opposed to that recommendation. With reference to the first point, I shall first meet the objections that have been raised or rather I shall first show how the scheme as suggested in the resolution now under discussion, namely, the resolution, dated 11th March 1911, does not in any way help to remove the objections to which I have drawn attention. I shall also show incidentally how the resolution sought to be adopted by this Council is not obnoxious to these objections. My Lord, in the first place on the question of expense, the scheme suggested is that instead of beginning with Rs. 55 you had better begin with Rs. 75, so that all appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 75 and upwards

*Recruitment for the Revenue Department.**(Dewan Bahadur Gwinderphans Aiyar.)*

might be given to persons thus recruited. There is really no increase in the number of appointments. The only objection that can be urged is that during the probationary period or the period of training, namely two years, you will have people whom you have to pay, but from whom you do not get the equivalent quantity of work and that it is a loss to the State. It is unnecessary for me to oppose that objection. I shall accept the correctness of that objection. If my Honourable friend the mover is prepared to move a resolution to the effect that during the period that these people are under probation they shall be drawing Rs. 35 and that once they are appointed to *perca* posts they shall get Rs. 75, the objection will vanish, for the resolution says that people can now begin on Rs. 35. Therefore the scheme as suggested by the Honourable mover is not more expensive than what the resolution already is which has been adopted by Government. Then, it is said that you must give them the necessary training and that it is therefore desirable that you should begin with Rs. 35 rather than at a later stage, and we have been also told by the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hamnisk that one of the chief reasons why Rs. 35 was fixed was to make sure that revenue inspectors would have the advantage that this division means to give. It is undoubted that you will be better able to attract men who belong to good family, better social influence, who possess comparatively superior ability, culture and education, if you make them start on a pay of Rs. 75 or Rs. 100 than you will if you make them start on a pay of Rs. 35. Then we were told by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson that already under the present scale we have had 30 graduates. I believe it is a fact—the Honourable Members on behalf of Government may contradict me if I am wrong—that even for posts which carry salaries less than Rs. 35 you get abundant applications from graduates. The mere fact that graduates have applied is not sufficient to show that the object of this resolution will be fulfilled. As a matter of fact the paucity of men who have passed some of the higher examinations is a significant circumstance. As my Hon'ble friend Mr. Neshagiri Aiyar pointed out already to the Council, if only you make them begin on Rs. 75, I have not the slightest doubt that you will have men who are B.L's, men who possess much better *shikhs*, whose ability, and general knowledge is much superior to those of the candidates who have now applied. With reference to the question that they will have to undergo the necessary training and acquire experience, two years, I submit, my Lord, are sufficiently long for that purpose. If you have a man whose average initial capacity is good and who can therefore be easily made to master the details of the work that is before him, if you give him two years and place him under sufficiently good masters, he will acquaint himself with the work he has to do. Comparing great things with small when we find that men of the Civil Service, men no doubt of very high abilities but still absolutely unacquainted with the conditions of India and the conditions of administration, make themselves within two years or so fairly able to do their work, can it be said that for the comparatively inferior work which they are expected to do people who are familiar with the conditions of the country, and who are intimate with the people—can it be said, giving them sufficient average initial capacity, they will be unable to master the details of the work which they are expected to do? That argument does not appeal to me, and I make bold to say that I am not singular in that respect.

• The next question which this Council must take in view is are you jeopardizing the claims of others. That is a perfectly legitimate question. That will arise if the proposal is—which it is not—that all these appointments carrying a salary of Rs. 75 and upwards have to be given to people who are appointed to posts suggested in this resolution. It is only a small percentage. Even revenue inspectors for whom the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hamnisk displayed very properly great solicitude will not be shut out from posts on higher salaries, provided they show themselves fit for the work, under the resolution as suggested by my Honourable friend. I submit, my Lord, that the resolution as put forward by the Government satisfies the very good object as the part of the Government. Your Lordship will notice that when the line is drawn at Rs. 35, it means that people who draw salaries below Rs. 35 cannot as a right expect to get to posts higher than Rs. 35, and it is only on account of the peculiar circumstances in their case that they can be expected to rise to higher salaries than Rs. 35. Thus your Lordship will notice the object of the resolution is

*Recruitment for the Revenue Department.**(Dewan Bakshar Gossindaraghas Algar; Sir Harold Stuart.)*

directly defeated instead of being advanced by this resolution. As a matter of fact your Lordship's Government know the present policy of starting men on Rs. 20. There were days when the salary was Rs. 15. On account of rise in prices and in the cost of living the policy of the Government of late—a perfectly correct policy—has been to give the initial pay of Rs. 20 to a clerk. I do not know if there is any appointment carrying a salary of Rs. 22½. It comes to this; all appointments in public service which are open to the public except those carrying a salary of Rs. 20, 25 or 30 all of them are put into a particular branch of the service. I submit that is not what the Decentralization Commission expected to be done.

"There are only a few more observations I have to make. The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson stated that the fact remains that the order has been passed. I can very well understand the disinclination of Government to re-consider the order passed so recently as March 1911. That only accentuates the necessity of the public or those who are supposed to represent the public being taken into confidence before the Government passed the resolution. On other occasions in this Council I had to point out that it would be much better before resolutions such as this are sprung upon the public that there is some kind of discussion invited in respect of them. I was told that that would be converting this Council into the dignity of the Executive Council. Nothing was further from me than that. It is not any binding recommendation or suggestion that is made however great might be the authority that may make it, but only an advisory function so far as this Council is concerned. Those who are ultimately responsible for the Government of the country, as matters stand at present, are only the Executive Council, but I take it that the spirit of Lord Merley's reforms, the spirit with which the few words your Lordship opened this session of the Council fully sympathized, is wherever it is possible and to the extent possible the views of the unofficial public may be taken into consideration to shape and formulate the policy of the Government. I cannot conceive of any subject better worthy of that policy than this one. We are told, my Lord, that this question was under the consideration of Government for five years. Your Lordship will notice that Sir Gabriel Stokes in December 1907 gave the view now brought to the Council's notice, so that during these five years there does not seem to have been any uniformity of policy; we only find that in March 1911 a policy was thought of, which is directly in the teeth, if I understand the recommendation of the Decentralization Commission correctly, of paragraph 600 of that report which this resolution which we now seek to attack professes to follow."

The Hon'ble Sir HAROLD STUART:—"The last speaker with his usual eloquence has attacked the Government because they have not carried out the principle which was laid down by the Decentralization Commission. The principle recommended by the Decentralization Commission for adoption was that the executive service should be divided into two portions. That principle has been accepted by this Government and has been acted upon, and to that extent there has been no breach of continuity in the opinion of this Government. The policy has been the same for a number of years past. It is only an incidental and a subsidiary matter as to the point at which the division is to be made. The Commission indicated rather than laid down that the line should be drawn at about Rs. 100. This Government for reasons which the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hammick has given thought that it should be drawn at Rs. 25. The reasons for that particular point of division are administrative and financial. They are administrative, because it is of the highest importance that we should include the office of revenue inspector in the upper division. I doubt if there is a single member of this Council who is acquainted with rural life and rural administrative who would object to that decision of the Government. It is financially important, because, if you were to raise the pay of the point of division to Rs. 100, then you must raise the pay of revenue inspectors to that figure. That means a very large additional cost. That is not all, nor by any means all. The Revenue Department is not the only department which is divided into upper and lower divisions. There is another department with which I have had a good deal of connection where the same division has been recently made, and that is the Police

*Recruitment for the Revenue Department.**(Sir Harold Stuart, Dewan Bahadur Adinarayana Aiyar.)*

Department. We have there a large number of sub-inspectors who start with an initial pay of Rs. 50. If you raise the pay of revenue inspectors to Rs. 100, I say without fear of contradiction, that you must raise the pay of sub-inspectors to Rs. 150 or Rs. 200. I was making enquiries recently as to the class of men we get for sub-inspectors of police. The Hon'ble Mr. Seshagiri Aiyar has told us that for Rs. 75 you can get B.A.'s and B.L.'s. for revenue inspectors. The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson has told us that for Rs. 85 you had already got B.A.'s and some B.L.'s. for that post. For the post of sub-inspectors of police you get only matriculates although the pay is Rs. 50. The work is hard; the life is hard; and it requires a great deal of ability. It seems to me it would be a great mistake on the part of this Government to do any thing which would increase the attractions of other departments, thereby correspondingly lowering the attractions of the post of sub-inspectors of police. At present young men of ability seek rather the ignoble ease of the sub-registrar's chair. Therefore, what we want is to encourage them to go into the harder life of policeman and revenue inspectors. We cannot do this within the financial capacity of the Government, if we are to raise the point of division between the upper and lower branches of the service to anything like the figure which has been recommended by the Hon'ble member of this resolution.*

The Hon'ble Dewan Bahadur ADINARAYANA AIYAR:—“It is somewhat difficult for me to understand what is meant by the *higher ranks of the subordinate branch* of the Revenue Department, for I gather that to the men in the higher branch which is proposed to be recruited under the new system will be open the grades of deputy collectors' appointments listed as belonging to the Provincial Service. Therefore I think it is somewhat confusing to say that the application of this Government Order is restricted to what is called the subordinate service of the Revenue Department. Practically the Provincial Service is the highest service open to people here who will not take the trouble to go over to England and pass the competitive examination. My own view is, now that competition has been declared to be out of the pale of discussion, it is all the more incumbent that service in this department which is one of the most important departments of service should be made sufficiently attractive, compared with the emoluments held out in other departments, to induce men of real talent to enter it. It is open to Government, by medical examination or by the insistence of service in certain grades which test administrative aptitude and physical fitness, to ensure that really proper men are taken into the Revenue Department. When in the Police, Salt and other departments a higher starting pay is given to people who are recruited for the higher branch, I think it is abominably low to put it at Rs. 55 in the Revenue Department. Beginning with Rs. 55 and running through the several grades in their order, I fancy few will have the energy or capacity or endurance left in them to rise to the higher ranks of the Provincial Service, nor will they be able to render any useful service when they reach the top. It is for that reason that I think that the pay of Rs. 55 is utterly inadequate. Next, some objection has been raised to the pay being fixed at a higher figure on the ground that if men are taken on higher pay they will lose the chance of learning the work of revenue inspectors. I do not see why it should be so. It might be made incumbent on such men to spend a definite period in that appointment. It must be observed that in the absence of a simultaneous examination in India with that held in England for entry into the higher service, recruitment to the Provincial Service is intended in a manner to redress the unequal balance and if the people are to rise and efficiently occupy those higher appointments, I think a fairly adequate chance should be given to them to demonstrate that they are fit to render that service. It should not be a mere chance that is afforded to them. The number of listed appointments added to the Provincial Service to give scope for local talent is very limited and even for that if we make the chance so narrow I think the position is rendered very unsatisfactory. Of course it will always be open to the Government, though competitive examination is done away with, to insist on high educational attainments in the men of their own selection. But the best educated man cannot be got if you do not offer good salary, and really talented men will not be attracted. It has been our experience that a graduate can consciously be forced to take up a Government acting appointment on Rs. 7-8-0.

*Recruitment for the Revenue Department.**(Dinesh Bhaskar Adinarayana Aiyar; Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu.)*

I myself while in Government service had men hanging on for Rs. 15 for considerable periods. If you are to be satisfied with such men, I certainly think that you will be settling up a low standard and example. While the Government should insist upon getting the best men to enter their service in view of securing the highest efficiency, it is also the interest of any countryman, I think, to make it clear that, unless the best talent is taken, the capacity of our people for administrative work will not be adequately demonstrated and some injustice will be done to them. With these remarks I beg to support the proposition moved by the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao. I however draw some consolation from the fact that Rs. 35 has been fixed only tentatively, and that with a little more experience they will see what class of men are being recruited and consider the question hereafter. At any rate, as the position now stands, I am not satisfied with the argument for continuing the Government Order unaltered indefinitely."

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—" I should like to say a few words by way of reply. The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson apparently misunderstood me when he stated that I insisted dishonestly to higher ranks of the revenue service. I am afraid that if any of my remarks conveyed a wrong impression I take the earliest opportunity to correct it. My point, as has been pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Subbajini Aiyar already, is that the chances of corruption in the lower ranks of service are far more with a pay of Rs. 35 than with a pay of Rs. 20; and the point which received great emphasis at both these commissions is that the chances of young men being exposed to corruption in the earlier years of their life should be made as few as possible. The question which your Excellency's Government have to consider is whether you consider that the pay of Rs. 35 is adequate to keep these young men, till they get their next step, free from corruption, free from all evil influences and free from all evil practices. The real object of the resolution is to make these chances as few as possible. I never imputed dishonesty to the higher ranks of the revenue service. That is the point to be decided by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson."

"The Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson stated that the bringing forward of this resolution implied want of intelligence or capacity in this Council, a previous resolution of a similar kind having been already discussed in this Council and lost some time last year. The Hon'ble Mr. Govindaraghava Aiyar has assigned the real cause why resolutions are carried or lost in this Council. I may say in this connection—this reference by the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson to a similar resolution having been lost gives me the opportunity of saying one word—in the Bombay Council Sir George Clarke expressed the opinion that this idea or impression that there is an official side and a non-official side in the Legislative Council should be as far as possible done away with. I would respectfully urge that that is the correct attitude that ought to be taken up. I think that members who vote with the member in charge ought to be given some liberty to express their views on a question of importance like this; so that the Government might see what their own superior officers think about the question, as they have done on previous occasions. Sir George Forbes, Sir Gabriel Stokes and Sir Henry Stokes all pleaded for better pay. I am perfectly certain that if that course were adopted, some members who will now vote with Government will vote with me. We are denied the liberty of testing the reasonableness of our resolutions and I believe that the existing state of things gives us the impression that we are always on the wrong side and that Government are always on the right side. I hope that at least in matters which do not vitally affect the interests of Government, in matters which do not aim at upsetting any declared policy of Government and in matters of vital interest which aim at improving the public service a new departure will be made by allowing official members who now vote with Government to vote according to their views. I believe, if that course were adopted, I do not know whether a system of co-optation would not be agreeable to a large number of the members of the Civil Service who are sitting round me. I do not at all think that it was right on the part of the Hon'ble Mr. Atkinson to say that as the resolution has been lost on a previous occasion it is a conclusive test that the present resolution is not reasonable."

*Reform in the Revenue Department.**(Mr. Nannabhai Rao Patale.)*

"Your Excellency, the next statement I wish to refer to is with reference to what the Hon'ble Mr. Murray Haemmick has said in the argument that the revenue inspection service should be placed on a footing as possible; but as I have already stated, my point is that the difficulty, the difference of upper and lower services, is far too low and I seek to the Government Order only in respect of pay. There are several other considerations in the Government Order as regards the training. To the hon'ble Members will see that the Government Order as it is, seeks to modify the course of training for these recruits, six as reference together, six months in a taluk office, six months in the Collector's office and so on. If the pay is raised, I do not see how the course of training would be modified. I leave it as it is. If the pay is raised, I do not see how the course of training will get anything less in the matter of training than they get at present under the order. So far as revenue inspectors are concerned, it is pointed out by the Hon'ble Mr. Murray Haemmick, that the whole object of Government is directing the line at Rs. 35 was to better the pay and prospects of the inspectors; but that is not all. It comes to this what the Hon'ble Mr. Haemmick has been able to say is that the revenue inspectors are somewhat inferior quality, that the material is bad, and if this service is incorporated in upper service and the division is shown at Rs. 35, that service would get better. It is what I understood Mr. Murray Haemmick to say, but the whole trend of official was to introduce better service on better pay with far less chances of corruptive to induce men of high intellectual attainments to join the revenue service. It is a point of controversy which has to be borne in mind and which the Indian Commission tried to give effect to, as has been pointed out by the Mr. Gordon-Lennox, Esq. Therefore I am not quite satisfied with what the Mr. Murray Haemmick has been able to say on the matter.

"Then, your Excellency, there is only one other point, and that is reference to what the Hon'ble Mr. Shammukham Pillai has been able to say reference to the service. He has advocated the course of the service with reference to what he has stated that it will be good to introduce a new system of recruitment and that there has been heart-burning in the service already. There are the which my Hon'ble friend has used. So far as I know, the system of recruitment for the revenue service in this Presidency has been more or less in the line for the last ten or eleven years since the abolition of the system of competitive examination under what was supposed to be the orders of the Government of India. From the service has been entirely recruited by promotion from the service, being so, I really do not see where this heart-burning has begun and how this will come about if the service is better recruited and better paid. If my Hon'ble friend continues already in the service, they would certainly tell him they would like to get better pay to start with in life earlier so that they can go to higher executive offices under Government. He also made a statement that it would be a premium to disloyalty if they got better starting pay. Is it on the part of those who received it or on the part of the other people who do not in a which has not made clear. However, that is what he has stated. So far as I know, it would not bring about such dangerous or undesirable results. So far as I think that in giving effect to the recommendations of the Desamization Commission, the principal points of discussion for the last twenty-five years have not been into consideration. When I say that the Government have not given consideration, it is not that they themselves did not consider in for four or five years but what I emphasize is that the points discussed for twenty-five years have not sufficiently been in mind as to the method of recruitment and pay. It will be to have a selection board at Madras in introduction as suggested by Sir Gordon-Lennox to introduce competition in a modified way among those selected. As the Government have been left to the Collectors. I do not know what information the Government have for saying that they have made the best selection. I do not know the service as they did the other clerkships. I do not know whether they had any principles to select better men. Under these circumstances it will

*Recruitment for the Revenue Department.**(Mr. Ramachandra Rao Pantulu ; Mr. Arkison.)*

better if the Government can recruit by means of a central board as in the case of deputy superintendents of police and also in regard to the other Provincial Services of this Presidency.

"There is only one more word, and that is with reference to what the Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart stated in regard to the question of finance. I asked the Hon'ble Mr. Cardew to let me know the number of casualties in regard to appointments of over Rs. 10 and I was informed that I might take it at about 50 and my present proposal is to throw open only 25 of these appointments for competition. Instead of having 50 men on Rs. 55 I propose that Government will have 25 men on Rs. 70; and that certainly does not increase the cost, so far as I can see, except, as pointed out by my Honourable friend Mr. Govindaraghava Aiyar, in the initial years of training. Therefore, I do not see how it will add to the cost of the scheme. Even if it does, it is worth while undertaking the experiment to better the state of things in the Revenue Department. With these words I proposed this resolution to consideration of Honourable Members."

The Hon'ble Mr. Arkison :—"I only wish to make two remarks; the first is in regard to what the Hon'ble Mr. Ramachandra Rao called the 'supposed order of the Government of India' which, I think, the Hon'ble Mr. Subbagat Aiyar said was only an *obiter dictum*. The passage in issue will be found in paragraphs 9 to 11 of the Home Department resolution, dated 11th March 1904 and with reference to that very passage the Government of India made this statement only one and a half years ago:—'The principle was laid down that there should not be special competitive examinations for admission into Government service.' It was no *obiter dictum*. What was laid down was a principle. There is no doubt as to the position of the Government of India and from that position they did not move. The only other remark I wish to make is with reference to the considerations referred to by the Hon'ble Sir Murray Hasenrick. He mentioned the principal reason or one of the principal reasons that impelled him to come to the conclusion that the proper place for division was at the Rs. 35 grade. I may perhaps be permitted to refer to one of the reasons which impelled me to come to the same conclusion. I claim to have had a certain amount of acquaintance with rural life in this Presidency and to know something about the state of villages and the way in which the taluk establishments are brought into contact with them. I cannot help thinking—the Hon'ble Mr. Kewar Peltia will support me when I say this—that the person in the taluk who has the greatest opportunity of harassing the villagers is the revenue inspector. He has much greater opportunity than any taluk gamasta. The revenue inspector is brought into daily, hourly contact with one or other of the villagers, and it is open to him every day of his life, if he wishes it, to be corrupt, to be harassing, to be oppressive and to take bribes. I do not think there can be any question that the one man in the whole taluk establishment who has the fullest opportunity to oppress the villagers is the revenue inspector. Let us therefore consider what will happen if you leave a revenue inspector in the lower division. The result will be that at the top of that lower division will be the revenue inspector. The man will rise from the position of a taluk gamasta and he can only come to the position of the revenue inspector and there end. Is that likely to increase or decrease the present disposition of revenue inspectors, if they have it, of levying contributions from villagers? Does it not stand to reason that a man who sees no further prospects of promotion before him will necessarily say 'I will make my while the sun shines.' On the other hand, if a revenue inspector is put in the higher division as the starting point with all his career before him, surely his tendency, the whole tendency and inclination will be to put in reputable service in order to qualify himself for promotion to higher grades. I had that consideration very clearly in my mind, the consideration that it was in the interest of the villagers that the revenue inspector's grade should be the starting point of the higher division rather than the top and the highest point of the lower division of the service. The Hon'ble Sir Harold Stuart pointed out, for similar reasons, the necessity of adopting that principle, and he added that if the revenue inspector is to be put into the higher division and if the division is to be made at Rs. 100 or Rs. 70 with the revenue inspectors in that division,

Recruitment for the Revenue Department ; additional elective seats for taluk boards in Ganjam.

Mr. Adkinson ; Raja Teveswar Raja ; Mr. Bannachandra Rao Pantulu ; the President ; Mr. Baghava Rao Pantulu ;

he feel will be very much greater. We made the division at the revenue inspector's made keeping it in the higher division and we are trying to see what will cause the present rates of pay are to be maintained. It is essential that the revenue inspectorate should be the starting point of the higher division and not the culminating point of the lower one."

The Hon'ble Raja YASDEVIA RAJA, Valiya Kambidi of Kollengode :—" Is the voting to be on the whole resolution or in parts ?"

The Hon'ble Mr. RAMACHANDRA RAO PANTULU :—" I would request the resolution to be put to the vote in parts."

Clause (1) was put to the vote and lost, 13 voting for and 21 against it.

Clauses (2) and (3) together were put to vote and lost, 8 voting for and 20 against it.

His Excellency the PRESIDENT :—" The question is whether we should go on with the business or adjourn for lunch. The Hon'ble Sir Murray Hawtrock suggests that it would not probably take long. I therefore call on the Hon'ble Mr. Baghava Rao to move his resolution."

ADDITIONAL ELECTIVE SEATS FOR TALUK BOARDS IN GANJAM.

At the request of the Hon'ble Mr. Baghava Rao the Hon'ble Mr. Tingsaiya Chetiyar read the following speech for him :—

" May it please your Excellency,—the resolution which I beg leave to move is as follows :—

That this Council recommends that the Governor in Council, Fort St. George, be pleased to enhance the proportion of elective seats from one-third to one-half in the Taluk Boards of Chiconole, Berhampur and Gumsur, in the Ganjam district.

" Recently the Government was pleased to raise the number of elected seats from one-third to one-half in all the districts apparently in view of the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission ; but this extension was withheld from Ganjam. The grounds urged are : firstly the impending re-distribution of taluks and divisional changes in the district, secondly the backward condition of the district. The elective machine was first introduced into the taluk boards of this Presidency only two years ago ; and though these grounds apparently then existed, Ganjam was not excluded. The extension of the franchise is for the people as great a boon as the original grant. When one district out of 25 districts is singled out and deprived of the benefit, it naturally feels dissatisfied and asks for a scrutiny of the grounds. The first ground alleged is the impending re-distribution of taluks and divisional changes under what is known as the ' Meyer's scheme.' If I understand correctly to believe does not propose any changes in the territorial limits of the revenue division of Chiconole, and does not therefore affect the Chiconole Taluk Board, whose territorial limits are the same as those of the revenue division. The changes, I say, in the taluks or changes of talukdars or deputy talukdars within the division would not affect the taluk board materially.

" As regards the Berhampur and the Gumsur revenue divisions, I understand that there is a proposal to create a third division, but, whether it will be simultaneously followed by the creation of a new taluk board is not known ; and unless this is contemplated, I do not see how the existing limits of the taluk boards will undergo material change. Supposing, however, that a new taluk board will be created or even without it, the boundaries of the existing taluk boards will be altered on account of administrative exigencies, we have to consider what difficulties are likely to present themselves. The only apparent change that will be necessitated by the revision of the territorial limits is the re-arrangement of elective seats and the consequent change in the lists of voters and candidates. The preparation of new lists of voters and candidates is not a difficult task, in as much

*Additional elective seats for taluk boards in Ganjam.**(Mr. Bapana Rao Pantale.)*

As lists of voters and eligible candidates in each village are already prepared subject to periodical revision. As regards the revision of elective circles I consider any one in the position of a tahsildar or a deputy tahsildar can do the revision in a couple of days. That such a revision is not an insurmountable task can best be illustrated by the fact that, under the orders of the Government, all the taluk boards in all the districts of this Presidency have formed elective circles with reference to the one-third number of elective seats and again revised them within two years with reference to the enhanced number. If I am not mistaken, the taluk boards in Ganjam have also revised the circles tentatively to suit the enhanced number of elective seats. If the Government be pleased to sanction the enhanced number, the taluk boards will simply adopt the lists of circles which they have already prepared, and if the Meyer's scheme should come into force and necessitate changes in the limits of the taluk boards or in the elective circles at any time in future, the necessary revision in the elective circles and list of voters and candidates can be made without entailing very heavy work on the officers. Besides, it is not known how many years will elapse before the scheme is perfected and brought into force; and assuming the scheme means indefinite postponement. The answer given by Government yesterday to my question confirms this view. If we weigh on the one side the additional trouble the new scheme may entail on the officers, and on the other side the justice and fairness of according equal treatment to all the districts in the matter of granting privileges or boons which are generally few and far between, and the policy of avoiding the possible creation of any impression on the people that they are not fairly dealt with, it is impossible to escape the conclusion in favour of extending the privilege at once.

"The second ground urged is the backward nature of the district. If this ground should be seriously urged there will never come for the entrance of the franchise. I cannot conceal the fact that Ganjam has to be stigmatised in old days as the backward district of a backward Presidency. I know the leading men of Madras resented the stigma that Madras was a backward Presidency, and pointed out that the best administrators, the best scholars, the best Government servants and the best lawyers came out of this Presidency. Similarly I do not hesitate for Ganjam. I may say with confidence that many Kanyasulk and Indragiri including high schools are of opinion that the stigma is unwarranted. The present popular view is that it is one of the progressive districts, and I hope that your Excellency, before whose this district has been once in evidence than any other district within this brief period, be pleased to remove the stigma.

"Let us take the local bodies' administration into consideration and see if the remark is justifiable. The administration reports of this Government for the last two years show that the work of all the taluk boards including those in Ganjam is satisfactory. Either in the matter of general administration or in the matter of special branches of administration the taluk boards of Ganjam were not singled out for inefficiency. In the matter of elections the Government observe in reviewing the administration of the District Board of Ganjam for 1909 and 1911 as follows: "Owing presumably to the necessity of wanting voters in the unconstituted areas and only thirteen of the twenty elective seats on the three taluk boards became actually available for election during the period under report. Of these can was filled up by Government nomination owing to want of candidates, six without contest, and the remaining six after a poll attended by 42 per cent of the registered voters. The percentage of voters who exercised their franchise was particularly deficient in two of the electoral circles under the Chikanda Taluk Board, viz., (i) the Eastern circle (21) and (ii) the Varasani circle (24). In the consolidated report of the boards and unions forwarded to the Government of India the result of elections in the whole Presidency is summarised as follows: "The system of appointment by election, which was introduced in 1909 and 1910, continued to be in force, but of the 273 seats there open to election, only 87 were actually contested, 31 per cent of the registered voters attending the poll. In 46 cases Government nominations became necessary owing to want of candidates."

"The six contested and the six uncontested seats are in Chikanda and Quazgar and the Government nomination took place in Berhampur. From the above summary

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It is clear that in Chikmagalur and Gundur Taluk Boards 59 per cent. of the seats were contested, whereas the Presidency average is about 52 per cent. The number of voters who attended the poll is 42 per cent., whereas the Presidency average is only 41 per cent. While there were 46 cases in the Presidency in which Government nominations became necessary, there was only one such case in Ganjam in the year under review. I admit there are defects in the matter of elections, but they are due to extraneous causes and not to lack of interest on the part of the people. One important reason for failures is want of sufficient publicity. At present the lists of voters and eligible candidates and the dates fixed for election are published in the district gazette and stuck up on the walls of some public offices, but no publicity is given in villages. However the disappointments caused are only of a temporary nature. I learn that there are now two seats vacant in the Berhampur taluk, and there are five candidates for one seat and three candidates for the other, a fact which cannot fail to impress how keen the people are in the matter of elections.

"I beg to observe in this connection that in matters of this nature if the boards were consulted instead of the presidents only, the results would be more satisfactory. For instance, in the case of union parishes, the Government called for opinions of the boards very recently as to the desirability of introducing the elective principle, and the Berhampur Taluk Board at a meeting resolved unanimously in favour of the elective principle. The president of the taluk board who had the benefit of the opinion of the whole board did not raise any objection on the score of the backwardness of the district. I request that the resolution be accepted."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"I have very great pleasure in seconding the resolution of my Hon'ble friend Mr. Baghava Rao. The district of Ganjam is represented in this Council by three Honourable Members. That is a remarkable achievement; and I hope your Excellency will sympathize with their feelings that they are treated as behind-hand to the other districts in the Presidency. I only wish that my Honourable friend had approached the Collector; for I think that if he had done so, he would have had this favour done to him. I do not know if without any recommendation from the Collector your Excellency's Government will give the privilege; but when the request comes from the Honourable representatives of the district on a small matter like this, I do not think your Excellency will withhold sanction or refuse to sympathize with him. I hope your Excellency's Government will grant the prayer without calling for a division."

The Hon'ble Sir MURRAY HAMMETT:—"Your Excellency, the Honourable Member in describing the Ganjam district said that it was seething with discontent; but later on in his speech he says: 'only 18 of the elective seats on the three taluk boards became actually available for election during the period under report. Of these one was filled up by Government nomination owing to want of candidates, six without contest and the remaining six after poll attended by 42 per cent. of the registered voters.' I do not see from the evidence that the district of Ganjam is seething with discontent over local fund elections. The only reason why we postponed this increase in the franchise in Ganjam is that until the new scheme of the re-arrangement of taluks is carried out, it is rather difficult to work it. I had the papers sent to me the other day and I found that there was a difficulty in finding proper head-quarters for the deputy talukdar; but the matter is under consideration and I can assure the Honourable Member that the backwardness of Ganjam will not prevent us from giving it the boon asked for, viz., that half the seats in the taluk board should be thrown open to election. As soon as this question of the re-arrangement of the taluks is decided, which will not be long, I should be very glad to give the boon asked for in this resolution."

The Hon'ble Mr. KESAVA PILLAI:—"On behalf of the Honourable member, who is not able to speak, I beg to state that we accept the assurance of the Honourable Member in charge and we drop the resolution."

With the permission of His Excellency the President the resolution was withdrawn.

The President's closing speech.

(The President.)

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT'S CLOSING SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor in bringing the proceedings to a close said—
“With consent of the Honourable Member I propose to adjourn consideration of item 5, Mr. Srinivasa Aiyar's notice of motion to amend the Rules for the Conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council, until our next meeting, which will be held on March 12th.

“I should like before adjourning to make a short statement as to the course of business in the immediate future.

“Rule 10, sub-rule (1), of the Rules for the Discussion of the Financial Statement provides that the Revised Financial Statement shall be presented to the Council on a day not later than the 15th of March.

“The provisional orders of the Government of India on the second edition of the Provincial Budget Estimate for 1912-13 should reach Madras on the 22nd or 23rd of this month. Immediately after these orders have been received, the Amended Draft Financial Statement will be prepared. Copies of the Amended Draft Financial Statement will be supplied to Honourable Members on February 28th and at the same time Honorable Members will be supplied with copies of the Civil Budget Estimates and of the detailed Public Works Estimates under Provincial and divided heads.

“I must ask any Honourable Members who may desire to submit resolutions to the Council dealing with the Financial Statement to give notice in writing to the Secretary to the Council and at the same time to submit a copy of such resolution which they wish to submit. I ask you to take care to do this as early as possible so that the resolutions may reach the Secretary of the Council not later than 6 p.m. on March 6th. I am empowered to fix a date after which notices of resolution may not be received by rule 14 of the Rules for the Discussion of the Financial Statement and I fix March 6th as it appears to me to be the latest day which it is practicable to fix, having regard to the necessity of my considering how far the resolutions are admissible and of allowing time to return them if necessary to Honourable Members for amendment.

“On the 6th March a list of business for the meeting including any resolutions which are admitted will be issued to each Honourable Member.

“In accordance with rule 10, sub-rule (4), copies of the Revised Financial Statement together with copies of a memorandum detailing the alterations made in the statement previously supplied under sub-rule (3)—that is the statement which will be issued on February 28th—will be supplied to Honourable Members on March 12th, the day preceding that on which the Revised Financial Statement is presented to the Council.

“I would like to ask Honourable Members to be so good as to do what they did in previous years with a view of rendering the discussion in Council more useful. I would ask them to let the Chief Secretary know as soon as possible after they receive the Amended Draft Financial Statement on February 28th whether they wish for any other or more detailed information than is given as to any points in the Financial Statement. If Honourable Members will do this, the Finance Member will give the additional information desired in the supplementary explanations which he has to furnish under rule 11, sub-rule (2), when introducing each head of the Statement for consideration.

“It will be necessary to confine the business on 15th March almost entirely to the discussion of the Revised Financial Statement. Therefore, as I understand has been your custom, you will not be able to deal at that meeting with any resolutions or questions bearing on ordinary matters of administration.

“I propose to summon the Legislative Council to meet on April 2nd and on April 3rd. On April 2nd the annual budget will be presented by the Finance Member under rule 29 and I shall appoint, under rule 30, the next day—April 3rd—for the discussion of the budget.

*The President's closing speech.**(The President.)*

"It will probably be convenient to Honourable Members that any questions or resolutions in which they are interested should be dealt with on April 2nd. I shall therefore arrange for this."

The Council was then adjourned to 12 noon on the 13th March.

L. DAVIDSON,

Ag. Secretary to Government, Legislative Dept.